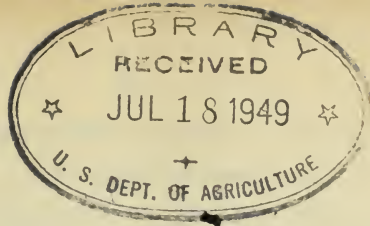


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S. R. A.—Markets 6.

Issued January 24, 1916.

# U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OFFICE OF MARKETS AND RURAL ORGANIZATION.

CHARLES J. BRAND, Chief.

## SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### No. 6.

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## THE OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

As all of the more important spot markets and exchanges have adopted the Official Cotton Standards of the United States and as the distribution of the practical forms of the standards is now wide, it is believed that a full description of the work and equipment of this Office in connection with the standards will be of interest to the cotton trade, in addition to the historical facts set forth in Service and Regulatory Announcement No. 1. The interest in the standards has not been limited to this country. The board of managers of the Liverpool Cotton Association and some of the committees of that association have approved the standards, although the standards have not been adopted by the association. The exchanges at Bremen and Havre have discussed the standards in their possession and are considering the advisability of adopting them.

## HOW THE STANDARDS WERE DETERMINED.

### PRELIMINARY WORK.

For several years previous to the passage of the United States cotton futures act, the cotton specialists of the Department of Agriculture had conducted extensive investigations and surveys throughout the cotton-growing States. These studies resulted in the collection of valuable information regarding the varying characteristics of the cotton produced throughout the cotton belt. In one season alone this work involved the collection of over 35,000 samples taken systematically at stated intervals from farmers' sales in 70 typical markets in 9 cotton-growing States. These were assembled in Washington, D. C., and were carefully graded and stapled.

From the samples collected in each State a set of types was made showing each grade from Middling Fair to Good Ordinary. This collection illustrated the varying qualities produced in these States. It also demonstrated the possibility and feasibility of making a single set of standards to represent all these cottons. It was found that a box of Middling cotton, containing 12 types, could include types from the Coastal Plains section of the South Atlantic States of a grayish white color with small or peppery leaf, types of a creamy color from the Piedmont section, pearly white types with larger leaf from the Gulf States, and types of a slightly reddish or dingy color from Texas or Oklahoma. Thus all parts of the cotton belt could be represented, or, in other words, one set of standards could be made representative of all these cottons. There had always been disagreement among cotton men as to the possibility of classifying the cotton from the entire belt by a single set of standards. A large number of dealers always had contended that separate standards must be prepared for Eastern or Upland, Gulf and Texas cottons. Experience with the permissive standards which the Department of Agriculture had been preparing since 1909 under the authority of the annual appropriation acts had indicated clearly what modifications were necessary in order that a standard should represent more accurately those qualities which are produced in an average cotton crop. (See Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Service and Regulatory Announcement No. 1, pp. 1 and 2.)

The department also had in its possession copies of the proposed International Standards, of the old Liverpool standard, and of local standards from various markets in the South.

This wealth of valuable material had been accumulated in the course of the department's study of cotton grading and was available for immediate use when the United States cotton futures act was passed. A study of this material emphasized the fact that there was no standard for American cotton which was accepted by, or was acceptable to, the cotton trade as a whole.



## PREPARATION OF THE ORIGINAL SET.

Soon after the passage of the act the department secured the assistance of several expert cotton classers from the classification committees of the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges, who collaborated with the department's specialists in working out the actual details of a comprehensive standard. The material in hand showed the possibility of a standard which would include all the essential qualities of the cotton of the various sections.

In order that these qualities might always appear in the same proportions and with the same arrangement in the practical forms of the standards subsequently made, a definite system of numbering the 12 types in each box was devised. A system of recording was instituted by which each of the 12 types in any box issued to be made of cotton from the same part of the belt and having the same grade characteristics as the corresponding type in any other box of the same grade. (See fig. 1.)

In this way a set of nine grade boxes was prepared, which was believed to embody the essential qualities which should appear in a comprehensive standard and which would be representative of all white American cotton. These nine grades were promulgated on December 15, 1914, by the Secretary of Agriculture as the Official Cotton Standards of the United States under the provisions of the United States cotton futures act.



FIG. 1.—Empty standard box, showing the unfilled cartons and their arrangement numerically.

## RECEPTION OF STANDARDS BY THE TRADE.

Since the promulgation of the standards by the Secretary of Agriculture practically every important cotton exchange and spot market in the South has adopted them and uses them as a basis on which to

furnish daily quotations. The list of such exchanges and spot markets follows:

New York Cotton Exchange.	Memphis Cotton Exchange.
New Orleans Cotton Exchange.	Galveston Cotton Exchange.
Montgomery Cotton Exchange.	Texas Cotton Buyers' Association, Waco.
Selma Cotton Exchange.	Waco Cotton Exchange.
Little Rock Board of Trade.	Houston Cotton Exchange.
Mobile Cotton Exchange.	Dallas Cotton Exchange.
Augusta Cotton Exchange.	Paris Cotton Exchange.
Savannah Cotton Exchange.	San Antonio Cotton Exchange.
New England Cotton Buyers' Association, Boston.	Norfolk and Portsmouth Cotton Exchange, Norfolk.
Fall River Cotton Buyers' Association.	Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina.
St. Louis Cotton Exchange.	Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina.
Vicksburg Cotton Exchange.	Fort Worth Grain and Cotton Exchange.
Oklahoma State Cotton Exchange, Oklahoma City.	
Charleston Cotton Exchange.	

In addition most of the largest cotton mills, factories, etc., are using the Official Cotton Standards in the conduct of their business. Many prominent cotton men have stated that the present standards are in line with the best practices of the cotton trade and are more comprehensive than any other in existence. A study of the list of purchasers points to the conclusion that the standards meet the needs of the cotton trade generally. That the general adoption of the standards is making rapid progress is shown by the fact that 570 full sets and 55 fractional sets were shipped between December 15, 1914, and December 15, 1915.

#### SAFEGUARDING THE ORIGINAL SET.

Set No. 1, the nine grades of which constitute the original Official Cotton Standards of the United States promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, is placed in a small safe (fig. 2), which is stored in one of the vaults of the United States Treasury. Each box is wrapped securely, first in waxed or paraffin paper and then in strong manila paper and is securely tied. The seal of the department is so affixed that the box can not be opened without breaking the seal.

#### PERPETUATION OF THE STANDARDS.

Immediately following the approval of the original standards, many copies were prepared by the same men who had made up the original set. The first five of these sets were retained by the Department of Agriculture, four were stored in safe-deposit vaults in the different buildings, and one is held in reserve to be used whenever it seems necessary to make corrections in the working sets.

The next four sets were sent to the New Orleans Cotton Exchange and the next six to the New York Cotton Exchange. Copies were

also sent to the exchanges at Liverpool, Bremen, and Havre. The first 100 sets were prepared from practically the same stock of cotton.

#### USE OF VACUUM STORAGE.

Investigations have shown beyond doubt that even though the characteristics of cotton change slightly from year to year, one standard comprehensively constructed can be used more satisfactorily than a standard which is modified yearly according to the character of each year's growth.

The one standard gives stability to the trade practices and prevents considerable confusion as to the idea of grade; for Middling this year is Middling next year, regardless of whether or not it actually represents the average grade of the particular year. Such a consideration introduces the problem of maintaining the standard unchanged from year to year regardless of how the characteristics of each crop may vary.

To everyone familiar with cotton it is well known that when a type is stored, as well as when in use and open to the light, it undergoes slight changes in color. This is especially noticeable in boxes of types which have been used as standards for several seasons. In the high grades some samples turn distinctly yellow, while some become a dead white, and in others intermediary changes of color take place. In the lower grades the colors and spots invariably bleach slightly, depending upon the length of time they have been exposed and the manner in which they have been handled. There-

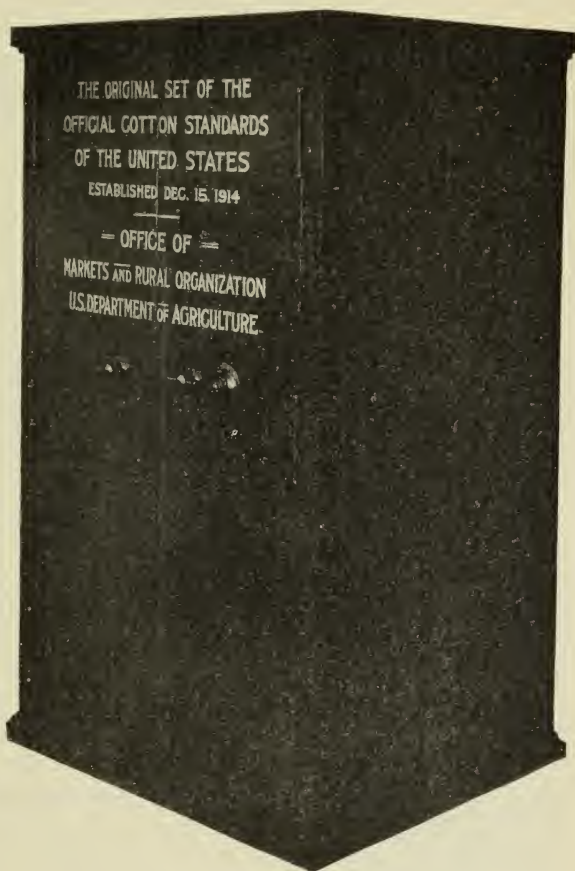


FIG. 2.—Steel safe containing the original set of the Official Cotton Standards of the United States, which is stored in the United States Treasury vaults.



fore it is of the highest importance that some means be employed by which the standard can be maintained unchanged.

A method of preserving cotton in a vacuum was devised by Dr. N. A. Cobb, Agricultural Technologist of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, in connection with experimental work incident to the preparation of the former permissive standards. After a series of extensive tests this appears to be the only practical means of preserving the cotton standards free from any possibility of change, particularly of color. To test the efficiency of storage in vacuum, duplicate samples of cotton were treated as follows: First, exposed to light and air; second, exposed to air but not to light; third, exposed to light while in a vacuum; fourth, placed in a vacuum, but not exposed to light. These samples were of white cotton, yellow tinged cotton, and blue tinged cotton. The samples were all closely compared with each other by competent men before and after storage in the tubes. Sets which have been opened after four years of storage establish the fact that cotton in a vacuum, even when exposed to light, does not change to any perceptible degree.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE VACUUM TUBES NOW USED.

The glass vacuum tubes in which the types comprising the sets are placed are cylindrical in shape and have a diameter of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches and a total length over all of 18 inches. These tubes were manufactured expressly for this purpose and are probably the largest vacuum tubes ever made. As received from the factory, one end of the tube is closed and spherical in shape; the other end is open. The walls of the tube are about 2 millimeters in thickness.

#### METHOD OF FILLING THE TUBES.

To fill the tube now used for vacuum storage, a wad of cotton is placed in the bottom, just filling the spherical portion. (See fig. 3.) The sample of cotton to be preserved is rolled in pure filter paper, the face of the cotton which shows the grade being next to the paper. The whole

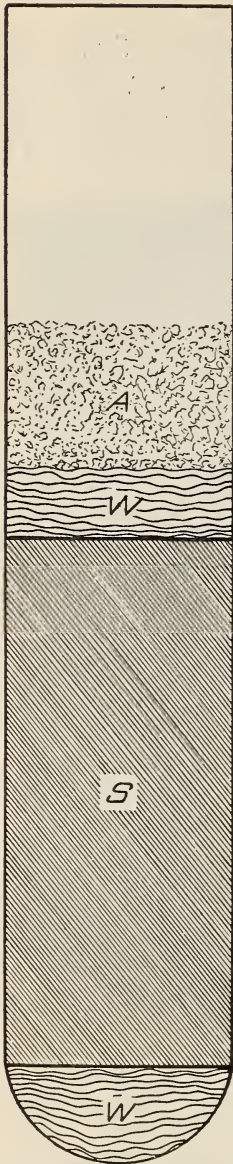


FIG. 3 ( $\frac{1}{2}$  actual size).—Arrangement of cotton in glass tube.

is then wrapped in a piece of pure black carbon paper in order to protect the cotton from the light, although experience indicates that this precaution is unnecessary, and the whole is placed within the tube. A disk of carbon paper covers each end of the sample for further protection from the light. As a means of identification when the tube is opened, the set number, the grade, and a number to indicate the position of the type in the grade box are written on the outside of the black paper.

Because of the heat which is applied at the open end of the tube during the closing or drawing down process, a quantity of asbestos which previously has been fused at about 900° C. for 25 minutes, to destroy organic matter, is packed on top of the cotton sample, being separated from it by a wad of cotton to prevent the asbestos from coming in contact with the sample to be preserved. The tube is now turned over to a glassworker, who partially closes or draws down the open end, leaving only a connecting tube. (See fig. 4.) This tube is then attached to a vacuum pump for the exhaustion of the air. (See fig. 5.)

#### EXHAUSTION OF THE TUBES.

For evacuating the air, two pumps are used, one an oil pump which reduces the pressure within the tube to about 5 millimeters of mercury, and the other a mercury pump, which does the final work of exhausting to an internal pressure of 2 millimeters as compared with ordinary atmospheric pressure of 760 millimeters. The gauges by which these pressures are read are calibrated, the error in accuracy of any individual gauge being about one-tenth of a millimeter. In order that the reduction of the air in the tube to the 2-millimeter pressure may be certain, the tubes are allowed to stand over night at an internal pressure of 5 millimeters before the air pressure is reduced to the final 2-millimeter pressure at which the tubes are sealed. During the process of pumping, the air in the pump system is exposed to a considerable quantity of anhydrous phosphoric acid which extracts the moisture from the air, leaving practically no

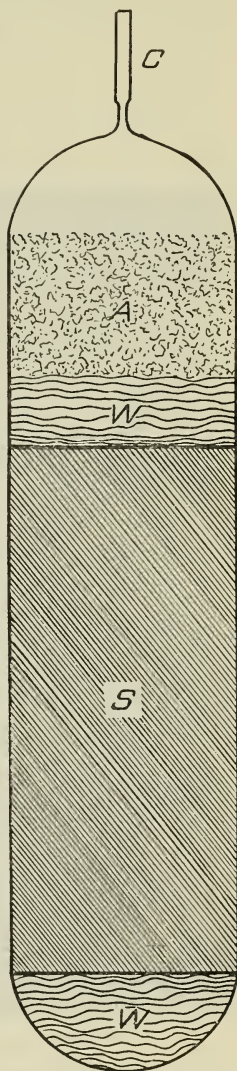


FIG. 4 ( $\frac{1}{3}$  actual size).—Tube as closed after the placing of the cotton. W, Wad of cotton. S, Sample of cotton. A, Asbestos. C, Tube which is attached to pump system.

vapor pressure for the pumps to work against nor any moisture that might have an injurious effect upon the cotton during the storage. Sealing is accomplished by applying a fusing heat to the neck of the capillary tube while attached to the pump and with internal pressure reduced to 2 millimeters.

#### INSPECTION.

A change in the temperature is apt to cause contraction of the glass tubes and occasionally they will crack. Several weeks after

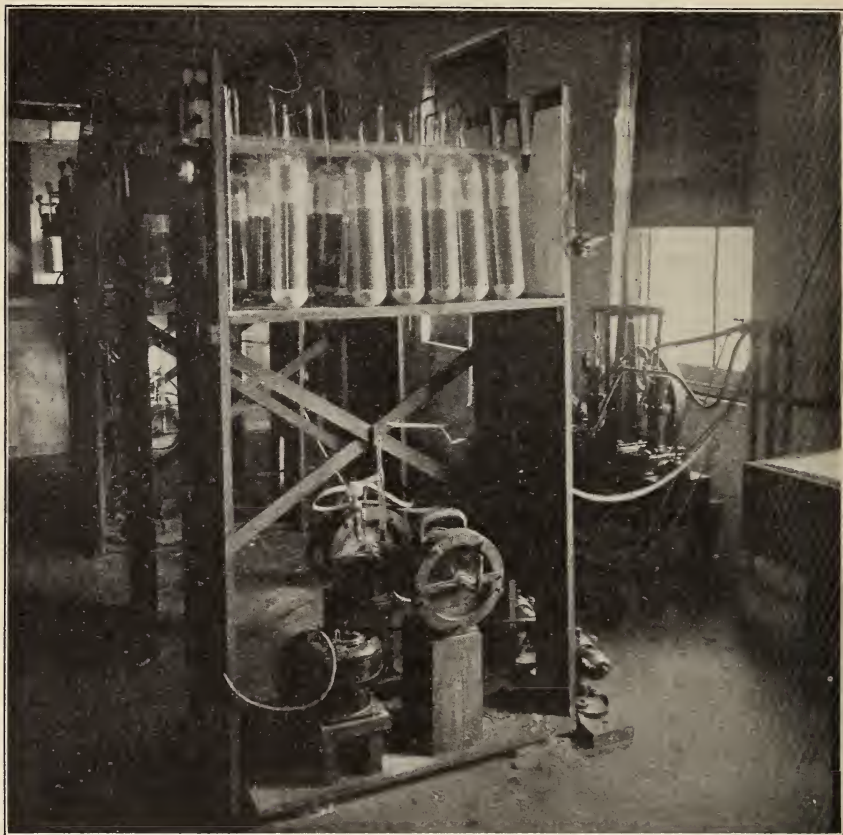


FIG. 5.—Mechanical equipment used in the evacuation of vacuum tubes.

the tubes are finished an inspection is made to determine whether any air leakage is possible. If found to be perfect, the vacuum sets are stored in a fireproof building where the temperature is practically constant. Several sets of the old permissive standard, which were placed in vacuum in October, 1911, have been opened recently. They were found to be in excellent physical condition and to be accurate copies of the standard represented.



**USES OF THE SETS STORED IN VACUUM.**

The purpose of this vacuum storage is to provide a means by which the qualities appearing in the original standards can be preserved and perpetuated. Whenever it is deemed expedient, one of these sets, comprising 108 tubes, can be opened and the samples removed and placed in their respective grade boxes for comparison with the sets in use, and, if necessary, corrections can be made in the latter.

Twenty-five sets of the Official Cotton Standards of the United States have been thus stored in vacuum. They were examined very carefully by the final inspection committee of five cotton specialists before being placed in the tubes.

Each box was photographed, so that when a set is opened for comparison, the surface leaf in the cotton can be compared with that appearing on the photograph. This method of verification largely eliminates any danger of deviation from the original standards which might result from careless handling. This method of storage makes it possible to preserve in each individual type the color and leaf characteristics of the original set approved and promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture. The cost of labor and supplies, the great care and the special machinery and equipment required, make the storage of samples in vacuum very expensive. It enables the department, however, to adhere to its standards with a degree of consistency which no other agency at present approaches.

**FACILITIES FOR THE WORK OF PREPARING PRACTICAL FORMS OF THE STANDARDS.****AMOUNT OF SPACE AVAILABLE.**

The whole top floor of one building, 132 by 91 feet, and practically three other floors, including the top story, of another building, 104 by 36 feet, are devoted to the grading, storage, and office space in which the work of preparing cotton standards is conducted. In the second building is a double skylight 50 feet long and 18 feet wide which faces north.

**GRADING ROOMS.**

The principal grading rooms, which are in the first building, are equipped with a specially constructed skylight, the total length over all of which is 132 feet. The skylight faces directly north and the glass is fixed at an angle of 70°. No light is admitted to these rooms except through the skylight, so that there is at all times a uniform diffusion of light, and no direct rays can appear. Walls, pipes, pillars, etc., are painted steel gray, this color having been found best suited to the work. The volume of light admitted through the aperture is increased to the maximum by forming the back of the skylight in the shape of an arc of a circle. The details of construction are seen in figure 6.

The roof line of the building upon which this skylight is erected is much above that of any other in the vicinity, so that reflected light can not reach the skylight. Visiting cotton men from America and abroad have stated that these grading rooms were furnished with the best and most uniform light to be found in any place devoted to the preparation of standards for cotton.

There is no doubt that the conditions of light under which this work is done are far superior to those in the average cotton-classing

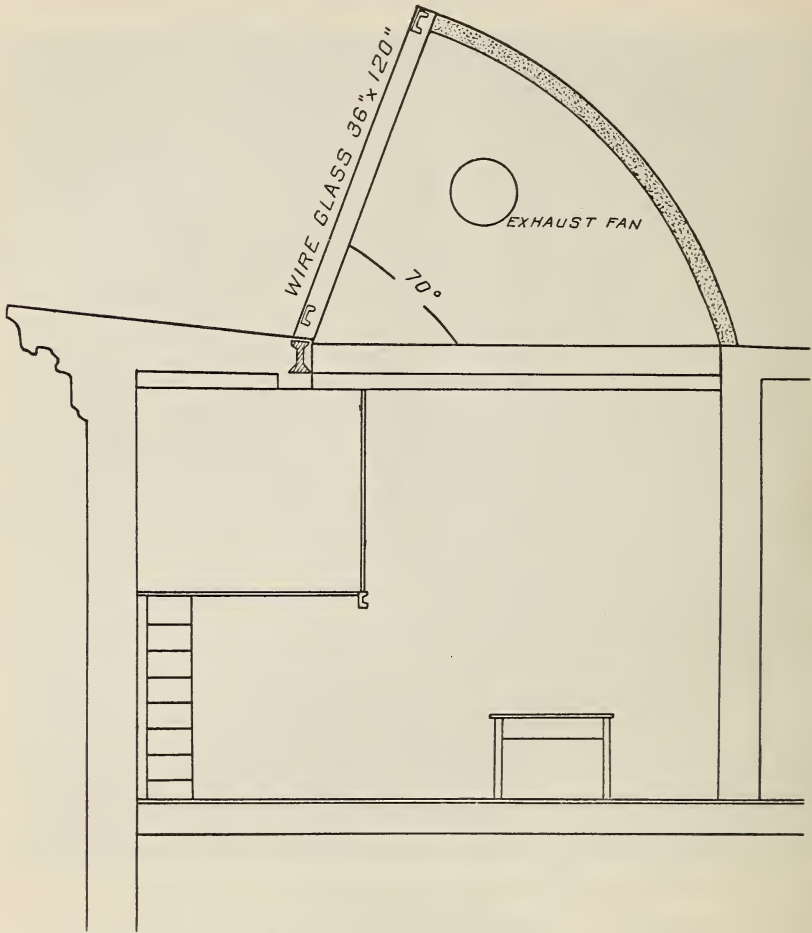


FIG. 6.—Construction of skylight in the grading room.

room. Due to the abundance of light, it is possible to detect minute discrepancies which could not be discerned otherwise.

#### HUMIDIFIERS.

Under ordinary conditions the cotton used in preparing the standards becomes abnormally dry and fluffy, which destroys its natural appearance. To offset such a tendency toward excessive dryness in a

steam-heated building, artificial humidity is provided for each room where the cotton is stored or handled. The apparatus is similar to that used in cotton mills and is subject to definite control, making it possible to retain the natural amount of moisture in the cotton.

#### STOCK OF COTTON.

The standards for white cotton are composed of 108 types contained in nine boxes. In order to carry on the work of preparing practical forms of the standards, from 200 to 300 bales of cotton are kept on hand. These bales have been selected carefully from all parts of the cotton belt. A permanent record of each bale is kept in order that the purchases for this use can be distributed geographically so as to represent all the cotton-growing States, as was done in the original set.

#### OTHER FACILITIES.

In all of the rooms in which cotton is stored, adequate fire protection is provided. This consists of an automatic sprinkler system such as is used in cotton mills and warehouses. Suitable quarters for the office staff also are provided. Shipping and storage space make the arrangements complete. Thus it will be seen that the space and equipment provide exceptional facilities for the performance of this important work.

#### THE PURCHASE OF COTTON FOR THE OFFICIAL STANDARDS.

The purchase of cotton for use in preparing practical forms of the Official Cotton Standards is materially different from the purchase of cotton for manufacturing purposes. The average manufacturer uses cotton within a limited range of grades, while the Department of Agriculture uses cotton of all nine grades with 12 distinct types within each grade. It is most difficult, therefore, to purchase cotton which will match exactly each of these 108 respective types. This is not because most bales are not representative of some commercial grade, but because an average bale will not match accurately any one of these 108 types. When types of cotton are studied under the best possible light, such as has been provided for this work, the combinations of grade factors are so numerous in different bales that it is difficult to secure two bales which match in every particular; whereas in grading cotton for commercial or manufacturing purposes, equal values within a certain prescribed range of color, grade, and length of staple are acceptable.

There are hundreds of bales which will come within the value and general character of the grade box that do not match any particular type; that is, they fall between the types or combine characteristics which the official standards show in separate types. There are a number of grade factors—leaf, motes, neps, cut fiber, immature fiber,

seeds, sand, dust, etc.—which, when combined with the various different shades of color and character, make the possible combinations numerous and render it very difficult to duplicate exactly any particular bale which may be nearly exhausted.

#### EXAMINATION IN THE MARKETS.

The method usually followed in the purchase of cotton for use in preparing practical forms of the official standards is as follows: A grade box is prepared with types to be matched. This is done by taking samples of the bale which is nearly exhausted and matching them closely against the standards. Each sample is prepared in the box as though it were part of a set for sale. A representative of the Department of Agriculture who is experienced in grading cotton takes this box with him to the markets for reference when selecting cotton. After examination is made and an apparent match is secured, samples from two sides and both heads of the bale are forwarded to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, so that comparisons may be made under the exact conditions under which the final inspection of the standards takes place.

#### EXAMINATION IN WASHINGTON.

No matter how well qualified the buyer may be, only about 15 to 20 per cent of the type samples forwarded to the department for final examination as described are found to be suitable for the purposes of this work. When the purchased bales are finally opened up for use, 30 to 40 per cent are rejected for various reasons as not satisfactory. This includes bales which have been partially used and then condemned, usually because of the slightly different characters of cotton found within almost every bale. Samples taken from these bales are carefully matched against a correct copy of the Official Cotton Standards of the United States. The set of standards used in this comparison is prepared so that each of the small cartons (see fig. 1) containing types of cotton may be removed without disturbing the other samples. The samples taken from the bale are placed in cartons and inserted in the grade box, so that a true comparison may be made in the same light under which official copies of the standard are prepared. These samples are properly marked and retained as a record of the stock.

Several bales matching each type are usually kept on hand, so that a bale which is found to "run off," or no longer to match, can be discarded without delaying the work.



## PREPARATION OF PRACTICAL FORMS OF THE OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS.

### SQUAD WORK.

In preparing copies of the standards, cotton is taken from the bales and placed in cartons by men who become expert in this preparation. The workers are divided into groups or squads of two or three. Each squad has an accurate copy of the particular standard grade or grades upon which it is working. The copy is revised once or twice a week by comparing with an original copy. Each standard box or grade, composed of 12 cartons, when finished is approved and initialed by all the men in the squad.

After this the individual cartons are removed carefully from the grade box and the cotton is sewed in each carton, so that it will retain its original form. The boxes are not filled entirely, because otherwise the pressure of the lid on the surface of the types will gradually flatten them. Such pressure has a tendency to force additional leaf and foreign matter to the surface, thereby lowering the appearance of the grade. After the sewing, the cartons are glued to the grade box in their respective places.

### SEMIFINAL REVIEW.

The grade boxes receive a semifinal review, being compared grade by grade with a true copy of the standards. Then a full set, consisting of the nine official grades, is placed on the tables with the newly prepared grades for a preliminary review, corrections being made if necessary. This examination is made by experienced men, the group usually including one or two of the men composing the final inspection committee.

### FINAL INSPECTION.

The final inspection is made by a committee of at least five expert cotton graders, four of whom must agree to each box before it is approved as a true copy of the official standards. This reviewing is done from two distinct points of view. First, the set is reviewed by the committee while standing on the floor alongside the tables on which are the grade boxes. It is again reviewed with a part of the committee on an elevated platform (see fig. 7), which runs parallel to the tables holding the boxes. This gives a view from a distance of about 8 to 9 feet. The purpose of the latter is to get a perspective of each box and of the full set, thus enabling the inspectors to examine the whole set more comprehensively. The final inspection is made only when the light is satisfactory, none of this work being done on cloudy days.

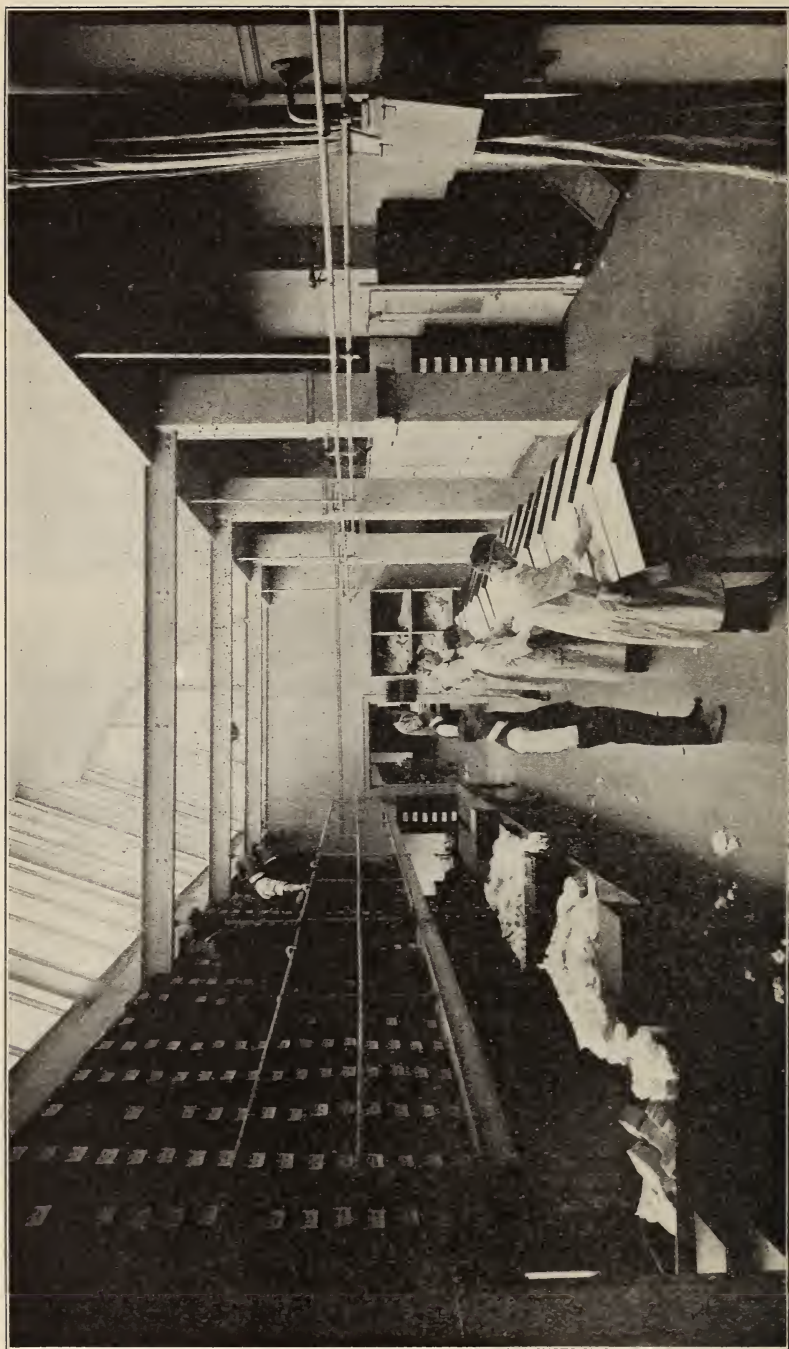


FIG. 7.—Room in which preparation and inspection of practical forms of the standards take place.



**PHOTOGRAPHING.**

After the final inspection each grade box is photographed and the picture of the surface of the cotton is fastened in the cover of the box. Since the resulting photographs are the same size as the types of cotton, if any appreciable change takes place later in the disposition or quantity of the foreign matter on the surface of the cotton it is apparent on comparison with the photograph.

At the time when these photographs are made each of the nine boxes is given a number which is photographed with the cotton. These numbers serve two purposes, first, identification of the photograph with the grade box, and, second, the last figure of this number is a key to the particular grade which is being photographed. As an illustration, in set No. 7 the types are numbered consecutively from 1 to 9, the lowest grade, Good Ordinary, being No. 71 and the highest grade, Middling Fair, being 79. Each photograph is compared with the original cotton in the grade box which it represents, in order to make sure that each particle of foreign matter appearing on the surface of the cotton is represented accurately in the photograph.

**EMBOSSING AND CERTIFICATION.**

Immediately preceding the mounting of these photographs in the covers of the respective grade boxes, the certificate as to grade, the date of issue, the signature of the Secretary of Agriculture, and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture are placed upon each photograph. (See figs. 8, 9, 10, 11.)

**THE WORKING SET.**

The set of the standards which is used in the final comparison of new sets is used for no other purpose. Because of the bleaching effect of the light and because particles of dust settle on the surface of the working set when the boxes are open during the progress of the comparisons, this set is examined and compared very carefully at least once every week in order to verify the fact that it is an accurate copy of the original.

**CONDITIONS OF SALE.**

In order that the practical forms may always serve the purpose for which they are prepared, the American purchasers of the practical forms of the standards agree on purchase that they will be held subject to inspection by the Secretary of Agriculture or his representatives. This inspection may be made on any business day between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. It is also agreed that the certificate of grade may be canceled when for any reason the box does not truly represent the Official Cotton Standards of the United States. If any photograph has been altered or mutilated the certificate may be canceled. It is further stipulated that the standards will be held and

used subject to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may promulgate in accordance with the provisions of the United States cotton futures act.

**SHIPMENT OF PRACTICAL FORMS OF THE OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS.**

When all of the boxes have been prepared, each is wrapped with heavy manila paper, sealed with wax, and the grade and number of the



FIG. 8.—Completed box of types for Middling cotton. The upper half is a photograph inserted in the cover for the purpose of representing accurately the position of the leaf and other extraneous matter in the cotton.

set to which it belongs are marked on the outside in order to prevent any error in shipment. The grade boxes are taken to the shipping room and there packed in heavy corrugated board shipping cases, which are constructed to fit a set of nine grade boxes and which are protected by wooden strips. These crates are so made that they can not conveniently be inverted and are provided with handles for con-

venience in moving. The number of the set is marked on the outside of the case, which is stenciled on the top "Handle with Care" and "Destructible; This Side Up."

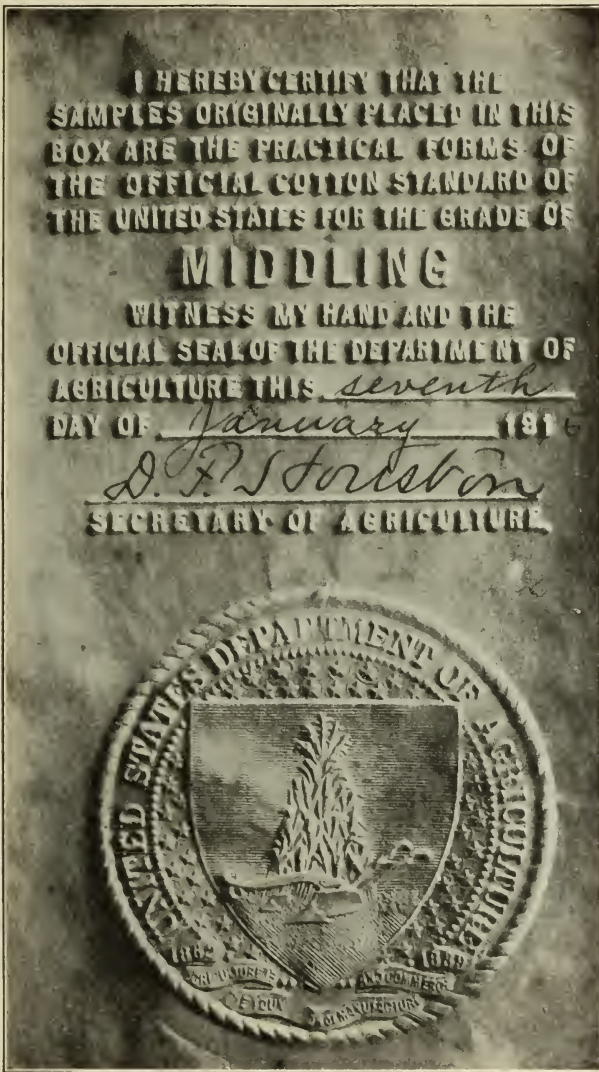


FIG. 9.—The certificate of grade, date of issue, the signature of the Secretary of Agriculture, and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture, as placed on the photographs in the top of the boxes.

#### CARE OF PRACTICAL FORMS OF THE OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS.

In order to preserve the original appearance of the sets of standards, the greatest care should be exercised in handling them. Disputes regarding the grade of white cotton, arising under the United States



cotton futures act, are settled on the basis of the Official Cotton Standards. If proper care is not exercised to preserve the integrity of the practical forms in general use, they will differ from those which are being used in the settlement of disputes involving cotton tendered

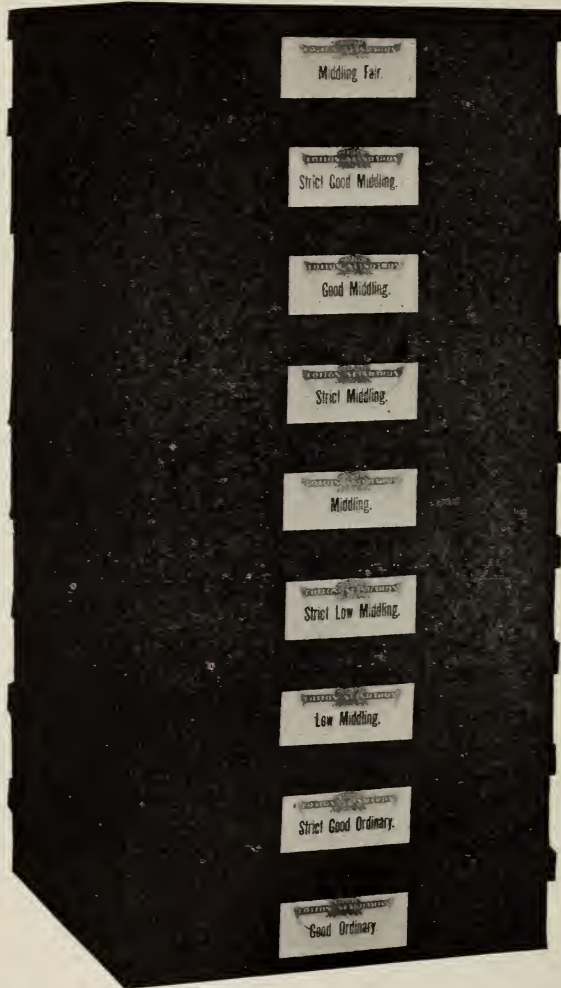


FIG. 10.—A full set of the practical forms of the standard for white cotton ready for packing for shipment.

on future contracts. A strict observance of the suggestions here given probably would reduce the number of such disputes.

Each box should be kept right side up and should be handled gently; otherwise leaf and other extraneous matter on the surface will become disturbed. The box should be kept away from excessive heat, moisture, and light.

The boxes should be kept closed and should be opened only when necessary. The covers should be raised and lowered slowly and with as much care as possible. If the cover is repeatedly lifted quickly, the surface of the cotton will break gradually, allowing small particles of leaf to sift through the cotton and disappear.

Great care should be exercised in handling dusty or low-grade cotton when the boxes are opened, and under no circumstances should the cotton samples be compared by holding them over the official cotton types in the box. Small amounts of leaf or dust falling on the official types from time to time will make the practical forms unfit for use and will destroy their correctness as copies of the Official



FIG. 11.—Top of box and label for Middling cotton.

Cotton Standards. If the boxes are placed on a table which is tilted at an angle of about  $45^{\circ}$ , it is much easier to make comparisons than if the boxes are placed on a level table. This will probably reduce the tendency to hold the sample over the box.

Although it is essential that the types be protected as much as possible, the use of glass covers can not be recommended, since the cotton when seen through glass does not have the same appearance as to color and character.

#### PRICES OF FULL AND FRACTIONAL SETS OF COPIES OF THE OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS.

Full sets of the Official Cotton Standards are sold for \$20 per copy. Whenever an old set is returned the price is reduced \$5, making the net cost \$15, the old set being sent in by express collect.

The charge for fractional sets of the standards has been fixed at \$2.50 per box, with an allowance of 50 cents for each old box returned, making the net cost \$2.

Forms for use in ordering copies of the standards are furnished upon application.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF PRACTICAL FORMS OF THE OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS.

An analysis of the distribution of the practical forms of the Official Cotton Standards shows that a number of large dealers in cotton located in the designated spot markets have purchased copies of the standards, as follows. (See fig. 12.)

	Sets.		Sets.
Augusta, Ga.....	5	Little Rock, Ark.....	4
Boston, Mass.....	23	Memphis, Tenn.....	18
Charleston, S. C.....	5	Mobile, Ala.....	3
Dallas, Tex.....	7	Montgomery, Ala.....	4
Fort Worth, Tex.....	6	New Orleans, La.....	22
Galveston, Tex.....	5	Norfolk, Va.....	2
Houston, Tex.....	12	Savannah, Ga.....	19

In addition sets have been sold in other prominent markets as follows:

	Sets.		Sets.
Atlanta, Ga.....	11	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	3
Charlotte, N. C.....	7	Pine Bluff, Ark.....	6
Fall River, Mass.....	10	Providence, R. I.....	7
Greenville, Miss.....	3	St. Louis, Mo.....	4
Greenville, S. C.....	6	Vicksburg, Miss.....	3
New Bedford, Mass.....	13	Waco, Tex.....	5
New York, N. Y.....	32		

A summary of the distribution covering a period of one year from the date of promulgation (Dec. 15, 1914), is given below:

#### *Full sets.*

Number distributed in the United States.....	551
Number distributed in foreign countries.....	19
Total number distributed.....	570

#### *Fractional sets.*

Number distributed in the United States.....	54
Number distributed in foreign countries.....	1
Total number distributed.....	55



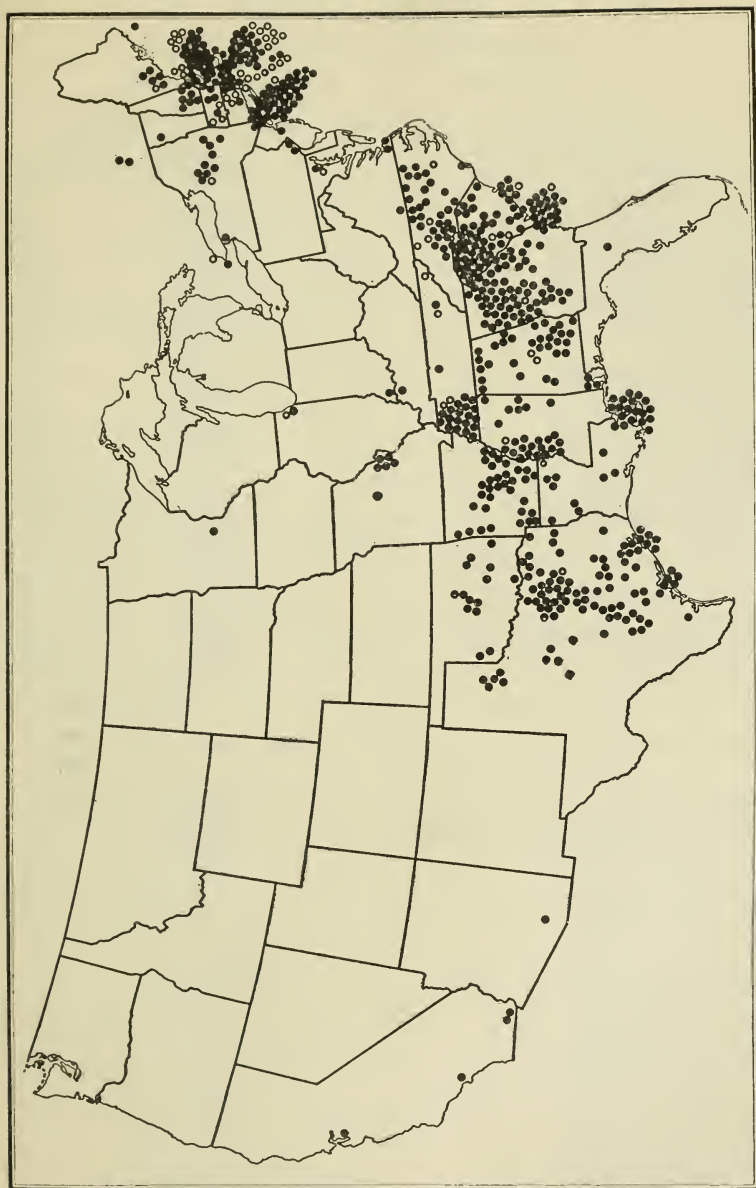


FIG. 12.—Map showing distribution of the practical forms of the Official Cotton Standards. (Dots indicate full sets; circles, fractional sets.)  
(The scale of this map made it impossible to place all the dots in their proper territory.)

# HOLDERS OF THE FULL SETS OF PRACTICAL FORMS OF THE OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Arranged alphabetically by States and by towns under the State.]

DECEMBER 15, 1915.

Full set No.	To whom sent.	Address.	Date shipped.
ALABAMA.			
134	T. D. Maybank & Co.	Anniston.	1915.
498	Robinson Bros.	do.	Feb. 17
321	Alabama Polytechnic Institute.	Auburn.	Sept. 16
40	Warrant Warehouse Co.	Birmingham.	Apr. 16
412	Jones Cotton Co.	Decatur.	Jan. 11
564	Commercial National Bank.	Demopolis.	Aug. 30
471	John C. Webb & Sons.	do.	Oct. 4
406	Malone Cotton Co.	Dothan.	Sept. 15
476	Farmers' Gin & Warehouse Co.	Enterprise.	Aug. 14
309	Ashcraft Cotton Mills.	Florence.	Aug. 31
410	J. H. Arnold & Co.	Gadsden.	Apr. 9
511	B. M. Botto.	do.	Aug. 27
278	Rhodes Bros.	do.	Oct. 1
267	Planters' Mercantile Co.	Georgiana.	Mar. 27
185	Jones-Baugh Cotton Co.	Greenville.	Mar. 20
470	Lowe Manufacturing Co.	Huntsville.	Mar. 2
445	Profile Cotton Mills.	do.	Sept. 17
23	Baker, Lyons & Co.	Jacksonville.	Aug. 31
45	Mobile Cotton Exchange.	Mobile.	Jan. 9
78	H. G. Grimley.	do.	Jan. 9
60	Elmore, Brame & Co.	do.	Jan. 29
158	F. B. Fisk Cotton Co.	Montgomery.	Jan. 18
97	Montgomery Cotton Exchange.	do.	Feb. 16
65	Weil Bros.	do.	Feb. 3
340	S. E. Jones.	do.	Jan. 18
33	M. Hohenberg & Co.	Rutherford.	May 11
454	do.	Selma.	Jan. 13
338	Selma Cotton Exchange.	do.	Sept. 4
409	Cooke & McTyer.	do.	July 19
362	F. D. Milstead, Tallassee Mills.	Sheffield.	Aug. 14
199	Bashinsky & Co.	Tallassee.	Apr. 21
169	A. P. Loveman & Co.	Troy.	Mar. 9
513	M. Hohenberg & Co.	Tuscaloosa.	Feb. 20
		Wetumpka.	Oct. 16
ARIZONA.			
411	College of Agriculture.	Tucson.	May 8
ARKANSAS.			
302	Charles T. Duke.	Baxter.	Mar. 27
542	C. E. Atkinson.	Camden.	Oct. 13
495	College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas.	Fayetteville.	Sept. 16
198	Lesser-Goldman Cotton Co.	Fort Smith.	Mar. 9
132	W. B. Booker.	Garland.	Feb. 16
352	L. K. Person.	do.	Aug. 21
485	C. M. Kirkman & Co.	Helena.	Sept. 10
243	Harrington & Moore.	do.	Mar. 27
207	C. A. Wooten & Co.	do.	Apr. 8
342	Wooten & Davidson Co.	do.	Apr. 21
569	A. L. Betts.	Hope.	Oct. 6
581	C. E. Atkinson.	Little Rock.	Oct. 2
42	Little Rock Board of Trade.	do.	Jan. 11
226	P. P. Byrd Cotton Co.	do.	Mar. 18
577	Crump, Britton & West.	do.	Nov. 11
240	W. E. Greenhaw.	Marianna.	Mar. 16
241	Mixon-McClintock Co.	do.	Mar. 16
363	State Agricultural School.	Monticello.	June 10
524	C. R. Carl.	Perry.	Oct. 2
370	T. J. Collier & Son.	Pine Bluff.	June 14
92	Crump, Britton & West.	do.	Feb. 3
527	S. Geisreiter.	do.	Sept. 27
274	E. A. Shaw & Co.	do.	Mar. 18
332	F. Silbernagle & Son.	do.	Apr. 21
351	J. B. Speers Co.	do.	Apr. 21
503	Bain-Adams Co.	Portland.	Sept. 20
360	Agricultural School.	Russellville.	May 11
568	C. E. Atkinson.	Scott.	Oct. 13
487	J. H. Finnegan & Co.	Texarkana.	Sept. 22
225	Lee Rosenberg.	do.	Mar. 18
509	J. L. Rea.	Van Buren.	Oct. 2
571	C. E. Atkinson.	Waldron.	Oct. 13
466	Hardy Peacock.	Winchester.	Sept. 7

*Holders of the full sets of practical forms of the Official Cotton Standards of the United States,  
December 15, 1915—Continued.*

Full set No.	To whom sent.	Address.	Date shipped.
CALIFORNIA.			
364	Globe Grain & Milling Co.....	El Centro.....	1915. June 28
521	J. G. Martin.....	do.....	Oct. 2
397	Globe Grain & Milling Co.....	Los Angeles.....	June 28
547	California Cotton Mills Co.....	Pacsteel, Oakland.....	Dec. 13
297	U. S. Government Exhibit.....	San Francisco.....	Mar. 29
CONNECTICUT.			
209	I. E. Palmer Co.....	Middletown.....	Mar. 10
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
396	Southern Commercial Congress.....	Washington.....	May 27
265	U. S. National Museum.....	do.....	Mar. 20
FLORIDA.			
404	College of Agriculture, University of Florida.....	Gainesville.....	May 6
GEORGIA.			
419	James Mercantile Co.....	Adrian.....	Aug. 20
202	Brown-Cramer Cotton Co.....	Albany.....	Mar. 9
517	do.....	do.....	Oct. 19
165	Georgia Cotton Co.....	do.....	Feb. 19
308	George Oliver.....	Americus.....	Apr. 8
68	Easterlin Bros.....	Andersonville.....	Jan. 20
393	State College of Agriculture, University of Georgia.....	Athens.....	June 9
217	Athens Cotton Exchange (I. T. Kilpatrick).....	do.....	Mar. 6
326	John D. Moss.....	do.....	Aug. 30
421	E. S. Ehney & Co.....	Atlanta.....	Aug. 6
62	Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills.....	do.....	Jan. 18
386	Georgia School of Technology.....	do.....	Apr. 28
327	Geo. H. McAdden & Bro.'s Agency.....	do.....	Apr. 17
550	do.....	do.....	Oct. 8
484	Inman, Howard & Inman.....	do.....	Sept. 15
449	Ingersoll, Amory & Co.....	do.....	Sept. 16
157	J. K. Livingston & Co.....	do.....	Feb. 19
69	Maddox-Rucker Co.....	do.....	Jan. 19
64	Robert Moore & Co.....	do.....	Jan. 18
227	W. A. Gilreath & Co.....	do.....	Mar. 16
36	Augusta Cotton Exchange & Board of Trade.....	Augusta.....	Jan. 6
74	Barrett & Co.....	do.....	Jan. 19
166	L. G. Doughty & Co.....	do.....	Feb. 20
21	Heineken & Vogelsang.....	do.....	Jan. 5
58	Geo. H. McAdden & Bro.'s Agency.....	do.....	Jan. 15
438	Canon Oil & Fertilizer Co.....	Canon.....	Sept. 1
463	L. C. Mandeville & Co.....	Carrollton.....	Sept. 16
182	American Textile Co.....	Cartersville.....	Mar. 2
250	Whittier Mills Co.....	Chattahoochee.....	Mar. 22
415	Floyd & Hill Co.....	Chipley.....	Sept. 4
501	Freeman Cotton Co.....	Claxton.....	Sept. 25
269	W. C. Bradley Co.....	Columbus.....	Mar. 20
235	J. B. Holst Co.....	do.....	Mar. 27
153	Cordele Cotton Co.....	Cordele.....	Feb. 19
100	Dixie Cotton Co.....	Dublin.....	Feb. 18
451	Elberton Cotton & Compress Co.....	Elberton.....	Sept. 4
442	W. B. Hollingsworth.....	Fayetteville.....	Aug. 28
486	Trio Manufacturing Co.....	Forsyth.....	Sept. 4
258	Georgia Cotton Mills.....	Griffin.....	Mar. 22
196	Fuller E. Callaway.....	Lagrange.....	Mar. 6
425	H. L. Whitley.....	Lithonia.....	July 27
529	R. T. Poole.....	Lavonia.....	Nov. 26
260	Bibb Manufacturing Co.....	Macon.....	Mar. 27
428	Spinners Cotton Co.....	do.....	Aug. 17
66	Taylor Cotton Co.....	do.....	Jan. 18
311	Manchester Cotton Mills.....	Manchester.....	Apr. 8
312	W. H. Nunnally Co.....	Monroe.....	Apr. 13
300	Newnan Cotton Mills.....	Newnan.....	Mar. 27
143	Plains Warehouse Co.....	Plains.....	Feb. 25
160	Timmerman & Wise.....	do.....	Feb. 18
186	Anchor Duck Mills (G. L. Hight).....	Rome.....	Mar. 3
176	Howell Cotton Co.....	do.....	Feb. 19
475	Barrett & Co. (W. B. Holt).....	Sandersville.....	Aug. 31
80	Butler, Stevens & Bell.....	Savannah.....	Jan. 29
82	S. M. Bulley & Son.....	do.....	Jan. 26
271	E. A. Cutts.....	do.....	Mar. 27

<sup>1</sup> This set was returned and subsequently reshipped to Schaefer Cotton Co., Toccoa, Ga.

*Holders of the full sets of practical forms of the Official Cotton Standards of the United States,  
December 15, 1915—Continued.*

Full set No.	To whom sent.	Address.	Date shipped.
GEORGIA—continued			
303	The Duckworth Co.....	Savannah.....	1915. Mar. 24
416	Dwelle & Dwelle.....	do.....	Aug. 20
41	Gordon & Co.....	do.....	Jan. 11
422	Gordon & Hilton.....	do.....	Aug. 20
318	Geo. H. McFadden & Bro.'s Agency.....	do.....	Apr. 9
450	do.....	do.....	Sept. 1
305	Heyward-Williams Co.....	do.....	Apr. 13
291	Horwich & Co.....	do.....	Mar. 24
299	A. Leffler Co.....	do.....	Mar. 24
24	Savannah Cotton Exchange.....	do.....	1914. Dec. 30
20	Espy Cotton Co.....	do.....	1915. Jan. 9
53	John Flannery Co.....	do.....	Jan. 15
48	Pearce & Battey.....	do.....	Jan. 11
43	E. W. Rosenthal & Co.....	do.....	Jan. 11
371	Meinhard-Ferst-Doyle Co. (Inc.).....	do.....	Mar. 20
430	R. T. Waller.....	do.....	Aug. 20
366	McDougald, Outland & Co.....	Statesboro.....	June 21
396	Schaefer Cotton Co.....	Toccoa.....	Aug. 10
259	M. A. Pharr Cotton Co.....	Washington.....	Mar. 27
536	R. C. Freeman.....	West Point.....	Nov. 27
414	Dixie Cotton Co.....	Wrightsville.....	Aug. 25
296	J. J. Williamson.....	Woodbury.....	Mar. 24
ILLINOIS.			
385	National Wool Warehouse & Storage Co.....	Chicago.....	June 10
INDIANA.			
523	Lincoln Cotton Mill Co.....	Evansville.....	Dec. 2
KENTUCKY.			
140	Henderson Cotton Mills.....	Henderson.....	Feb. 16
LOUISIANA.			
345	Agricultural and Mechanical College, Louisiana State University	Baton Rouge.....	May 4
382	N. Abramson.....	Lafayette.....	May 15
163	F. B. Surgine.....	Monroe.....	Feb. 19
391	A. B. Tissington.....	do.....	Apr. 27
104	Coate Bros.....	New Orleans.....	Feb. 11
353	Duckworth Co.....	do.....	Apr. 26
7	New Orleans Cotton Exchange.....	do.....	1914. Dec. 26
8	do.....	do.....	Do.....
9	do.....	do.....	Dec. 24
10	do.....	do.....	Do.....
491	W. T. Hardie & Co.....	do.....	1915. Sept. 11
317	Kahn's Pickery.....	do.....	Apr. 9
429	Herrmann & Wolf.....	do.....	Aug. 12
117	Lane Cotton Mills Co.....	do.....	Feb. 15
111	Lehman, Stern & Co. (Ltd.).....	do.....	Feb. 10
88	Herman Loeb.....	do.....	Feb. 1
472	Geo. H. McFadden & Bro.'s Agency.....	do.....	Sept. 22
139	Minoprio & Co.....	do.....	Feb. 15
89	H. & C. Newman.....	do.....	Feb. 1
107	John M. Parker Co.....	do.....	Feb. 10
95	Richardson & May Land & Planting Co. (Ltd.).....	do.....	Feb. 11
520	Silvan Newburger & Co.....	do.....	Oct. 25
283	Stewart Bros. Cotton Co.....	do.....	Mar. 16
434	W. B. Thompson & Co.....	do.....	Aug. 12
565	Weil & Walsh.....	do.....	Oct. 2
377	Julius Weis & Co.....	do.....	Aug. 6
459	Stille & Yarbrough (Ltd.).....	Robeline.....	Sept. 13
90	Herman Loeb.....	Shreveport.....	Feb. 3
435	Hardee & Gaddis Co. (Ltd.).....	Sodus.....	Aug. 9
179	Duflho & Ludeau.....	Ville Platte.....	Feb. 29
273	Millsaps & Co. (Ltd.).....	West Monroe.....	Mar. 27



*Holders of the full sets of practical forms of the Official Cotton Standards of the United States,  
December 15, 1915—Continued.*

Full set No.	To whom sent.	Address.	Date shipped.
MAINE.			
230	Edwards Manufacturing Co.....	Augusta.....	1915. Mar. 12
148	Bates Manufacturing Co.....	Lewiston.....	Feb. 19
221	Continental Mills.....	do.....	Mar. 16
164	Dana Warp Mills.....	Westbrook.....	Feb. 25
334	Lockwood Co.....	Waterville.....	May 25
MARYLAND.			
533	Mount Vernon Woodberry Mills (Inc.).....	Baltimore.....	Nov. 18
MASSACHUSETTS.			
330	Eugen C. Andres Co.....	Boston.....	Apr. 17
116	Bemis Bro. Bag Co.....	do.....	Feb. 13
52	Bliss Fabyan & Co.....	do.....	Jan. 13
292	Boott Mills.....	do.....	Mar. 26
446	B. H. Dickson & Co.....	do.....	Sept. 14
349	American Felt Co.....	do.....	Apr. 26
281	International Cotton Mills.....	do.....	Mar. 24
18	New England Cotton Buyers' Association.....	do.....	1914. Dec. 30
77	S. D. Bush & Co.....	do.....	1915. Feb. 11
17	Cooper & Brush.....	do.....	1914. Dec. 30
98	Taughton & Co.....	do.....	1915. Feb. 11
73	Ingersoll Amory & Co.....	do.....	Jan. 20
14	Geo. H. McFadden & Bro.'s Agency.....	do.....	1914. Dec. 26
105	Reis & Co.....	do.....	1915. Feb. 8
71	F. A. Shaw & Co.....	do.....	Jan. 19
59	Charles Storrow & Co.....	do.....	Jan. 18
408	John Tannor & Co.....	do.....	May 12
22	Barry Thayer Co.....	do.....	Jan. 9
316	Stephen M. Weld & Co.....	do.....	Apr. 8
329	W. Wolf & Sons.....	do.....	Apr. 16
118	Arthur C. Almy Co.....	do.....	Feb. 13
113	William Almy & Co.....	do.....	Feb. 4
381	Lancaster Mills.....	Clinton.....	May 11
229	West Boylston Manufacturing Co.....	Easthampton.....	Mar. 16
525	American Thread Co., care Kerr Mills.....	Fall River.....	Dec. 2
109	Bassett & Albro.....	do.....	Feb. 8
294	Bradford Durfee Textile School.....	do.....	Mar. 25
96	Cooper & Brush.....	do.....	Feb. 10
79	Hooper & Emlinton.....	do.....	Do.
101	Luther Manufacturing Co.....	do.....	Do.
439	Geo. H. McFadden & Bro.'s Agency.....	do.....	Aug. 31
287	Pilgrim Mills.....	do.....	Mar. 22
93	Edw. T. Robertson & Son.....	do.....	Feb. 10
106	Stafford Mills.....	do.....	Do.
277	Edw. B. Varney.....	do.....	Mar. 22
481	Arlington Mills.....	Lawrence.....	Sept. 1
156	Pacific Mills.....	do.....	Feb. 25
284	Lowell Textile School.....	Lowell.....	Mar. 24
348	Acushnet Mill Corporation.....	New Bedford.....	Apr. 26
427	City Manufacturing Corporation.....	do.....	July 3
215	C. W. Eaton.....	do.....	Mar. 11
83	C. O. Foster & Co.....	do.....	Jan. 29
125	do.....	do.....	Feb. 18
223	New Bedford Textile School.....	do.....	Mar. 18
417	Holmes Manufacturing Co.....	do.....	Aug. 16
373	Manomet Mills.....	do.....	June 5
183	Nashawena Mills.....	do.....	Mar. 1
162	New England Cotton Yarn Co.....	do.....	Feb. 19
519	Quisset Mill.....	do.....	Oct. 20
239	Taber Mill.....	do.....	Mar. 18
149	Pierce Manufacturing Co.....	do.....	Feb. 18
497	E. A. Shaw & Co.....	Southbridge.....	Sept. 23
167	S. Slater & Sons (Inc.).....	Webster.....	Feb. 25
589	Whittenton Manufacturing Co.....	Taunton.....	Nov. 11

*Holders of the full sets of practical forms of the Official Cotton Standards of the United States, December 15, 1915—Continued.*

Full set No.	To whom sent.	Address.	Date shipped.
MINNESOTA.			
136	Northwestern Knitting Co.....	Minneapolis.....	1915. Feb. 16
MISSISSIPPI.			
401	Agricultural College.....	Agricultural College...	May 6
257	Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station.....	.....do.....	Mar. 22
490	F. P. Phillips.....	Columbus.....	Sept. 22
530	J. B. Hill.....	Corinth.....	Oct. 5
279	W. O. Aldridge.....	East.....	Mar. 22
496	Hazlip-Hood Cotton Co.....	Greenville.....	Sept. 15
173	Edw. Holland & Co.....	.....do.....	Feb. 18
489	J. W. Prior.....	.....do.....	Oct. 2
201	Humphrey & Co.....	Greenwood.....	Mar. 9
443	Malone & Keesler.....	.....do.....	Aug. 30
440	P. J. Jones.....	Hollandale.....	Sept. 7
245	W. M. Garrard & Co.....	Indianola.....	Mar. 18
423	H. C. Carter Cotton Co.....	Jackson.....	Aug. 19
152	W. J. Davis & Co.....	.....do.....	Feb. 20
554	McGee Dean & Co.....	Leland.....	Oct. 5
232	Threefoot Bros. & Co.....	Meridian.....	Mar. 18
228	P. G. Gragnon & Co.....	Okolona.....	Do.
192	Wittjen Bros.....	Oxford.....	Mar. 8
477	F. B. Graft.....	Rolling Fork.....	Sept. 22
514	Charles Scott.....	Rosedale.....	Oct. 2
512	S. Albrecht & Co.....	Vicksburg.....	Oct. 5
37	Vicksburg Cotton Exchange.....	.....do.....	Jan. 9
67	H. R. Austin & Son.....	.....do.....	Jan. 19
154	Yazoo City Cotton Exchange.....	Yazoo City.....	Feb. 16
MISSOURI.			
384	College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.....	Columbia.....	May 14
242	Home Cotton Mills.....	St. Louis.....	Mar. 18
432	Lesser-Goldman Cotton Co.....	.....do.....	Sept. 14
46	St. Louis Cotton Exchange.....	.....do.....	Jan. 13
110	G. S. Tiffany & Co.....	.....do.....	Feb. 4
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
177	Pacific Mills.....	Dover.....	Feb. 25
174	Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.....	Manchester.....	Feb. 18
301	International Cotton Mills.....	.....do.....	Mar. 24
180	Nashua Manufacturing Co.....	Nashua.....	Feb. 20
170	Jackson Co.....	.....do.....	Feb. 25
144	Wonalancet Co.....	.....do.....	Feb. 18
249	Salmon Falls Manufacturing Co.....	Salmon Falls.....	Mar. 18
NEW JERSEY.			
237	Johnson & Johnson.....	New Brunswick.....	Mar. 12
NEW YORK.			
376	John K. Stewart & Sons.....	Amsterdam.....	May 4
254	Fuld & Hatch Knitting Co.....	Cohoes.....	Mar. 22
420	Lockport Cotton Batting Co.....	Lockport.....	Aug. 12
522	Sauquoit Spinning Co.....	New Hartford.....	Oct. 1
583	Lehman Bros.....	New York.....	Nov. 15
1914.			
11	New York Cotton Exchange.....	.....do.....	Dec. 26
1915.			
119	W. R. Craig & Co.....	.....do.....	Feb. 12
357	A. W. Graham.....	.....do.....	June 10
1914.			
15	S. Gruner & Co.....	.....do.....	Dec. 26
1915.			
19	Jenks, Gwynne & Co.....	.....do.....	Jan. 9
135	Harriss, Irby & Vose.....	.....do.....	Feb. 13
255	Heineken & Vogelsang.....	.....do.....	Mar. 22
128	H. Hentz & Co.....	.....do.....	Feb. 13
479	Herklotz, Corn & Co.....	.....do.....	Aug. 28
30	.....do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 5
145	R. H. Hooper & Co.....	.....do.....	Feb. 13
28	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.....	.....do.....	Jan. 8
34	Hubbard Bros. & Co.....	.....do.....	Jan. 6
482	Hubbell, Figgatt & Co.....	.....do.....	Sept. 15
372	Albert Hussey.....	.....do.....	Apr. 26



*Holders of the full sets of practical forms of the Official Cotton Standards of the United States, December 15, 1915—Continued.*

Full set No.	To whom sent.	Address.	Date shipped.
NEW YORK—continued.			
13	Geo. H. McFadden & Bro. ....	New York .....	1914. Dec. 26
400	do. ....	do. ....	1915. May 6
310	Meritas Mills .....	do. ....	Apr. 8
61	Mitsui & Co. (Ltd.) .....	do. ....	Jan. 18
25	Robert Moore & Co. ....	do. ....	Jan. 4
55	Moyse & Holmes .....	do. ....	Jan. 18
276	H. F. Nuzum .....	do. ....	Mar. 26
336	New York Cotton Exchange .....	do. ....	July 9
222	do. ....	do. ....	Mar. 17
403	do. ....	do. ....	June 10
56	E. & C. Randolph .....	do. ....	Jan. 15
395	Clayton E. Rich Co. ....	do. ....	Apr. 27
123	Renskorf, Lyon & Co. ....	do. ....	Feb. 13
47	Siegfr. Gruner & Co. ....	do. ....	Jan. 11
12	S. M. Weld & Co. ....	do. ....	1914. Dec. 26
369	A. L. Wolff & Co. ....	do. ....	1915. May 15
236	New York Mills .....	New York Mills .....	Mar. 12
206	Saratoga Victory Manufacturing Co. ....	Schuylerville .....	Mar. 10
208	Mohawk Valley Cap Factory .....	Utica .....	Mar. 11
261	Stephen M. Weld & Co. ....	do. ....	Mar. 22
436	Utica Knitting Co. ....	do. ....	Aug. 31
NORTH CAROLINA.			
288	J. V. Pomeroy .....	Burlington .....	Mar. 22
94	James N. Williamson & Sons Co. ....	do. ....	Feb. 3
351	J. H. Cutter & Co. ....	Charlotte .....	Apr. 21
417	Highland Park Manufacturing Co. (Sanders, Orr & Co.) .....	do. ....	Sept. 7
580	O. J. McConnell .....	do. ....	Oct. 4
102	Geo. H. McFadden & Bro.'s Agency .....	do. ....	Feb. 18
367	Rose Bros. ....	do. ....	Apr. 26
72	Alexander Sprunt & Son .....	do. ....	Jan. 19
70	Sanders, Orr & Co. ....	do. ....	Do.
426	Cliffside Mills .....	Cliffside .....	Aug. 9
555	Holt-Williamson Manufacturing Co. ....	Fayetteville .....	Nov. 26
331	Scott & Hunter .....	Graham .....	Apr. 17
141	J. E. Latham Co. ....	Greensboro .....	Feb. 13
151	Henderson Cotton Mills .....	Henderson .....	Feb. 16
264	J. A. Skipwith & Co. ....	Kannapolis .....	Mar. 26
379	John F. McNair .....	Laurinburg .....	Apr. 24
120	Mayo Mills .....	Mayo .....	Feb. 18
494	Bruton & Co. ....	Mount Gilead .....	Sept. 17
556	O. J. McConnell .....	Nashville .....	Sept. 23
546	Newton Cotton Mills .....	Newton .....	Nov. 27
218	Rosemary Manufacturing Co. ....	Roanoke Junction .....	Mar. 11
424	Roanoke Mills Co. ....	Roanoke Rapids .....	Sept. 27
465	W. T. Covington & Co. ....	Rockingham .....	Sept. 22
394	Roxboro Cotton Mills .....	Roxboro .....	July 16
576	Salisbury Cotton Mills .....	Salisbury .....	Nov. 11
289	Johnston County Farmers' Union Co. ....	Salma .....	Mar. 22
586	Ella Manufacturing Co. ....	Salby .....	Nov. 26
500	O. J. McConnell .....	Tarboro .....	Sept. 20
399	College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts .....	West Raleigh .....	May 7
574	Bellwill Cotton Mills .....	Wilmington .....	Dec. 6
155	W. B. Cooper & Co. ....	do. ....	Feb. 19
543	O. J. McConnell .....	Wilson .....	Sept. 23
178	Arista Mills Co. ....	Winston-Salem .....	Feb. 20
OKLAHOMA.			
518	R. C. Jones Cotton Co. ....	Cushing .....	Oct. 25
200	Sam I. Hynds & Co. ....	Durant .....	Mar. 9
375	Williams & Miller .....	Elk City .....	July 20
544	T. A. Milstead .....	Holdenville .....	Oct. 18
146	Roy Buzzard .....	Luther .....	Feb. 20
553	F. A. Siermann & Co. ....	Mengum .....	Oct. 2
559	Canterbury & Morton .....	Muskogee .....	Oct. 9
510	Planters Cotton & Ginning Co. ....	do. ....	Sept. 27
175	Anderson, Clayton & Co. ....	Oklahoma City .....	Feb. 20
99	Harriss-Irby Cotton Co. ....	do. ....	Feb. 4
161	Oklahoma State Cotton Exchange .....	do. ....	Feb. 16
528	Courts Trading Co. ....	Quinton .....	Oct. 1
467	W. W. McAdoo .....	Spiro .....	Sept. 10
320	Agricultural and Mechanical College .....	Stillwater .....	May 4

*Holders of the full sets of practical forms of the Official Cotton Standards of the United States, December 15, 1915—Continued.*

Full set No.	To whom sent.	Address.	Date shipped.
PENNSYLVANIA.			
16	Geo. H. McFadden & Bro.....	Philadelphia.....	1914. Dec. 28
76	Van Leer & Co.....	do.....	1915. Jan. 26
RHODE ISLAND.			
210	Cooper & Brush.....	Providence.....	Mar. 10
103	Hazard Cotton Co.....	do.....	Feb. 4
247	B. B. & R. Knight.....	do.....	Mar. 18
32	Geo. H. McFadden & Bro.'s Agency.....	do.....	Jan. 9
319	Sweet & Co.....	do.....	Apr. 16
573	Arthur C. Almy Co.....	do.....	Nov. 19
578	do.....	do.....	Nov. 19
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
458	S. J. Rumph.....	Adams Run.....	Sept. 1
478	Gluck Mills.....	Anderson.....	Sept. 4
263	Riverside Manufacturing Co.....	do.....	Mar. 20
205	Belton Mills.....	Belton.....	Mar. 10
418	F. G. Hollis & Co.....	Bennettsville.....	Sept. 20
389	Clemson Agricultural College.....	Calhoun.....	May 8
441	Cohammet Mills.....	Campobello.....	Sept. 7
51	Charleston Cotton Exchange.....	Charleston.....	Jan. 13
516	Farmers & Spinners Cotton Co.....	do.....	Sept. 25
453	Ferguson & Co.....	do.....	Aug. 30
190	W. Gordon McCabe & Co.....	do.....	Mar. 8
365	Maybank & Co.....	do.....	Apr. 21
562	do.....	do.....	Oct. 4
256	M. C. Heath & Co.....	Columbia.....	Mar. 26
541	State Warehouse Commissioner.....	do.....	Oct. 6
147	Burroughs & Collins Co.....	Conway.....	Feb. 16
268	R. M. Claffy.....	Fort Motte.....	Mar. 20
212	Graniteville Manufacturing Co.....	Graniteville.....	Mar. 19
197	Cooper & Griffin.....	Greenville.....	Mar. 9
272	Judson Mills.....	do.....	Mar. 27
492	Lucas & Pegues.....	do.....	Sept. 11
304	Parker Cotton Mills Co.....	do.....	Mar. 24
581	F. W. Poe Manufacturing Co.....	do.....	Dec. 2
290	C. S. Webb.....	do.....	Mar. 24
506	Woodside Cotton Mills.....	do.....	Sept. 22
588	First National Bank.....	Holly Hill.....	Nov. 11
504	J. S. Saunders.....	Hampton.....	Sept. 17
347	J. L. Coker & Co.....	Hartsville.....	Apr. 26
461	A. M. McNair.....	do.....	Sept. 10
403	Leroy Springs & Co.....	Lancaster.....	Mar. 10
572	Watts Mills.....	Laurens.....	Nov. 29
341	Lockhart Mills.....	Lockhart.....	July 26
499	F. N. Jones.....	Lodge.....	Sept. 20
171	Marlboro Cotton Mills.....	McColl.....	Feb. 25
532	Conestee Mills.....	Maulding.....	Nov. 30
488	L. L. Rogers.....	Mullins.....	Sept. 22
220	Pelzer Manufacturing Co.....	Pelzer.....	Mar. 11
455	Pendleton Manufacturing Co.....	Pendleton.....	Sept. 7
437	Colleton Mercantile & Manufacturing Co.....	Ritter.....	Aug. 23
246	Aragon Cotton Mills.....	Rock Hill.....	Mar. 16
187	Courtenay Manufacturing Co.....	Seneca.....	Mar. 8
508	G. W. Gignilliat & Son.....	do.....	Oct. 2
390	Baumont Manufacturing Co.....	Spartanburg.....	Apr. 26
219	Leathers, Mathewes & Co.....	do.....	Mar. 11
168	C. T. Lundgren & Co.....	do.....	Feb. 20
493	Harby & Co.....	Sumter.....	Sept. 11
188	Excelsior Knitting Mills.....	Union.....	Mar. 8
248	Monarch Cotton Mills.....	do.....	Mar. 16
392	Union-Buffalo Mills Co.....	do.....	May 8
505	Planters Warehouse Co.....	Walterboro.....	Sept. 17
253	Williamston Mills.....	Williamston.....	Mar. 20
TENNESSEE.			
457	Madison Cotton Oil Co.....	Jackson.....	Sept. 4
324	College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee.....	Knoxville.....	Apr. 17
251	Bolivar County Cotton Co.....	Memphis.....	Mar. 27
433	J. S. Bollard & Co.....	do.....	Sept. 27
129	A. H. Campbell & Co.....	do.....	Feb. 13
464	H. C. Nall & Co.....	do.....	Sept. 14
108	Coate Bros.....	do.....	Feb. 15
122	Cohn & Ellett.....	do.....	Do.

*Holders of the full sets of practical forms of the Official Cotton Standards of the United States,  
December 15, 1915—Continued.*

Full set No.	To whom sent.	Address.	Date shipped.
TENNESSEE—continued.			
81	C. H. Crisman & Co.	Memphis.	1915. Jan. 29
131	F. M. Crump & Co.	do.	Feb. 13
35	Embury & Maury.	do.	Jan. 4
313	Farnsworth-Evans Co.	do.	Apr. 9
54	Flippin & Jones.	do.	Jan. 25
29	M. H. Gunther & Co.	do.	Jan. 5
126	Hannay, Frerichs & Co.	do.	Feb. 13
26	Memphis Cotton Exchange.	do.	1914. Dec. 30
114	Mississippi Delta Planting Co.	do.	1915. Feb. 15
50	Newburger Cotton Co.	do.	Jan. 12
252	P. S. Smithwick, jr., & Co.	do.	Mar. 20
39	Wynne, Love & Co.	do.	Jan. 9
127	Warioto Cotton Mills.	Nashville.	Feb. 16
TEXAS.			
356	J. S. Smith.	Abilene.	Apr. 21
130	J. A. King.	Albany.	Feb. 16
358	L. B. Blair.	Alvarado.	May 15
337	J. C. Crutchfield.	Anderson.	July 9
214	American National Bank.	Austin.	Mar. 18
233	Reagan Bale Co.	do.	Mar. 15
431	William von Rosenberg, jr.	do.	Aug. 23
480	Warehouse and Marketing Department, State of Texas	do.	Aug. 30
388	Gustave Ries.	Benarnold.	July 21
368	Frank H. Sweet.	Brownwood.	Apr. 24
483	Farmers and Merchants State Bank.	Burleson.	Sept. 9
112	J. C. Killough.	Clarendon.	Feb. 8
124	Agricultural and Mechanical College.	College Station.	Feb. 16
561	W. Wipprecht.	do.	Oct. 16
407	Nat. Benton, county superintendent public schools	Corpus Christi.	July 24
194	S. M. Bulley & Son.	Dallas.	Mar. 9
44	Dallas Cotton Exchange.	do.	Jan. 9
275	Farmer's Cotton Grader Co.	do.	Mar. 27
181	W. D. Felder & Co.	do.	Feb. 26
507	W. M. Hannay & Co.	do.	Sept. 14
63	Southern Products Co.	do.	Jan. 18
566	Dallas Cotton Mills.	do.	Dec. 3
234	Fred S. Webster & Co.	Emis.	Mar. 12
238	Matt Zollner.	Fate, Rockwell County.	Mar. 18
201	Neil P. Anderson & Co.	Fort Worth.	Mar. 10
570	Fort Worth Grain and Cotton Exchange.	do.	Oct. 6
361	Hannay, Frerichs & Co.	do.	Apr. 21
121	K. Tidemann & Co.	do.	Feb. 18
216	H. T. Williams & Co.	do.	Mar. 18
191	Japan Cotton Trading Co.	do.	Mar. 8
462	B. C. Andrews Cotton Co.	Gainesville.	Sept. 7
38	Harris-Irby Cotton Co.	Galveston.	Jan. 8
27	Galveston Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade.	do.	Jan. 5
137	do.	do.	Feb. 15
138	do.	do.	Feb. 15
266	Geo. H. McFadden & Bro.'s Agency.	do.	Mar. 22
189	W. L. Moody & Co.	do.	Mar. 8
474	Farmers Union Cotton Warehouse Co.	Grandview.	Sept. 7
398	W. H. Ibbotson.	Greenville.	May 29
444	William Eilers.	Hallettsville.	Aug. 26
563	First State Bank.	Hedley.	Nov. 11
184	Blocker-Miller Co.	Honey Grove.	Mar. 6
333	Anderson, Clayton & Co. (Inc.)	Houston.	June 28
75	W. B. Chew & Co. (Inc.)	do.	Jan. 25
307	Wm. D. Cleveland & Sons.	do.	Apr. 8
133	Dorrance & Co.	do.	Feb. 13
298	Gohlman, Lester & Co.	do.	Mar. 24
270	Gordon, Sewall & Co. (Inc.)	do.	Mar. 26
383	Henke & Pillot.	do.	June 21
285	Hogg, Dickson & Hogg.	do.	Mar. 26
31	Houston Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade.	do.	Jan. 6
193	Hubbell Slack & Co.	do.	Mar. 8
322	Inman, Nelms & Co.	do.	Apr. 16
172	Weld-Neville Cotton Co.	do.	Feb. 26
306	Texas State Normal School.	Huntsville.	Apr. 8
579	Eastham Bros.	do.	Nov. 29
350	E. Lindemann & Son.	Industry.	Apr. 21
468	S. B. Kemp.	Robert Lee.	Sept. 14



*Holders of the full sets of practical forms of the Official Cotton Standards of the United States, December 15, 1915—Continued.*

Full set No.	To whom sent.	Address.	Date shipped.
TEXAS—continued.			
286	Louis J. Bruhl.	Llano.	1915.
295	Turner Grocer Co.	Longview.	Mar. 26
567	J. C. Rosentreter.	Lyons.	Mar. 24
150	B. S. McElroy.	Marshall.	Oct. 5
558	First National Bank.	Memphis.	Feb. 1
292	Hall County National Bank.	do.	Oct. 4
551	W. J. Rosamond (Inc.).	do.	Mar. 25
460	Midlothian Oil & Gin Co.	do.	Oct. 6
552	Morris Campbell Warehouse Co. (W. A. Eiland).	Midlothian.	Oct. 6
535	Nixon Warehouse Co.	New Boston.	Sept. 14
244	T. A. Johnson & Co.	Nixon.	Oct. 5
413	Scott Bros.	Paris.	Oct. 8
280	E. A. Shaw & Co.	do.	Mar. 16
402	Herman Beyer, county superintendent public instruction.	do.	Aug. 16
91	San Antonio Cotton Exchange.	Richmond.	Mar. 18
328	Webster Co.	San Antonio.	Aug. 6
325	Southwest Texas State Normal School.	do.	Feb. 3
502	F. F. Bradley.	do.	Apr. 17
159	Joe F. Saeger.	San Marcos.	Apr. 17
452	Wolter Bros.	Saspmaco.	Sept. 15
473	Stamford Cotton & Produce Co.	Seguin.	Feb. 20
534	J. H. H. Higginbotham.	Shiner.	Sept. 7
456	First National Bank.	Stamford.	Sept. 22
221	Parrish & Co.	Sweetwater.	Nov. 17
359	Tyler Commercial College.	Taylor.	Aug. 30
195	Bush & Witherspoon Co.	Temple.	Mar. 18
115	Waco Cotton Exchange.	Tyler.	June 14
57	Geo. H. McFadden & Bro.'s Agency.	Waco.	Mar. 9
557	do.	do.	Feb. 15
448	J. A. Pipkin, jr.	do.	Jan. 15
344	C. E. Goolsbee.	do.	Nov. 2
378	C. E. Schuster, Farmers Chautauqua.	do.	Sept. 10
231	Waxahachie Cotton Mills.	Warren.	Apr. 26
387	R. H. Weatherly & Co.	Waxahachie.	July 26
314	Eckhardt Gin Co.	do.	Mar. 15
		Whitsett.	July 12
		Yorktown.	July 16
VERMONT.			
142	Queen City Cotton Co.	Burlington.	Feb. 18
VIRGINIA.			
293	Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills (Inc.).	Danville.	Mar. 10
49	Norfolk & Portsmouth Cotton Exchange.	Norfolk.	Jan. 12
515	Geo. H. McFadden & Bro.'s Agency.	do.	Oct. 2
FOREIGN.			
526	Imperial Cotton Co. (Ltd.).	Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.	Nov. 30
211	Hamilton Cotton Co.	do.	Mar. 19
346	Dominion Textile Co. (Ltd.).	Montreal, Quebec, Canada.	Apr. 23
213	Smart-Woods (Ltd.).	do.	Mar. 19
469	Cosmos Cotton Co.	Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada.	Sept. 10
335	R. M. Joseph.	Hongkong, China.	Apr. 23
355	Nantunghow Agricultural College.	Nantunghow, China.	June 5
343	Heng Foong Cotton Manufacturing Co.	Shanghai, China.	June 5
323	J. Taylor & Sons.	Liverpool, England.	Apr. 30
232	Geo. W. Blundell & Son.	do.	Mar. 24
87	Syndicat du Commerce des Cotons.	Havre, France.	Apr. 27
84	Bremer Baumwollbörse.	Bremen, Germany.	Apr. 27
85	Wambersie & Son.	Rotterdam, Holland.	June 4
374	Mitsui & Co.	(City unknown) Japan.	July 8
339	Osaka Shosen Kaisha.	do.	Apr. 27
315	Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (Ltd.).	Osaka, Japan.	Apr. 12
380	Main Board of Agriculture.	Tashkent, Turkestan, Russia.	Apr. 23
560	Ooscha Kessler.	Gottenborg, Sweden.	Nov. 5
405	Principal, Agricultural College.	Coimbatore, southern India.	May 20

Number of full sets shipped in this country	551
Number of full sets shipped to foreign countries	19
Total	570



# HOLDERS OF FRACTIONAL SETS OF PRACTICAL FORMS OF THE OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 15, 1915.

Fractional set No.	To whom sent.	Address.	Date shipped.
ALABAMA.			
F-49	L. W. Weil & Co.	Montgomery	1915. Dec. 3
F-3	Montala Manufacturing Co.	do.	Oct. 15
CONNECTICUT.			
F-12	Quinebaug Co.	Danielson	Nov. 2
F-53	Ashland Cotton Co.	Jewett City	Dec. 4
F-14	Ponemah Mills	Taftville	Nov. 2
F-11	Wauregan Co.	Wauregan	Do.
GEORGIA.			
F-34	L. H. Cannon	Macon	Nov. 13
F-4	Geo. H. McFadden & Bro.'s Agency	Savannah	Oct. 26
ILLINOIS.			
F-50	Milton F. Goodman	Chicago	Dec. 4
LOUISIANA.			
F-23	W. R. Gilfoil & Co.	Sondheimer	Nov. 13
MAINE.			
F-40	Farwell Mills	Lisbon	Nov. 22
MARYLAND.			
F-30	James S. Gary & Son	Baltimore	Nov. 13
MASSACHUSETTS.			
F-25	Lyman Mills	Boston	Nov. 12
F-45	Methuen Co.	do.	Dec. 3
F-51	Samson Cordage Works	do.	Dec. 14
F-28	William Almy & Co.	do.	Nov. 12
F-37	Chicopee Manufacturing Co.	Chicopee Falls	Nov. 13
F-16	Arkwright Mills	Fall River	Nov. 2
F-22	Barnard Manufacturing Co.	do.	Nov. 12
F-17	W. T. Cornell	do.	Nov. 2
F-32	Durfee Mills	do.	Nov. 12
F-33	Wm. Evans, superintendent Fall River Iron Works	do.	Do.
F-36	E. H. B. Brow & Co.	do.	Nov. 13
F-47	Clifford M. Gardner & Co.	do.	Dec. 3
F-18	Wampanoag Mills	do.	Nov. 2
F-8	Grant Yarn Co.	Fitchburg	Do.
F-44	Methuen Co.	Methuen	Dec. 3
F-24	Lyman Mills	Holyoke	Nov. 12
F-6	Sayles & Whitaker	North Adams	Nov. 2
F-35	Central Mills Co.	Southbridge	Nov. 12
MISSISSIPPI.			
F-31	Austin & Co.	Clarksdale	Nov. 12
NEW YORK.			
F-13	Maynard & Woodward	Utica	Nov. 3
F-2	New York Cotton Exchange	New York	Sept. 28
NORTH CAROLINA.			
F-26	Travora Manufacturing Co.	Graham	Nov. 12
F-55	Kinston Cotton Mills	Kinston	Dec. 14
F-38	Raleigh Cotton Mills	Raleigh	Nov. 13
F-52	Caraleigh Mills Co.	do.	Dec. 4
RHODE ISLAND.			
F-43	Dexter Yarn Co.	Pawtucket	Dec. 3
F-29	Lorraine Manufacturing Co.	do.	Nov. 12
F-39	H. B. Deming & Co.	Providence	Nov. 13
F-7	Cooper & Brush, account Greene & Daniels Co.	do.	Nov. 1
F-9	Cooper & Brush, account Grosvenor-Dale Co.	do.	Nov. 2
F-20	Hazard Cotton Co.	do.	Do.
F-10	Henry W. Mason & Co.	do.	Do.
F-41	Nyanza Mills	Woonsocket	Nov. 22
F-54	Crompton Co.	Providence	Dec. 14

*Holders of fractional sets of practical forms of the Official Cotton Standards of the United States, December 15, 1915—Continued.*

Fractional set No.	To whom sent.	Address.	Date shipped.
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
F-27	Abbeville Cotton Mills.....	Abbeville.....	1915. Nov. 13
F-1	Maybank & Co.....	Charleston.....	Sept. 28
F-15	Spartan Mills.....	Spartanburg.....	Nov. 2
TENNESSEE.			
F-42	Union Seed & Fertilizer Co.....	Jackson.....	Nov. 22
F-19	Jonesboro Yarn Mills.....	Jonesboro.....	Nov. 2
F-48	Knoxville Cotton Mills.....	Knoxville.....	Dec. 3
F-21	W. M. Drake.....	Memphis.....	Nov. 12
TEXAS.			
F-46	Reynolds & White.....	Ennis.....	Dec. 3
CANADA.			
F-5	J. P. Oakley, care of Joseph Simpson Sons (Ltd.).....	Toronto.....	Nov. 2

Number of fractional sets shipped in this country.....	54
Number of fractional sets shipped to foreign countries.....	1
Total.....	55

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## U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OFFICE OF MARKETS AND RURAL ORGANIZATION.

CHARLES J. BRAND, CHIEF.

## SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

No. 7. ★

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BRIEF HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT TO SECURE  
UNIVERSAL COTTON STANDARDS.

As a matter of public interest in connection with the subject of the establishment of standards for grades of cotton under the United States Cotton Futures Act,<sup>1</sup> and in connection with the current discussions of section 11 of that act, a brief review is given of the history of the movement looking to the adoption of standards of universal application for American cotton.

Cotton standardization originated in Liverpool.<sup>2</sup> The earliest known reference to the term "middling" is found in the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Circular for the year 1801. In 1808 Maury's Price Current classifies Sea Island cotton into "fine," "good," "middling," and "ordinary and stained," but refers to Upland cotton only under the names of the countries producing it. In 1833 grade names were used in a loose way for Upland cotton by brokers in the Liverpool market. For instance, New Orleans cotton was quoted under the three designations, "very ordinary to fair," "good fair to good," and "very good to prime." At that time Sea Island had separate grade names, for each of which quotations were made. No further reference to grade names for the Liverpool market has been found, but in 1864 certain grade names very similar to those at present in use in the cotton trade were in effect on the New Orleans market, and it is presumable that the same or similar terms were then in use at Liverpool.

<sup>1</sup> U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Service and Regulatory Announcement No. 7, 1915.

<sup>2</sup> DeLoach, R. J. M., History of Cotton Classification. In Transactions of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. Annual meeting April 24-25, 1912. No. 92, p. 316.

On June 10, 1874, representatives of American cotton exchanges met in Augusta, Ga., and, as their most important item of business, considered the adoption of a uniform standard of classification of cotton for the United States. A committee was appointed which recommended to the convention the adoption of a "Standard American Classification." This recommendation resulted in the selection of a committee of experts, who agreed on standards which were forwarded to the cotton exchanges of this country. The Standard American Classification was used by most of the exchanges during the season of 1874-75 and a part of the following season, but in the course of a few years it was discontinued by practically all except the New York Cotton Exchange, which adhered to it until the adoption by that exchange on October 20, 1914, of the permissive standards of the United States promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1909.<sup>1</sup>

Following the dissolution of the loose association of several cotton exchanges, known as the American Cotton Exchange, and the discontinuance by practically all the leading cotton markets of the American classification, great diversity developed in the use of standards. Some markets adopted the Liverpool Standard, while other markets adopted as the basis grade of their standard the "Fully Middling" or the "Good Middling" of the Liverpool Standard. Some markets established standards based upon, or bearing a direct relation to, the American classification, which was still in use in New York, while other markets created standards entirely their own. Although using identical grade names, no definite relation existed between various standards in use in the cotton belt, and quotations for a specified grade of cotton soon became confused and meaningless unless the standard of a particular market was designated. Even this was not always adequate, as some markets claimed the right of varying the standards from year to year to meet the exigencies of the crop. Thus a standard became a variable measure of quality, and quotations based thereon were confusing and often misleading.

#### ACTION OF INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONGRESS.

In 1907 the International Cotton Congress, which was composed of cotton growers, spinners, and manufacturers from both Europe and America, at its annual meeting held in Atlanta, Ga., unanimously passed a resolution favoring the adoption, either by the Government of the United States or by an association composed of representatives of cotton exchanges, cotton growers, and cotton spinners, of standard types for grade and color.<sup>2</sup> Nothing tangible resulted from this meeting other than an increase of public interest in the question.

<sup>1</sup> See U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Service and Regulatory Announcement No. 1, and U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin 71, p. 8.

<sup>2</sup> International Conference of Cotton Growers, Spinners, and Manufacturers. Official Report of International Conference, 1907. See p. 119.



By a provision in the appropriation act for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1908-9, approved May 23, 1908 (35 Stat., 251, 256), the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to establish a standard for nine specified grades of cotton. These were established in 1909, their use being entirely permissive.<sup>1</sup>

Between 1833 and 1913 there had grown up in the Liverpool Cotton Association the use of three sets of standards, the exact origin of which is not definitely known. They represented, respectively, Upland, Gulf, and Texas cotton. They seem to have resulted from a process of evolution caused by the increasing necessities of the cotton trade, being built up by the preparation, from time to time, of single types and boxes and not by the adoption of a complete set of standards at any one time. These have always been known as the Liverpool Standards.

In June, 1913, representatives of the Liverpool, Havre, and Bremen exchanges, of the leading American exchanges, and of spinners' associations, met in Liverpool.<sup>2</sup> During this conference the so-called International Standards, which were a modification of the preexisting Liverpool Standards for Upland cotton, were agreed upon. They were later accepted by the Liverpool Cotton Association as the Liverpool Standards for Upland cotton, and by the Bremen and Havre exchanges, their use being made effective September 1, 1914. Liverpool continued the use of its existing standards for Gulf and Texas cottons. In respect to the distinction between Upland, Gulf and Texas cottons, there seems to have been a difference of understanding as to the comprehensiveness of the so-called International Standards. Many American merchants apparently understood the International Standards as covering the three growths of cotton, while the foreign exchanges recognized them as applicable only to Upland cotton. The Americans at the conference did not bind themselves to the acceptance of the International Standards unless they should be accepted by the United States Department of Agriculture.

#### ACTION OF REPRESENTATIVES OF AMERICAN EXCHANGES.

On October 27, 1913, representatives of various cotton exchanges in the United States met with the Secretary of Agriculture in Washington, D. C., and urged the adoption by the department of the so-called International Standards. In May, 1914, a convention, representing nearly all of the cotton exchanges of this country, which assembled at Augusta, Ga., passed a resolution recommending the acceptance and use of Government standards by all American ex-

<sup>1</sup> See U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Service and Regulatory Announcement No. 1, and U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin 591, p. 8.

<sup>2</sup> Report of Conference between Representatives of the American Cotton Exchanges and the European Cotton Exchanges and Spinners' Associations held in Board Room of the Liverpool Cotton Association on the 2d and 3d of June, 1913. See pp. 39-42, 75, 81.

changes and asked the Department of Agriculture, which was intrusted with the preparation and issuance of standards, to adopt the International Standards.

#### THE OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

By section 9 of the United States Cotton Futures Act of August 18, 1914, the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized, from time to time, to establish and promulgate standards of cotton by which its quality or value may be judged or determined, including its grade, length of staple, strength of staple, color, and such other qualities, properties, and conditions as may be standardized in practical form, to be known as the "Official Cotton Standards of the United States." The use of the standards established under this act was made practically compulsory on the cotton future exchanges in the United States on and after February 18, 1915.

In preparing standards for grade under the United States Cotton Futures Act the primary object was to secure comprehensive standards for cotton of American growth which would be adapted to the needs of the trade in the United States and at the same time might be suitable for adoption as international or universal standards for American cotton.

Cotton experts from the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges were secured to assist the experts in the Department of Agriculture in preparing the new standards. As bases in this work they used the permissive official standards and the so-called International or Liverpool-Upland Standards.

It was found advisable to deviate from the permissive official standard, especially in the lower grades, since they seemed to be too white and high in character to represent fairly the actual conditions in which such cotton is received on the market.

It was found undesirable to adopt the so-called International Standards, which were in use in Liverpool for Upland cotton, because of certain deficiencies or irregularities. The chief of these objections were as follows:

1. The higher grades, especially from Good Middling up, were more creamy in color than is ordinarily true of new or fresh American cotton.

2. Fully Low Middling contained one type that was decidedly tinged in color, which seemed to be out of place in a standard for that grade.

3. Fully Good Ordinary contained too much reddish or yellowish tinged cotton, and two types of a distinctly higher grade than Strict Good Ordinary cotton usually is considered to be.

4. Good Ordinary was of a deeper bluish color than ordinarily is accepted in this country for that grade.

5. The distribution of color from Fully Low Middling and downward seemed to be inconsistent and illogical. The tinged type in Fully Low Middling was followed by bluish cotton in Low Middling, which in turn was followed by reddish tinged cotton in Fully Good Ordinary, and the latter was succeeded by bluish cotton in Good Ordinary.

6. Furthermore, the boxes were completely filled and the lids pressed upon the cotton.

With a view of bringing about the use of uniform international standards for grade, Messrs. William R. Meadows and Wingate P. Barbot, both expert cotton men who had assisted in the preparation of the proposed Official Cotton Standards of the United States, were assigned on October 27, 1914, to go to Liverpool, Bremen, and Havre as representatives of the Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of explaining the proposed standards and of urging their adoption by the Liverpool Cotton Association, by the Bremer Baumwollbörse, and by the Syndicat du Commerce des Cotons du Havre. The following letter, announcing their mission, was written to the president of the Liverpool association:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON.

OCTOBER 28, 1915.

MR. HUGH L. ROXBURGH,

*President Liverpool Cotton Association (Ltd.),*

*Liverpool, England.*

SIR: The United States Cotton Futures Act, recently enacted by Congress, makes it the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to fix and promulgate standards for American cotton that will be compulsory in all transactions on the future exchanges of the United States.

In the establishment of these new standards it is certainly desirable to eliminate the many diverse standards which now exist, and by mutual concession and common agreement to determine upon a single series of grades that will be accepted by the trade and used wherever American cotton is bought and sold. With these objects in view, this department has made a careful comparison of the old Liverpool Standards, the so-called International Standards, and the various standards prevailing in the United States, including the so-called Official Cotton Grades hitherto issued by this department, and as a result of this comparison has prepared tentatively a new standard which falls between the official cotton grades and the old Liverpool standard, but we believe approximates more nearly the latter, which our most expert cotton men believe more accurately represents the average American cotton crop than any standard which has been prepared heretofore. After our conference with Messrs. Smith and Whineray of your association, with whom the matter was discussed in detail, it was our plan to merely send a duplicate copy to your association and try to discuss the standard by correspondence. However, after discussion with Mr. Brand, the Chief of the Office of Markets, it seemed preferable to send two representatives of the department to your association, in order that the details of the matter might be fully explained and all questions regarding the standard clearly answered. For this purpose Messrs. William R. Meadows and Wingate P. Barbot have been designated and are sailing to-day. I trust that as a result of their



consultation and deliberation with the Liverpool Cotton Association and with yourself we may arrive at that very desirable result from every trade viewpoint, a universal standard for American cotton.

Very truly yours,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

#### VISIT OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO LIVERPOOL.

The representatives of the department arrived in Liverpool on November 5, 1914, having in their possession two sets of types of the proposed Official Cotton Standards of the United States and one set of the permissive official standards established in 1909. They remained in Liverpool, with the exception of two days, from November 5 to December 7, 1914, inclusive. During that time they interviewed and conferred with many members and officers and various committees, subcommittees, and the board of managers of the Liverpool Cotton Association. Among those interviewed from time to time were:

Mr. Hugh L. Roxburgh, president.	Mr. P. Buckley, member American appeal committee.
Mr. W. R. Glazebrook, vice president.	Mr. E. Harrison, member American appeal committee.
Mr. A. C. Nickson, assistant secretary.	Mr. Hawbury, member American appeal committee.
Mr. T. W. Cooke, ex-president.	Mr. E. R. Moodie.
Mr. Louis Cappel, ex-president.	Mr. W. H. Midwood.
Mr. Arthur D. Holland, ex-president.	Mr. Wilson, of W. H. Midwood & Co.
Mr. A. S. Hannay, ex-president.	Mr. R. H. Hooper.
Mr. J. Arthur Smith, chairman, special committee.	Mr. A. V. Paton.
Mr. W. S. Higgin, chairman American appeal committee.	Mr. J. R. Collie.
Mr. H. W. Mears, vice chairman American appeal committee.	Mr. G. W. Blundell.
Mr. Joseph Armstrong, ex-chairman American appeal committee.	Mr. W. E. Whineray.
Mr. Cecil Taylor, member American appeal committee.	Mr. P. R. England.
Mr. J. A. Stephens, member American appeal committee.	Mr. de F. Pennefather.
Mr. J. C. Finlay, member American appeal committee.	Mr. D. Cunningham.
	Mr. J. J. Black.
	Mr. A. H. Wrigley.
	Mr. McCabe, permanent secretary American appeal committee.

During the course of these interviews and conferences the representatives of the department fully explained the bases and merits of the proposed Official Cotton Standards of the United States, the care and methods taken in their preparation, and the especial safeguards, such as the storage of sets of types in vacuum, that would be employed to preserve the character of the standards against variations.<sup>1</sup> Comparisons were made between these standards, the permissive official cotton standards, and the so-called International, or Liverpool, Standards. It was pointed out that the proposed standards were prepared in pursuance of the United States Cotton Futures Act of August 18, 1914: that under the act their use would be compulsory upon the cotton future exchanges in the United States

<sup>1</sup> U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Service and Regulatory Announcement No. 6, 1916.



on and after February 18, 1915, and that it was the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and promulgate them a sufficient time prior to that date, in order to carry out the purposes of the act. Attention was called to the pendency in Congress of measures to provide for the application, enforcement, and use of the Official Cotton Standards of the United States in transactions in interstate and foreign commerce. The advantages of an agreement, at that time, by the Liverpool Cotton Association on a uniform standard for international dealings in American cotton were urged in detail.

In discussion certain members of the Liverpool Association stated that in their opinion three standards for American cotton—one for Upland, one for Texas, and one for Gulf cottons—were essential to the proper handling of the business. On November 11 the types of the proposed new standards were reviewed by a subcommittee of the appeal committee. Some of the men who had previously favored the use of the three standards, after examining the types of the proposed Official Cotton Standards of the United States, became convinced that a single comprehensive standard, such as that proposed, would be sufficient for all practical purposes.

On November 13, 1914, the board of managers of the Liverpool Cotton Association held a meeting, at which the representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture were present, to discuss the subject of standards. Mr. W. S. Higgin, as chairman of the appeal committee, made a formal report in which he noted the fact that the differences in color between the proposed Official Cotton Standards and the International Standards were especially noticeable in the two lower grades, and that in the judgment of his committee Good Ordinary of the Official was more desirable as a type than Fully Good Ordinary of the International.

Mr. J. Arthur Smith asked whether, if Liverpool agreed to the new standard, the United States Treasury Department and the Department of Agriculture would waive the other requirements of section 11 of the United States Cotton Futures Act. in order to exempt orders from the United States for future contracts on foreign exchanges from the tax imposed by the act. It was pointed out that the waiver of such requirements would require congressional action.

Another member asked whether Washington would consult the Liverpool Cotton Association if it were decided to change the Official Cotton Standards, and whether the United States would be willing to enter into a formal agreement with the association. In reply, it was stated by the departmental representatives that a formal agreement was unnecessary, since the association would be free to use or discontinue the use of the standards at any time it saw fit, and that the Secretary of Agriculture was required by law to give at least a year's notice of any change in the standards, but that no changes were

contemplated or considered likely after the standards had been established and promulgated.

On November 16 the representatives of the Department of Agriculture met with a special committee appointed by the president of the association to consider the proposed Official Cotton Standards of the United States. Mr. J. Arthur Smith, as chairman, stated that if the proposed standards did not change the value of Middling or lower the limit of tender of the Liverpool contract, he saw no reasons why an agreement on standards should not be reached, and that, in his opinion, Liverpool was willing and wished as far as practicable to come within the requirements of the United States Cotton Futures Act. A motion was passed by the committee indorsing a single standard for Upland, Gulf, and Texas growths of American cotton. The committee also voted to recommend that the types of the Liverpool standards be placed half an inch below the cover of the box, as in the proposed Official Cotton Standards of the United States, in order to prevent pressure of the lid on the cotton.

A subcommittee, composed of Messrs. Higgin, Armstrong, and Mears, was appointed to investigate and report upon the changes that would have to be made in order to reach an agreement on Middling cotton in the proposed Official Cotton Standards of the United States and in the Liverpool Standards, and as to the comparative value of Good Ordinary of the former and Fully Good Ordinary of the latter.

On November 17 the types of the proposed Official Cotton Standards of the United States were reviewed by the said subcommittee and by Mr. E. R. Moodie. Some of the members expressed approval of the standards; others reserved their opinions and asked for an examination by the full committee on the following day.

On November 18 the full appeal committee met and reviewed both standards. The next day the chairman of the special committee submitted to the representatives of the department the request that sample No. 9 of Good Ordinary in the proposed standards be replaced by the equivalent of sample No. 2 of the same box. No other changes were asked, but it was explained that this change would assist in securing the adoption of the standards by the association. The request was communicated to the Secretary of Agriculture and acceded to by him, as shown by interchange of the following cable messages:

LIVERPOOL, November 19, 1914.

TO BRAND, Washington:

Special committee will recommend to board adoption standards provided sample number nine Good Ordinary is replaced with duplicate number two same box. No change other boxes. Cable consent.

MEADOWS.

The reply, received at 11.15 p. m., was as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 19, 1914.

To MEADOWS, Liverpool:

Concede change specified. Cable promptly board action.

HOUSTON.

The reply was communicated on November 20 to the chairman of the special committee, who reported it back to his committee.

The following report was submitted by Mr. W. S. Higgin, chairman of the subcommittee, to Mr. J. Arthur Smith, chairman of the special committee:

LIVERPOOL, 18th November, 1914.

J. ARTHUR SMITH, Esq.,

*Chairman Special Committee re "Washington Standards."*

DEAR SIR: As requested by your committee, I have had the Washington Standards of Middling and Good Ordinary again examined by the appeal committee this morning, eight of the members of the appeal committee being present, and with one dissentient they passed the following resolution, viz:

"That in their opinion the Washington Standard of Middling was so nearly like our own standard, and the Washington Standard of Good Ordinary was so near in value to our standard for Fully Good Ordinary as to justify them in reporting that in their judgment the adoption of the Washington Standard of Middling as the basis of our future contract and the Washington Standard of Good Ordinary as the limit standard of our contract would not be any injustice to either buyers or sellers of the future contracts now open in our market."

Yours faithfully,

W. S. HIGGIN,

*Chairman of the American Appeal Committee.*

Mr. J. Arthur Smith, chairman of the special committee, submitted his report as follows:

LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION (LTD.),  
COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDINGS,  
Liverpool, 20th November, 1914.

To the PRESIDENT LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION, Liverpool.

DEAR SIR: On behalf of the committee appointed to confer with the two delegates from the United States Government regarding the new standards made up at Washington, I now beg to submit the following report:

The first difficulty encountered by my committee was the fact that in Liverpool three sets of standards are employed—Upland, Gulf, and Texas. The reason for the use of these three sets is probably that in the past different standards have been accepted in different southern markets, but now that the United States Government is making the use of the Washington Standards compulsory throughout the States the reason for Liverpool continuing to use these different sets will disappear. Under these new regulations in America the committee feel that one set of standards will suffice for the requirements of this market, and they therefore have passed the following resolution:

"That in the opinion of this committee it would be advantageous to substitute one set of standards for the three standards at present in use."



The next point which the committee considered was the question of the standard boxes. In Liverpool the samples are packed up to the top of the boxes, and every time the lid of the box is shut the cotton is touched, with a consequent liability to reduce the amount of leaf in the type. On the other hand, in Washington standards are made up so that about half an inch is left between the lid and the cotton. The committee fully discussed the various points in favor of the different manners of packing these standards, and decided that, in their opinion—

“If the standards are safeguarded by keeping extra sets of working standards, it would be an advantage to have the standard boxes of the same pattern as the Washington boxes.”

The committee wish to point out that if it is decided to adopt the Washington Standards the adoption will be facilitated if the proposed new standards can be brought into agreement with the present future contract, i. e., that if the Washington Middling can be made of identical value with the existing Liverpool Middling, and the Good Ordinary in the same way made equal to the existing Liverpool Fully Good Ordinary, this the committee consider will enable the Liverpool market to adopt the new standards without having to make any but verbal alterations in the contract.

Furthermore, if this can be done, the committee consider that it will be of great advantage for Liverpool, New York, and New Orleans to have the same basis type for their contract and the same limit, below which no tender can be made.

The committee requested the American appeal committee to make a further full examination of the Washington Standards, and I now beg to submit their report to the directors.

At a second meeting of the committee the Washington Standards were exhaustively examined and compared with the present Liverpool Standards, with the result that the committee considered that the Washington Standard is identical in value with our Middling Upland and should be adopted by this association as the basis for its future contract.

The committee is of opinion that the remaining standards in Washington set should also be adopted, provided that a slight alteration is made in the Washington Good Ordinary standard, viz., that one bale, No. 9, be eliminated, and a duplicate of No. 2 bale in the box be substituted in the place of the bale eliminated. This suggestion the Washington delegates submitted to their Government, and a reply has been received that the Government is willing to make this alteration.

The committee is informed that a revision of our standards was contemplated some little time ago, owing to the fact that our existing standards have become discolored through age and do not now represent the current styles of cotton shipped. The committee is of opinion that the new Washington Standards submitted to them are identical with its idea of the various grades and resemble as closely as possible what would have been the new revised standards. The present seems to be a favorable opportunity of introducing new standards, and the committee therefore recommends that the Liverpool Cotton Association should adopt the new Washington Standards, subject to the alterations suggested by Liverpool and approved by Washington.

The committee further desires to point out that the adoption of one set of standards throughout the whole cotton world will be of very great advantage to the cotton trade.

Yours faithfully,

J. A. SMITH,  
*Chairman of the Special Committee.*



This report was considered by the board of managers on November 20. The same day President Roxburgh informed the representatives of the department that the special committee had unanimously indorsed the proposed Official Cotton Standards of the United States and that the board of managers had formally approved them, but before the board would recommend them to the association for adoption they wished definite assurances on the following points:

1. Would Washington agree to let the world know that the proposed standard had been reached by agreement with Liverpool?
2. Would Washington agree that the proposed standard be called in Europe the "Washington-Liverpool Standard"?
3. Would Liverpool retain the right to make and sell duplicates of the Standard?

These questions were submitted by the following cable message to the Department of Agriculture:

LIVERPOOL, 20th November, 1914.

BRAND, *Agriculture, Washington:*

Special committee unanimously recommends standards. Board has approved standards, but, before recommending adoption to association, wishes it made clear that these standards have been made by agreement between Washington Liverpool, and are to be known in Europe as Washington-Liverpool Standard. From time immemorial Liverpool Standard has been universally recognized, and Liverpool is naturally proud of and jealous of reputation. Both Washington Liverpool may issue standards as required. Board meets Wednesday.

MEADOWS.

The following message was sent in reply:

WASHINGTON, 21st November, 1914.

MEADOWS, *Liverpool:*

Pleased standard acceptable as modified. Before world certainly Liverpool's original participation and great importance would establish her connection. Her right issue copies and adopt name recognized. No objection to standard known as Washington-Liverpool in Europe. Association will understand can not legally waive right to change standards, but alterations not contemplated and would not be made without joint consultation.

HOUSTON.

The reply was delivered to President Roxburgh at his office on November 23.

On November 25 a committee from the board of managers, composed of Messrs. Roxburgh, Glazebrook, and Cooke, met with the representatives of the department to inform them of the action taken by the board. It was stated that the appeal committee had reported unanimously in favor of the proposed Official Cotton Standards of the United States, that they had been unanimously approved by the special committee, had been twice approved by the board of managers, and, therefore, stood approved by the association. However, a consideration of the question of the adoption of the standards was deferred until March 1, 1915.

The representatives of the department called attention to the fact that the time for the establishment of the Official Cotton Standards of the United States for grade, under the United States Cotton Futures Act, was close at hand, and that the Liverpool Cotton Association had an opportunity to participate in their establishment. However, if the association deferred action until March 1, 1915, it would be too late to share in originating them. The following cable message was sent to the Department of Agriculture:

LIVERPOOL, *November 25, 1914.*

BRAND, *Agriculture, Washington.*

Board unanimously approves standards, but further consideration advisability recommending adoption association deferred March first. Fear Washington arbitration. Amend authorizations. Awaiting instructions.

MEADOWS.

The following reply was sent and was immediately communicated to President Roxburgh:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 27, 1914.*

MEADOWS, *Liverpool.*

Express to President Roxburgh my hope reconsideration decision deferring action and if possible conclusion within fortnight. Act gives absolutely no authority arbitrate Liverpool business. Impossible under act designate American spot markets until standard established and actually used therein. Have deferred promulgation because desirous prior concurrence Liverpool and because ability designate Liverpool spot market. Great importance to cotton trade of America.

HOUSTON, *Secretary Agriculture.*

On November 27 the representatives of the Department of Agriculture were notified that 40 members of the association had petitioned the president for an open discussion of the question of standards, and that December 7 had been named as the earliest date under the rules for such meeting.

In the course of discussions with certain members it was suggested that one of the chief obstacles to the adoption of the new standards by the association was the fear that disagreements on shipments of cotton from the United States would be referred to Washington for adjudication. In answer it was pointed out that the existing law in the United States did not authorize or require the submission of such arbitrations to Washington, and that, even if the law were changed so as to provide for such arbitrations contingent upon the use of the official standards, Liverpool would then be free to avoid the requirement by discontinuing their use.

The question of changing the Liverpool future contract for American cotton, so as to conform to the provisions of section 5 of the United States Cotton Futures Act, and thereby exempt orders from the United States for such contracts from the tax imposed by the act, was considered at different times in interviews with the representa-

tives of the department. It was pointed out that the adoption by Liverpool of the Official Cotton Standards of the United States would be one of the most important steps in this direction. The advantages of a uniform contract on the Liverpool exchange and the American exchanges were urged. Some of the members of the association, however, expressed the opinion that with the prohibitory tax effective on orders from the United States for future contracts on the Liverpool exchange, the Liverpool merchants had an advantage over those in the United States.

On December 3 the representatives of the department conferred with President Roxburgh. He asked if he might assume the support of the American cotton exchanges for the new standards. He was advised that he might do so, particularly in view of the action taken at a conference in Augusta, Ga., on May 4 and 5, 1914, by representatives of practically all the cotton exchanges in the United States, favoring the adoption of United States Official Cotton Standards. In connection with this subject the following messages were exchanged:

LIVERPOOL, *December 3, 1914.*

BRAND, *Agriculture, Washington:*

May Roxburgh assume indorsement American Exchanges Augusta meeting? Special cables might prejudice. London Metropole to-night.

MEADOWS.

The following reply was sent by cable:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 3, 1914.*

MEADOWS (through Department of State),

*American Embassy, London:*

Advise Roxburgh account necessity designating spot markets here must promulgate standards by December 15. Would it not be Liverpool's advantage act now, thus appearing joint Washington-Liverpool action? May Liverpool postponement to March be based on expectation change or repeal law? \* \* \*

HOUSTON,

*Secretary of Agriculture.*

On December 7, 1914, a general meeting of the Liverpool Cotton Association was held. After its adjournment the representatives of the department were informed that the association had voted to sustain the action of the board of managers and that the question of standards was deferred until March 1, 1915.

Mr. Cappel, representing the views of the members who opposed the adoption of the Official Cotton Standards of the United States, stated that if the United States would grant certain concessions the association might adopt the standard, but that even then he could promise nothing and would much prefer that the association submit its standards to the United States and have the American Government adopt the Liverpool standards. His demands were as follows:



1. That the United States limit its sale of standards to the Western Hemisphere, and thus not interfere with Liverpool's present business of supplying Europe with standards.

2. That Liverpool should call its standards the "Liverpool Standards" and have the exclusive sale of standards in Europe (which would include Germany), and that if a United States standard should by any means find its way into Europe, that such standard should not be recognized as such, and suggested that the Secretary's signature should be canceled under such circumstances.

3. That the United States Government *will guarantee not to undertake to certificate* or arbitrate shipments of cotton sold to Europe, and that Liverpool would give similar guaranties as to business in America.

4. That both parties to the agreement should submit standards to the other periodically—every year or two—and any disagreements or discrepancies that might arise between the two standards should be adjusted by mutual concession.

In regard to these demands, the departmental representatives stated that the Department of Agriculture might be willing not to press its sale of copies of the standards in Europe, but could not undertake to prevent them finding their way into Europe; that no objection would be raised to Liverpool or any other foreign exchange calling the standards by any name it might select; that there was no objection to the sale by Liverpool of copies of the standards, but that the Department of Agriculture could not confer on Liverpool the exclusive right to their sale in Europe; that the questions of arbitrations and of standards were entirely distinct; that as a matter of fact the existing law did not authorize arbitrations in Washington of shipments of cotton sold to Europe, but Congress was free to exercise its rights to provide for such arbitrations of American cotton; and that the types of the standards kept in vacuum in Washington should be taken as representative of the true standards because they would be less likely to deteriorate than those kept in Liverpool subject to atmospheric influences.

Figures 1 and 2 show a finished set of the Official Cotton Standards for American white cotton and the method used by the Department of Agriculture of storing sets in glass vacuum cells in order to preserve and perpetuate the qualities appearing in the original standards.<sup>1</sup>

No agreement on uniform standards was reached, therefore, by the representatives of the department with the Liverpool Cotton Association.

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<sup>1</sup> For a description of this method, see U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Service and Regulatory Announcement No. 6, 1916.









Middling Fair



Strict Good Middling



Good Middling



Strict Middling



Middling



Strict Low Middling



Low Middling



Strict Good Ordinary



Good Ordinary

FIG. 1.—A complete set of the Official Cotton Standards of the United States for American white cotton.





**VISIT OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO BREMEN.**

After a conference with the American ambassador in London, during which he assured them of the assistance of the consular service in connection with their official visit to the Bremen Cotton Exchange, the representatives of the Department of Agriculture left for the Continent on December 8. Due to interference with travel on account of the war in Europe, it was decided not to attempt to take a set of the Official Cotton Standards to Bremen.

The representatives of the department reached Bremen on December 14 and, through arrangement made in advance by Mr. William T. Fee, the American consul, met in conference on that day with Mr. Cramer, president; Mr. Schulze, superintendent; and Messrs. Von Cleve and Albrecht, of the Bremen Cotton Exchange. Mr. Fee was present and stated the purpose of the visit. A detailed statement of their mission was made by the departmental representatives, together with a full explanation of the United States Cotton Futures Act, which authorized the issuance of standards. At the conclusion of the conference the president of the Bremen Cotton Exchange stated that he looked with favor upon the idea of universal standards, and that his exchange would be pleased to receive a set of the practical forms of the proposed Official Cotton Standards of the United States, with the prospect that if they proved satisfactory to the conditions of the cotton trade in Bremen, the Bremen Cotton Exchange would probably be favorably inclined toward their adoption. It was then arranged to hold a formal conference with the board of managers of the exchange on the following day.

On December 15 the formal meeting was held between the full board of managers and the representatives of the Department of Agriculture. All the details in connection with the adoption of standards, and other matters relating to the cotton business at Bremen, were discussed fully.

The matter of grading compressed cotton on standards composed of uncompressed cotton was mentioned. It was explained by the representatives of the department that about half of the bales used in the composition of the standards were compressed and half uncompressed, and that as a matter of fact the effects of compression soon disappear when cotton is allowed to recondition. It was stated that if samples drawn from compressed bales were conditioned for 48 hours or more, there would be no necessity for having the standards made up from compressed bales, as the samples after conditioning assume their original appearance.

A request was made by one of the managers that bales of cotton representing accurately the standards for the various grades be

selected in the United States and sent to Bremen at the expense of the exchange in order to enable the Bremen Cotton Exchange to make up practical forms of the standards for themselves after it should have adopted the Official Cotton Standards of the United States. It was pointed out by the American representatives that the preparation of copies of the standards required much experience and great care, that some difficulty might be experienced in finding bales which, throughout the whole mass, would match the standards, and that it would probably be more economical if the Bremen exchange would secure their supply of standards directly from the Department of Agriculture, as the price of \$20 which was asked for each set of forms was considered very reasonable. It was further stated, however, that should Bremen insist upon securing bales of cotton for making up copies of the standards, the matter would be taken up with the proper authorities upon returning to the United States, and it was hoped that it would be possible to render the service.

The board of managers manifested an interest in the probable adoption of the Official Cotton Standards of the United States by the leading spot markets of the South. It was explained that while under the Cotton Futures Act only the future exchanges in the United States were obliged to use these standards, the New York and New Orleans exchanges having adopted them already, yet it was thought that the southern spot markets would adopt them almost unanimously, and it was expected that at an early date the cotton industry in the United States would be conducted on the Official Cotton Standards. It is now a matter of record that all of the important spot exchanges in the United States have adopted these standards voluntarily.

The representatives of the department promised that a set of the standards would be sent at the earliest possible date directly from Washington to the Bremen Cotton Exchange. As a matter of fact the set was shipped on April 27, 1915, and was received promptly.

At the conclusion of the conference the president of the exchange stated that from their point of view it was desirable that they change their standards from those that had formerly been in use, and that if the Official Cotton Standards of the United States proved satisfactory to conditions of the trade at Bremen, after the set was received and examined, he saw no reason why his exchange should not adopt them.

Later in the day the representatives of the Department of Agriculture, by invitation, again met with several of the managers of the exchange informally. The Cotton Futures Act was explained further and the entire cotton situation as it then existed at Bremen was fully discussed. By the end of the conference it was felt that a complete understanding of the situation had been gained, and that the adop-



tion of the standards would probably be accomplished after copies of them had been received at Bremen and some of the practical difficulties already mentioned had been eliminated by further experiments and additional information.

December 16 and 17 were devoted to individual conferences with various members of the Bremen exchange, and with forwarding and insurance agents, regarding the handling of spot cotton at Bremen. On December 18 a visit was made to Hamburg and, on December 19, to Berlin in order to work out additional details regarding the handling of spot cotton in Germany.

#### VISIT OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO HAVRE.

Immediately after their return to Liverpool from Bremen the representatives proceeded to Havre, taking with them a set of the standards. On January 4, with a letter of introduction from Mr. John Ball Osborne, American consul at Havre, they called on and explained the purpose of their visit to Mr. Felix Dennis, one of the leading members of the Havre Cotton Exchange, who advised that the matter be presented to the president of the exchange, Mr. Henri Thieullent. An informal conference was held with Mr. Thieullent through Mr. T. Taylor, whom Mr. Dennis had requested to act as interpreter for the American representatives. The desirability of reaching an agreement on standards in order that they might be accepted universally was explained.

On January 6 the representatives of the department met in formal conference with the leading men in the cotton business in Havre and discussed the matter of standards as fully as possible. The set of the proposed Official Cotton Standards was displayed and a careful comparison was made with the standards in use on the Havre exchange. The desirability of universal standards was urged and the proposition seemingly received the indorsement of those present. At the conclusion of the conference it was stated by members present that no criticism of the standards could be made.

On January 7 and 8 informal conferences were held with some of the leading men in the cotton business at Havre, in which some of them agreed that the common adoption of the Official Cotton Standards would greatly facilitate trading in cotton; that America grew the cotton and should make the standards for it, and then should pass a law enforcing them. A study of the form of contract in effect on the Havre Cotton Exchange was made in order to determine in what respects it conformed to the requirements of the Cotton Futures Act, and wherein changes might be necessary to bring about conformity thereto. Such investigations as time permitted were made of the handling of spot cotton in the port of Havre.

On December 15, 1914, because of the necessity of giving sufficient time for their adoption and use by American exchanges, before the United States Cotton Futures Act became effective, the Official Cotton Standards of the United States were established and promulgated thereunder.

It has been informally learned recently that on March 3, 1915, the Liverpool Cotton Association adopted new standards, effective September 1, 1916, representing in a single set, Upland, Gulf, and Texas cottons, and according, at least in values, with the Official Cotton Standards of the United States.

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S. R. A.—Markets S.

Issued April 15, 1916.

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
OFFICE OF MARKETS AND RURAL ORGANIZATION.**

CHARLES J. BRAND, CHIEF.

**SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.**

**No. 8.**

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**NECESSITY FOR ADEQUATELY DESIGNATING BY LETTERS, MARKS, OR LOT NUMBERS THE BALES INVOLVED IN DISPUTES.**

Accuracy in the determination of disputes requires that in all papers filed, special attention be given to the lot numbers, particularly the letter designating the store, and the square, circle, cap, or other form of designation which denotes a new series of lot numbers. If the correct letter or designating mark be absent, and the formal findings of the Secretary of Agriculture be prepared in accordance with the papers filed, there may be difficulty in identifying the cotton involved. It is necessary, when these details are omitted, to delay the hearing of disputes until the required information is supplied.

**THE DETERMINATION OF DISPUTES UNDER THE UNITED STATES COTTON FUTURES ACT.**

Under the seventh subdivision of section 5 of the United States Cotton Futures Act, in case a dispute arises between the person making the tender and the person receiving the same, as to the quality, or the grade, or the length of staple of any cotton tendered under a contract made subject to that section, either party may refer the question to

the Secretary of Agriculture for determination. Provision is made that such dispute shall be referred and determined and the costs thereof fixed, assessed, collected, and paid in such manner and in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

On February 10, 1915, the Secretary of Agriculture promulgated rules and regulations which included those prescribed for carrying out the purposes of the seventh subdivision of section 5. These were published in the form of Circular No. 46, issued February 11, 1915, and from time to time certain amendments have been made, which are published in service and regulatory announcements of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization.

The first exercise of the privilege granted with respect to disputes under the act occurred in the filing on March 15, 1915, of the complaint in dispute No. 1. Since then, during the period ending November 30, 1915, disputes to the number of 1,003 were referred.

With the view of ascertaining the manner in which the duties imposed upon the department with respect to disputes have been performed, a study has been made of the records, and a statement compiled, showing in tabular form, for each dispute, its number, the names of the parties, the number of bales involved, the date upon which the complaint or stipulation was filed, the date upon which the parties were advised of errors or imperfections necessary to be corrected before the dispute could be heard, the date upon which it was ready for hearing, the date the memorandum of conclusions was mailed, the number of bales with respect to which the complainant's and respondent's contentions, respectively, were upheld, the date the findings, if any, of the Secretary of Agriculture were mailed, and the costs assessed against the respective parties, together with certain incidental information. These data are set out in an appendix hereto attached.

A brief analysis of the results of the investigation discloses much information which, it is believed, will be of interest to persons engaged in the cotton trade, and to the public generally.

All of the disputes were referred to the Secretary of Agriculture by members of the New York Cotton Exchange. That exchange has a membership consisting of approximately 415 individuals, of whom it is estimated that 73, comprising 37 firms, receive or deliver cotton on future contracts. Disputes were referred by 28 of these firms, of whom 3 appear as complainants only, 13 as respondents only, and the other 12 usually as complainants, but sometimes as respondents. Several firms frequently referred disputes concerning all of the bales delivered on the contracts involved, while others referred



questions regarding only certain bales of the total number tendered on their contracts.

Notwithstanding the fact that the reference of disputes was not compulsory under the act, and that the act did not affect contracts entered into prior to February 18, 1915, there were seven disputes referred to the Secretary of Agriculture which arose in connection with the settlement of such contracts. These were heard, at the request of the parties, and they were furnished with copies of the memoranda of conclusions. No formal findings were issued in these disputes by the Secretary of Agriculture for the reason that it was not believed that they would be accepted by the courts as prima facie evidence of the facts therein contained.

In all of the disputes heard during the period mentioned there were involved 65,823 bales of cotton. Of these, 377 bales were included in seven disputes, which were dismissed without determination. Four of these disputes were dismissed for lack of jurisdiction, because one of the disputants was not the person making the tender or the person receiving the same on a contract subject to section 5 of the act, and the other three were dismissed because withdrawn by the parties interested. The remaining 996 disputes, involving 65,446 bales, were actually passed upon by officers of the Department of Agriculture designated as examiners for the purpose of hearing disputes. The number of disputes referred, the months of maturity of the contracts affected, the number of disputes dismissed, and the number of bales involved, are set out below, by months:

Month.	Number of disputes referred.	Months of maturity of contracts.	Number of bales in- volved.	Number of disputes dismissed and number of bales involved therein.	Number of bales in- volved in disputes heard.
March.....	35	March....	2,504		2,504
April.....	7	do.....	715		715
Do.....	<sup>1</sup> 2	do.....	148		148
May.....	4	April.....	413		413
Do.....	355	May.....	35,312	4=166 bales.	35,146
Do.....	<sup>1</sup> 3	March....	74		74
Do.....	<sup>1</sup> 12	May.....	83		83
June.....	24	do.....	2,450		2,450
Do.....	<sup>1</sup> 261	do.....	3,241	2=206 bales.	3,035
July.....	119	July.....	12,023		12,023
Do.....	<sup>1</sup> 11	May.....	249		249
Do.....	<sup>1</sup> 10	July.....	27		27
August.....	7	do.....	165		165
Do.....	21	August....	1,897		1,897
Do.....	<sup>1</sup> 24	July.....	275		275
Do.....	<sup>1</sup> 2	August....	3		3
September.....	5	September	315		315
Do.....	<sup>1</sup> 1	August....	17		17
October.....	69	October....	3,621	1=5 bales.	3,616
Do.....	<sup>1</sup> 3	do.....	17		17
November.....	27	do.....	2,272		2,272
Do.....	<sup>1</sup> 1	do.....	2		2
Total.....	1,003		65,823	7 disputes, involving 377 bales...	65,446

<sup>1</sup> Replacement.

The questions referred for determination, according to the number of bales involved, were as follows:

	Bales.
Grade only.....	4, 162
Length of staple only.....	1, 644
Quality only.....	350
Grade and length of staple.....	50, 778
Grade and quality.....	195
Length of staple and quality.....	192
Grade, length of staple, and quality.....	8, 125
Total.....	65, 446

#### PROMPTNESS IN HEARING DISPUTES.

The work required was an entirely new activity of the department. It was necessary to form and perfect an organization and to prepare facilities for receiving, filing, and examining papers and samples in order to place the results of the reference in the hands of the parties with the least avoidable delay. This the department was required to do without advance information other than of an indefinite nature, received immediately before disputes were referred, as to the amount of work to be performed in any given period of time. At the same time the parties were put to the necessity of familiarizing themselves with the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture governing the reference of disputes and, to some extent, with the methods used by the department. Every effort was made, by correspondence and by the distribution of information through Service and Regulatory Announcements of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, to cooperate with the parties in bringing about efficient and prompt handling of all details connected with the reference, hearing, and determination of disputes. The disputes referred suffered no unnecessary delay at the hands of the department and when the weather conditions, at times adverse, the difficulties experienced in getting disputes ready for hearing, and the irregular numbers referred are taken into consideration the attention given by the department was expeditious. In the month of May, particularly, the department was called upon to hear an exceptionally large number of disputes within a very short period of time. But little greater time, however, was consumed in hearing these disputes than was required in other months. The average number of days that elapsed during the consideration of the disputes, figured separately for those disputes in which there were delays for which the parties chiefly were responsible and those in which there were no such delays, together with the number of bales involved, are shown, by months, as follows:

Month.	Number of disputes referred.	Disputes in which there were delays chargeable to the parties.	Disputes in which there were no delays chargeable to the parties.	Average delay in determination of disputes, chargeable to the parties.	Average time elapsed between date ready for hearing and date of mailing memorandum of conclusions.	Average total time elapsed between date of filing complaint or stipulation and date of mailing memorandum of conclusions.	
						Delayed disputes.	Undelayed disputes.
				Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
March.....	35	35		9	3	12	
April.....	9	7	2	11	2	13	4
May.....	374	156	218	9	3	12	7
June.....	285	130	155	6	3	9	4
July.....	140	85	54	11	3	14	4
August.....	54	20	34	3	2	5	3
September.....	6	3	3	5	1	6	5
October.....	72	45	27	4	3	7	5
November.....	28	20	8	4	3	7	4
Total.....	1,003	502	501				
Average.....				7	3	10	5

<sup>1</sup> Included in this number are seven disputes which were dismissed. As to these, the time is calculated with reference to the date of dismissal in lieu of the date of mailing of memoranda of conclusions.

The dates upon which the memoranda of conclusions were mailed are used in the foregoing and other data, for the reason that these memoranda contained the information upon which the parties relied in making settlement of their contracts. In some of the disputes, as heretofore explained, no findings were issued and, in the others, the facts stated in the memoranda of conclusions formed the bases of the findings.

In 502 disputes, or one-half of all those referred, although there were delays occasioned by the parties, and the average time which elapsed between the filing of the complaint or stipulation and the date on which the dispute was ready for hearing was 7 days, the memorandum of conclusions was mailed at the end of an average period of only 10 days. In the remaining 503 disputes, in which there were no delays for which the parties were responsible, the total time consumed averaged only 5 days.

#### PRIVILEGE OF SUBSTITUTION FOR BALES REJECTED.

While perhaps not contemplated by the act, nor originally provided for in the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, there were among the disputes referred to him 330 which involved 3,930 bales of cotton substituted for other cotton previously tendered and rejected on the same contracts, known as replacement disputes. Of these, 2 were dismissed because withdrawn by the parties. The records disclose the fact that possibly much delay in the final fulfillment of the contracts resulted from the reference of replacement disputes. For example, 11 were heard and determined in July involving contracts which matured in May. These delays, it seems,



occurred through the operation of a rule of the exchange. The average time consumed between the date of the filing of the complaint or stipulation in the dispute arising out of the first tender and the date of the mailing of the memorandum of conclusions in the last dispute referred, involving cotton tendered on the same contract, is shown in the following summary:

Month of filing.	Number of replacement disputes involved.	Average time elapsed between filing of original dispute and the mailing of the conclusions thereon.	Average time elapsed between the mailing of the conclusions on the original dispute and the filing of the replacement dispute.	Average time elapsed between the filing of the replacement dispute and the mailing of the conclusions thereon.	Average total time elapsed between the filing of the original dispute and the mailing of the conclusions on the replacement dispute.
		<i>Days.</i>	<i>Days.</i>	<i>Days.</i>	<i>Days.</i>
April.....	<sup>1</sup> 2	6	21	2	29
May.....	13	10	12	13	35
June.....	<sup>2</sup> 263	10	18	4	32
July.....	21	18	14	3	35
August.....	26	11	13	1	25
September.....	1	5	18	4	27
October.....	3	5	10	2	17
November.....	1	6	11	6	23
	330	10	17	4	31

<sup>1</sup> These two disputes involved tenders on the same contract. Certain bales of those originally tendered having been rejected, a tender of others in replacement was made, of which also certain bales were rejected, and a second tender in replacement followed. In the figures shown the first replacement dispute is ignored. <sup>2</sup> This number includes two replacement disputes which were dismissed because withdrawn by the parties. As to these, the figures shown, with respect to the memoranda of conclusions, apply to the dates of their dismissal.

#### CAUSES OF DELAY.

The causes of the delay suffered in the preparation of the disputes for hearing, for which the parties interested chiefly were responsible, have been summarized and are as follows:

Causes.	Disputes.
Papers made out improperly.....	182
Errors in tag numbers.....	131
Delay in receipt of samples.....	44
Missing samples.....	35
Necessity for new samples.....	13
Adjustment of costs for replacement disputes.....	33
Various other causes.....	14
Total.....	502

The cause mentioned as "Adjustment of costs for replacement disputes" arose at a time when many of these disputes were being referred. A large number of replacement disputes were delayed by requests from the parties that the schedule of costs applicable be modified. A temporary schedule, which was accepted by the parties, was put into effect, reducing, in many cases, the amount which otherwise would have been payable.

The examination made of the samples submitted in connection with the disputes heard developed that, with reference to the questions



referred by the parties, 6,283 bales were of a grade, quality, or length of staple undeliverable under a contract made on an exchange subject to section 5 of the act, or 9.6 per centum of the total number of bales passed upon. An analysis of these totals follows:

Undeliverable.	Bales.	Percentage of total number undeliverable.	Percentage of total number passed upon.
For grade only.....	2,060	32.7869	3.1476
For length of staple only.....	2,702	43.0049	4.1285
For quality only.....	213	3.3901	.3254
For grade and length of staple.....	1,122	17.8577	1.7144
For grade and quality.....	124	1.9736	.1894
For quality and length of staple.....	25	.3979	.0382
For grade, length of staple, and quality.....	37	.5889	.0565
Total.....	6,283	100.0000	9.6000

Of the bales found undeliverable 266 were cotton tendered in replacement of other cotton, previously tendered on the same contract, which had been rejected because of some deficiency in grade, length of staple, or quality.

#### PRACTICAL EFFECT OF THE SEVEN-EIGHTHS-INCH PROVISION IN THE CONTRACT.

The act provides that cotton that is less than seven-eighths of an inch in length of staple shall not be delivered on contracts made subject to section 5. When the law was enacted, much apprehension was expressed in some sections of the trade that this provision would work great hardship upon the cotton producers of the South. That this apprehension was not well founded is indicated by the fact that, although the greater part of the cotton involved in disputes originated in southeastern territory, and the question of length of staple was referred regarding 60,379 bales out of 65,446 bales of cotton examined in the disputes heard, 2,702 were found undeliverable solely for deficiency in length of staple; 1,122 for deficiency in both grade and length of staple; 25 in quality and length of staple; and 37 in grade, quality, and length of staple, making a total of only 3,886 bales. In other words, while 6.43 per centum of the cotton in which the question of length of staple was involved was below the required seven-eighths inch in length of staple, only 4.47 per centum was found to be undeliverable solely for that reason. This small percentage indicates that not only has no great hardship been placed upon the producers, but, on the other hand, that the insertion of the requirement in the terms of the contract has been of benefit. It has tended to strengthen the contracts and has caused them to reflect more accurately the value of spot cotton, a result which is to the interest alike of the producer, the trader, and the consumer of cotton. Also, to a great extent, it has removed the basis

of any allegation that unspinnable cotton is deliverable on future contract. Further, it is believed that the operation of this provision of the contract will tend to cause the farmer to exercise greater care in the selection of seed for planting, thus resulting eventually in a general improvement in the character and length of staple of cotton produced in the United States.

#### ASSESSMENT OF COSTS.

The total costs assessed against the parties for the determination of all disputes heard were \$23,114.70, of which \$17,854.26 were assessed against the complainants and \$5,260.44 against the respondents. The average of the costs paid by the parties for the service rendered by the department was 35.3 cents per bale of cotton.

#### INADVISABILITY OF ESTABLISHING BRANCH OFFICES FOR HEARING OF DISPUTES.

The suggestion has been made that the Secretary of Agriculture should establish a branch office in New York for the filing of papers and the hearing of disputes. From economic and administrative points of view such action has not seemed necessary or desirable. The distance from New York to Washington is not great; only five hours by express trains or six hours by other trains are required to make the journey between the two cities; express and mail sent at the close of the day's business are delivered at the department or in New York, as the case may be, early the following morning; the telegraph and telephone service is ample and direct; greater flexibility of organization is possible in Washington by reason of the instant availability of employees for interchange of duties; working conditions and equipment are specially planned; and disputes are heard in Washington with as little loss of time as could be expected at any other place. It therefore appears that the hearing of disputes at Washington does not cause any real or unnecessary delay, but that existing facilities are ample and adequate for the needs of the situation. Were such offices established, the number of employees engaged therein would be determined by the maximum amount of work to be done in a given time or, in other words, by the "peak load" that must be carried occasionally. During the months in which deliveries on future contracts were large the employees in branch offices would be fully occupied, but at times when few or no deliveries took place and no disputes arose such employees might be maintained in comparative idleness at Government expense. Under the existing arrangement, by which all duties connected with the determination of disputes are performed in Washington, the services of the examiners and others engaged in the work are utilized to advantage in other work of the department when there are few disputes.

## RECORD OF DISPUTES.

Dispute No.	Complainant (receiver).	Respondent (deliverer).	Number of bales in dispute.	Date complaint or stipulation filed.	Causes of delay in getting dispute ready for hearing.	Date parties advised respecting cause of delay.	Date dispute ready for hearing.	Days elapsed between date of filing and date ready for hearing.	Date memorandum of conclusions mailed.	Days elapsed between date ready for hearing and date of mailing of conclusions.	Complainant's claim upheld.	Respondent's claim upheld.	Findings mailed.	It indicates replacement disputes.	Costs assessed against complainant.	Costs assessed against respondent.	Total costs assessed.
1	Herklotz, Corn & Co.	Geo. H. McFadden & Bro.	84	1915, Mar. 15	Papers incorrectly made out.	1915, Mar. 16	1915, Mar. 18	4	1915, Mar. 23	6	Bales. 84	Bales. 84	1915, Mar. 29	.....	\$16.80	.....	\$16.80
2	.....do.....	.....do.....	90	.....do.....	Respondent's answer delayed.	Mar. 17	Mar. 23	9	.....do.....	1	2	88	.....do.....	.....	17.60	\$0.40	18.00
3	.....do.....	Springs & Co.	28	.....do.....	Complaint not made out in proper form.	Mar. 16, 18, 20, 22, 24.	Mar. 26	12	Mar. 26	1	7	22	.....do.....	.....	2.41	7.59	10.00
4	.....do.....	.....do.....	14	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	12	.....do.....	1	8½	53	Apr. 1	.....	3.93	6.07	10.00
5	.....do.....	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	26	.....do.....	Papers incorrectly made out.	Mar. 16, 17, 19, 22.	Mar. 24	10	Mar. 24	1	5	21	.....	.....	8.02	1.92	10.00
6	.....do.....	.....do.....	34	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	10	.....do.....	1	27	7	.....	.....	2.07	7.93	10.00
7	.....do.....	.....do.....	56	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	10	.....do.....	1	34	20	.....	.....	4.90	8.55	13.45
8	.....do.....	Geo. H. McFadden & Bro.	96	Mar. 17	.....do.....	Mar. 17	Mar. 23	7	.....do.....	2	72½	23½	Apr. 6	.....	4.35	15.90	20.25
9	.....do.....	.....do.....	69	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	.....do.....	2	35	34	.....do.....	.....	5.60	8.20	13.80
10	.....do.....	.....do.....	101	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	7	.....do.....	2	27	77	.....do.....	.....	14.95	6.60	21.55
11	.....do.....	E. & C. Randolph.	80	Mar. 18	.....do.....	Mar. 19	Mar. 22	5	Mar. 25	4	33	47	Apr. 2	.....	11.35	8.70	20.05
12	.....do.....	.....do.....	8	Mar. 19	Samples too small, new samples requested.	Mar. 22	Mar. 29	11	Mar. 30	2	4½	3½	Apr. 1	.....	4.37	5.63	10.00



## Record of disputes—Continued.

Dispute No.	Complainant (receiver).	Respondent (deliverer).	Number of bales in dispute.	Date complaint or stipulation filed.	Causes of delay in getting dispute ready for hearing.	Date parties advised respecting cause of delay.	Date dispute ready for hearing.	Days elapsed between date of filing and date ready for hearing.	Date memorandum of conclusions mailed.	Days elapsed between date ready for hearing and date of mailing of conclusions.	Complainant's claim upheld.	Respondent's claim upheld.	Findings mailed.	R—Indicates replacement disputes.	Costs assessed against complainant.	Costs assessed against respondent.	Total costs assessed.
13	Robert Moore & Co.	Geo. H. McCudden & Bro.	103	1915, Mar. 20		1915, Apr. 1	13 Apr. 3	3	1915, Apr. 3	3	Bales 41½	Bales 61½	1915.		\$13.43	\$10.62	\$24.05
14	do.	do.	102	do.	Decision held up during correspondence regarding the contents of the correspondence prior to Feb. 18, 1915.	do.	do.	13	do.	3	57	45			11.62	16.58	28.20
15	do.	do.	103	do.		do.	do.	13	do.	3	34½	68½			16.17	10.73	26.90
16	do.	do.	103	do.		do.	do.	13	do.	3	30	73			16.55	7.80	24.35
17	do.	do.	103	do.		do.	do.	13	do.	3	40½	62½			15.43	9.97	25.40
18	do.	do.	100	do.		do.	do.	13	do.	3	70	30			6.90	18.05	24.95
19	do.	do.	100	do.		do.	do.	13	do.	3	55	45			14.35	11.69	26.04
20	do.	do.	105	do.		do.	do.	13	do.	3	41	64			14.60	11.25	25.85
21	Herklotz, Corn & Co.	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	16	Mar. 22	do.	do.	Mar. 23	5	Mar. 26	5	6	10			6.25	3.73	10.00
22	do.	do.	105	Mar. 25	Papers incorrectly made out.	Mar. 25	Apr. 9	5	Apr. 13	5	28	77			32.05	9.90	41.95
23	do.	do.	104	do.	do.	do.	do.	5	do.	5	29	75			35.68	5.92	41.60
24	Stephen M. Weld & Co.	Geo. H. McCudden & Bro.	103	Mar. 27	Oral hearing held Mar. 30.	do.	do.	3	Apr. 1	3	88½	14½			3.08	30.97	36.05
25	Wm. Ray & Co.	Moyse & Holmes.	15	Mar. 30	Respondent's answer delayed.	Apr. 3	Apr. 7	1	Apr. 7	1	4	11			7.33	2.67	10.00
26	do.	do.	18	do.	do.	Apr. 3, 6	Apr. 9	6	Apr. 16	6	6½	11½			6.39	3.61	10.00
27	Herklotz, Corn & Co.	Geo. H. McCudden & Bro.	70	do.	Papers incorrectly made out.	Mar. 31	Apr. 7	4	Apr. 10	4	51	19			5.98	14.62	20.60
28	do.	do.	67	do.	do.	do.	do.	4	do.	4	33	31			7.17	7.13	14.30
29	do.	do.	45	do.	do.	do.	do.	4	do.	4	31½	13½			3.00	7.00	10.00
30	do.	do.	78	do.	do.	do.	do.	4	do.	4	29½	48½			15.78	7.92	23.70





## Record of disputes—Continued.

Dispute No.	Complainant (receiver).	Respondent (deliverer).	Number of bales in dispute.	Date complaint or stipulation filed.	Causes of delay in getting dispute ready for hearing.	Date parties advised respecting cause of delay.	Date dispute ready for hearing.	Days elapsed between original date of filing and date ready for hearing.	Date memorandum of conclusions mailed.	Days elapsed between date of mailing of conclusions.	Complainant's claim upheld.	Respondent's claim upheld.	Findings mailed.	R—Indicates replacement disputes.	Costs assessed against complainant.	Costs assessed against respondent.	Total costs assessed.
61	Stephen M. Weld & Co.	Clayton E. Rich & Co.	105	1915. May 6		1915. May 11				6	Bales. 24½	Bales. 80½	1915. May 13		28.17	8.58	36.75
62	do.	Well Bros.	106	do.		do.				6	42½	63½	do.		22.22	14.88	37.10
63	do.	do.	103	do.	Missing samples.	do.	do.			6	33½	69½	do.		24.32	11.73	36.05
64	do.	do.	103	do.	do.	do.	do.			6	31	72	May 19		25.20	10.85	36.05
65	do.	do.	101	do.	do.	do.	do.			2	45	96	May 14		19.60	13.75	33.35
66	do.	do.	99	do.	do.	do.	do.			6	25	74	May 13		25.90	8.75	34.65
67	do.	do.	105	do.	do.	do.	do.			6	37	68	May 14		23.80	12.05	35.85
68	do.	Shearson, Hamill & Co.	98	do.	Missing samples.	May 8, 10.	May 13			6	11	87	May 19		30.45	3.85	34.30
69	do.	Harris, Irby & Vose.	102	do.	do.	May 10, 11, 26.	May 28			1	16½	85½	May 28		29.92	5.78	35.70
70	do.	do.	103	do.	do.	do.	May 11			6	20½	82½	May 14		28.87	7.18	36.05
71	do.	do.	109	do.	do.	do.	do.			6	35	74	May 13		25.90	12.25	38.15
72	do.	do.	98	do.	Missing samples.	May 10	May 13			1	24	74	May 14		25.90	8.40	34.30
73	do.	do.	98	do.	do.	do.	May 11			6	61	37	do.		21.35	12.95	34.30
74	do.	do.	104	do.	do.	do.	do.			6	34	70	May 13		24.50	11.90	36.40
75	do.	do.	98	do.	do.	do.	do.			6	20	78	do.		27.30	7.00	34.30
76	do.	do.	99	do.	do.	do.	do.			6	33	66	do.		23.10	11.55	34.65
77	do.	do.	98	do.	do.	do.	do.			6	30	67	do.		23.45	10.50	33.95
78	do.	do.	98	do.	do.	do.	do.			6	22½	75½	do.		26.42	7.88	34.30
79	do.	do.	97	do.	Error in statement.	May 10	May 12			2	21	76	May 13		26.60	7.35	33.95
80	do.	do.	97	do.	do.	do.	May 11			2	34½	76	May 14		21.87	12.08	33.95
81	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.			6	21	69	do.		27.65	7.35	35.00
82	do.	Moyses & Holmes.	102	do.	do.	do.	do.			6	16	86	do.		30.10	5.60	35.70
83	do.	do.	101	do.	Duplication of tag number.	May 10	May 12			2	17½	83½	May 14		29.22	6.13	35.35
84	do.	do.	98	do.	do.	do.	May 11			6	12	86	do.		30.10	4.20	34.30





## Record of disputes—Continued.

Dispute No.	Complainant (receiver).	Respondent (deliverer).	Number of bales in dispute.	Date complaint or stipulation filed.	Causes of delay in getting dispute ready for hearing.	Date parties advised respecting cause of delay.	Date dispute ready for hearing.	Days elapsed between date of filing and date ready for hearing.	Date memorandum of conclusions mailed.	Days elapsed between date of mailing of conclusions.	Complainant's claim upheld.	Respondent's claim upheld.	Findings mailed.	R—Indicates replacement disputes.	Costs assessed against complainant.	Costs assessed against respondent.	Total costs assessed.
				1915.		1915.	1915.		1915.		Bales.	Bales.	1915.				
126	Stephen M. Weld & Co.	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	103	May 7					May 14		20½	32½	May 15		\$28.87	\$7.18	\$36.05
127	do.	do.	108	do.					do.		32	76	May 19		26.60	11.20	37.80
128	do.	do.	101	do.					do.		41½	96½	May 15		33.77	1.58	35.35
129	do.	do.	97	do.	Papers incorrectly made out.	May 7	May 11	5	do.		9½	87½	do.		30.62	3.33	33.95
130	do.	do.	98	do.	do.	do.	do.	5	do.		25½	72½	do.		25.37	8.93	34.30
131	do.	do.	99	do.	do.	do.	do.		do.		19½	79½	do.		27.52	6.82	34.30
132	do.	do.	99	do.	do.	do.	do.		do.		9	90	do.		31.50	3.13	34.65
133	do.	do.	101	do.	do.	do.	do.		do.		8½	92½	May 19		32.37	2.98	35.35
134	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.		do.		7½	92½	do.		32.37	2.63	35.00
135	do.	do.	98	do.	do.	do.	do.		do.		13	85	do.		29.75	4.53	34.30
136	do.	do.	100	do.	Errors in tag numbers.	May 14	May 18		do.		22½	77½	do.		27.12	7.88	35.00
137	do.	do.	101	do.	Errors in tag numbers.	May 7, 14	May 18	12	May 13		9	92	May 20		32.20	3.15	35.35
138	do.	do.	103	do.	Errors in tag numbers and papers incorrectly made out.	May 7, 14.	May 18	12	May 14		33½	69½	May 19		24.32	11.73	36.05
139	do.	do.	98	do.	do.	do.	do.		do.		20	78	May 18		27.30	7.00	34.30
140	do.	do.	102	do.	Papers incorrectly made out.	May 7	May 11		May 14		6	96	May 19		33.60	2.10	35.70
141	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.		do.		24	76	do.		26.60	8.40	35.00
142	do.	do.	99	do.	do.	do.	do.		do.		29½	69½	do.		24.32	10.33	34.65
143	do.	do.	104	do.	do.	do.	do.		do.		6½	97½	do.		34.12	2.28	36.40
144	do.	do.	99	do.	do.	do.	do.		do.		31	98	do.		23.80	10.85	34.65
145	do.	do.	99	do.	do.	do.	do.		do.		7½	91½	do.		32.02	2.63	34.65
146	do.	do.	101	do.	Papers incorrectly made out.	May 7	May 11	5	do.		6½	94½	do.		32.90	2.45	35.35
147	do.	do.	100	do.	Errors in tag numbers.	May 14	May 18	12	May 20		16	84	May 20		29.40	5.60	35.00
148	do.	do.	99	do.	do.	do.	do.		May 15		42½	56½	May 19		19.77	14.88	34.65
149	do.	do.	95	do.	do.	do.	do.		May 14		23	72	do.		15.20	8.05	23.25



150	do	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do	27	72	do	do	25	9	63	35	00
151	do	do	101	do	do	do	do	do	do	21	77	do	do	26	9	7	10	35
152	do	do	102	do	do	do	do	do	do	20	80	do	do	25	9	7	15	35
153	do	do	103	do	do	do	do	do	do	25	79	do	do	25	72	8	93	34
154	do	do	104	do	do	do	do	do	do	31	69	do	do	23	97	7	98	34
155	do	do	105	do	do	do	do	do	do	36	69	do	do	22	97	12	78	35
156	do	do	99	do	do	do	do	do	do	23	73	do	do	26	42	8	23	34
Papers incorrectly made out. Errors in tag numbers and missing samples.																		
157	do	do	98	do	do	do	do	do	do	11	64	do	do	22	40	11	90	34
158	do	do	98	do	do	do	do	do	do	13	80	do	do	28	00	6	30	34
159	do	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do	9	191	do	do	28	17	6	83	34
160	do	do	98	do	do	do	do	do	do	9	281	do	do	24	32	7	98	34
161	do	do	103	do	do	do	do	do	do	9	20	do	do	23	05	7	00	36
162	do	do	96	do	do	do	do	do	do	9	251	do	do	24	07	8	33	36
163	do	do	99	do	do	do	do	do	do	5	31	do	do	23	80	10	85	34
Papers incorrectly made out.																		
164	do	do	101	do	do	do	do	do	do	9	11	do	do	31	50	3	85	35
165	do	do	103	do	do	do	do	do	do	12	191	do	do	29	22	3	83	35
166	do	do	101	do	do	do	do	do	do	5	17	do	do	29	40	5	95	35
Papers incorrectly made out.																		
167	do	do	108	do	do	do	do	do	do	1	30	78	May 25	27	30	10	50	37
168	do	do	99	do	do	do	do	do	do	5	14	83	May 19	27	75	4	90	34
169	do	do	98	do	do	do	do	do	do	9	19	79	do	27	65	6	65	34
170	do	do	101	do	do	do	do	do	do	9	19	83	do	28	70	6	65	35
171	do	do	99	do	do	do	do	do	do	5	17	81	do	28	52	6	13	34
Papers incorrectly made out.																		
172	do	do	101	do	do	do	do	do	do	9	23	78	do	27	30	8	05	35
173	do	do	103	do	do	do	do	do	do	9	34	69	do	24	15	11	90	36
174	do	do	104	do	do	do	do	do	do	9	10	88	do	30	80	5	69	36
175	do	do	105	do	do	do	do	do	do	9	10	100	do	35	17	1	38	36
176	do	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do	9	31	69	do	24	15	10	53	35
177	do	do	103	do	do	do	do	do	do	9	191	do	do	32	37	3	68	36
178	do	do	110	do	do	do	do	do	do	9	191	92	do	32	20	6	30	35
179	do	do	101	do	do	do	do	do	do	9	191	92	do	34	32	11	03	35
180	do	do	99	do	do	do	do	do	do	9	32	67	do	28	45	11	20	34
181	do	do	103	do	do	do	do	do	do	9	22	81	do	28	35	7	70	36
182	do	do	98	do	do	do	do	do	do	12	251	70	do	24	50	9	80	34
183	do	do	98	do	do	do	do	do	do	8	30	67	do	23	62	10	68	34
Papers incorrectly made out.																		
184	do	do	103	do	do	do	do	do	do	12	121	90	do	31	67	4	38	36
185	do	do	102	do	do	do	do	do	do	9	25	77	do	26	95	2	73	33
186	do	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do	8	131	84	do	29	57	5	43	35
Papers incorrectly made out.																		
187	do	do	103	do	do	do	do	do	do	12	211	81	do	28	52	7	53	36
188	do	do	100	do	do	do	do	do	do	12	231	70	do	26	77	8	23	35
189	do	do	101	do	do	do	do	do	do	12	18	83	do	29	05	6	30	35
190	do	do	99	do	do	do	do	do	do	12	201	73	do	27	47	7	18	34
191	do	do	97	do	do	do	do	do	do	12	22	75	do	26	25	7	70	33

## Record of disputes—Continued.

Dispute No.	Complainant (receiver).	Respondent (deliverer).	Number of bales in dispute.	Date complaint or stipulation filed.	Causes of delay in getting dispute ready for hearing.	Date parties advised respecting cause of delay.	Date dispute ready for hearing.	Days elapsed between original date of filing and date ready for hearing.	Date memorandum of conclusions mailed.	Days elapsed between date ready for hearing and date of mailing of conclusions.	Complainant's claim upheld.	Respondent's claim upheld.	Findings mailed.	R—Indicates replacement disputes.	Costs assessed against complainant.	Costs assessed against respondent.	Total costs assessed.
192	Stephen M. Wald & Co.	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	100	1915, May 7		1915, May 7	1915, May 11		1915, May 18	12	Bales, 14	Bales, 86	1915, May 19		\$30.10	\$4.00	\$35.00
193	do.	do.	99	do.	Papers incorrectly made out.	May 7	May 11	5	do.	8	24½	74½	May 20		26.07	8.58	34.65
194	do.	do.	98	do.	Errors in tag numbers.	May 8	May 13	7	do.	6	16	82	May 19		28.70	5.60	34.30
195	do.	do.	101	do.	Papers incorrectly made out.	May 11	do.	3	do.	6	26½	74½	do.		26.07	9.28	35.35
196	do.	do.	102	do.		May 7	May 11		do.	12	14	88	do.		30.80	4.00	35.70
197	do.	do.	101	do.	Papers incorrectly made out.			5	do.	8	15	86	May 20		30.10	5.25	35.35
198	do.	Heinen & Vogelsing.		do.					do.	12	18½	79½	May 19		27.82	6.48	34.30
199	do.	do.	98	do.					do.	12	14	84	May 20		20.40	4.00	34.30
200	do.	A. Norden & Co.	98	do.					do.	12	38	60	do.		21.00	13.30	34.30
201	do.	J. S. Bache & Co.	99	do.					do.	12	14½	84½	do.		20.57	5.08	34.65
202	do.	E. & C. Randolph.	102	do.					do.	12	23	79	do.		27.65	8.05	35.70
203	do.	do.	101	do.					do.	12	9	92	do.		32.20	3.15	35.35
204	do.	do.	102	do.					do.	12	42½	59½	do.		26.82	14.88	35.70
205	do.	do.	105	do.	Papers incorrectly made out; missing sample.	May 8, 17.	May 21	15	May 21	1	48½	56½	May 22		19.77	16.48	36.25
206	do.	W. R. Craig & Co.	100	do.					May 18	12	15½	84½	May 20		20.57	5.43	35.00
207	do.	do.	101	do.					do.	12	9½	91½	do.		22.02	3.33	35.35
208	do.	do.	98	do.	Missing samples.	May 18, 19.	May 25	19	May 26	2	25½	72½	May 26		25.37	8.63	34.30
209	do.	do.	101	do.					May 18	12	28	73	May 20		25.55	9.80	35.35

210	do.	do.	100	do.	Papers in correctly made out.	May 8	May 11	do.	12	194	80 <sup>1</sup>	do.	28.17	6.83	35.00
211	do.	do.	103	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	13	20	74	do.	25.90	10.15	36.05
212	do.	do.	102	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	13	21	78 <sup>1</sup>	do.	27.47	8.23	35.70
213	do.	do.	101	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	14	22	71 <sup>1</sup>	do.	25.02	10.33	35.35
214	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	14	22	71 <sup>1</sup>	do.	25.02	7.70	35.00
215	do.	do.	98	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	12	31	68 <sup>1</sup>	do.	23.27	11.03	34.30
216	do.	do.	97	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	12	1 <sup>1</sup>	81 <sup>1</sup>	do.	28.52	5.43	33.95
217	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	12	46	54	do.	18.90	16.10	35.00
218	do.	do.	99	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	12	29	69 <sup>1</sup>	do.	24.32	10.33	34.65
219	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	12	32	67 <sup>1</sup>	do.	23.62	11.58	35.00
220	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	13	31	69 <sup>1</sup>	do.	24.15	10.85	35.00
221	do.	do.	99	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	12	21	78 <sup>1</sup>	do.	27.40	7.65	34.65
222	do.	do.	102	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	12	21	78 <sup>1</sup>	do.	27.40	8.23	35.70
223	do.	do.	103	May 8	Errors in tag numbers.	May 17	May 21	do.	1	13 <sup>1</sup>	89 <sup>1</sup>	May 21	31.32	4.73	36.05
224	do.	do.	98	do.	Errors in tag numbers.	May 17	May 25	May 19	12	10	89	May 29	31.15	3.50	34.65
225	do.	do.	100	do.	Errors in tag numbers.	May 20	May 25	May 26	2	29	89	May 26	27.82	7.18	35.00
226	do.	do.	99	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	5	94	do.	32.90	1.75	34.65
227	do.	do.	99	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	6	89	May 25	31.15	2.10	35.25
228	do.	do.	103	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	13 <sup>1</sup>	87 <sup>1</sup>	May 25	30.62	5.45	36.05
229	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	13	87	do.	30.48	4.53	35.00
230	do.	do.	99	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	12	7	92	May 21	32.20	2.45	34.65
231	do.	do.	98	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	12	6	92	do.	32.20	2.10	34.30
232	do.	do.	97	do.	Errors in tag numbers.	May 17	May 21	do.	1	22 <sup>1</sup>	74 <sup>1</sup>	May 22	26.07	7.88	33.95
233	do.	do.	97	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	12	11	86	May 21	30.10	3.85	33.95
234	do.	do.	97	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	12	28 <sup>1</sup>	71 <sup>1</sup>	do.	25.02	9.98	35.00
235	do.	do.	102	do.	Errors in tag numbers.	May 20	May 25	do.	2	34 <sup>1</sup>	67 <sup>1</sup>	May 27	23.62	12.08	35.70
236	do.	do.	99	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	14	33	59 <sup>1</sup>	May 21	20.82	13.83	34.65
237	do.	do.	103	do.	Error in tag number.	May 20	May 25	May 26	2	22	81	May 26	28.35	7.70	36.05
238	do.	do.	99	do.	Missing samples.	do.	do.	do.	2	24 <sup>1</sup>	70 <sup>1</sup>	do.	24.67	8.58	33.25
239	do.	do.	102	do.	Papers in correctly made out.	May 8	May 13	do.	7	10 <sup>1</sup>	85 <sup>1</sup>	May 21	29.92	5.78	35.70
240	do.	do.	99	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	13	24	75	do.	26.25	8.40	34.65
241	do.	do.	99	do.	Error in tag number.	May 20	May 25	do.	13	1	81 <sup>1</sup>	do.	28.52	6.13	34.65
242	do.	do.	97	do.	Delayed samples.	May 18	May 24	do.	3	30	67	May 27	23.45	10.50	33.95
243	do.	do.	98	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	3	12	86	do.	17.20	2.40	19.60
244	do.	do.	87	do.	Errors in tag numbers and delayed samples.	May 24	May 29	do.	4	37	48	June 2	10.05	8.15	18.20
245	do.	do.	91	do.	Papers in correctly made out and delayed samples.	May 8	do.	do.	6	40	51	June 3	10.2 <sup>1</sup>	8.00	18.20
246	do.	do.	74	do.	do.	do.	May 24	do.	5	18	56	May 28	11.20	3.60	14.80
247	do.	do.	98	May 10	Samples too small; new samples requested.	May 18	do.	do.	3	10 <sup>1</sup>	57 <sup>1</sup>	do.	13.67	2.48	16.15



## Record of disputes—Continued.

Dispute No.	Complainant (receiver).	Respondent (deliverer).	Number of bales in dispute.	Date complaint or stipulation filed.	Causes of delay in getting dispute ready for hearing.	Date parties advised respecting cause of delay.	Date dispute ready for hearing.	Days elapsed between original date of filing and date ready for hearing.	Date memorandum of conclusions mailed.	Days elapsed between date ready for hearing and date of mailing of conclusions.	Complainant's claim upheld.	Respondent's claim upheld.	Findings mailed.	R—Indicates replacement disputes.	Costs assessed against complainant.	Costs assessed against respondent.	Total costs assessed.
248	Stephen M. Weld & Co.	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	104	1915, May 10		1915,	1915,	11	1915, May 20		Bales, 29	Bales, 75	1915, May 21	.....	\$26.25	\$10.15	\$36.40
249	do.	do.	99	do.		May 20	May 25	11	do.		6½	89½	do.	.....	31.32	3.33	34.65
250	do.	Moyses & Holmes.	104	do.	Errors in tag numbers.	May 20	May 25	2	do.	16	13	91	May 27	.....	31.85	4.55	36.40
251	do.	E. & C. Randall.	100	do.	Errors in tag numbers; wrong samples.	May 25	do.	1	May 28	19	33	67	May 28	.....	23.45	11.55	35.00
252	do.	H. Hentz & Co.	96	do.				11	May 20		64	89½	May 21	.....	31.32	2.28	33.60
253	do.	do.	98	do.				12	May 21		18	80	May 22	.....	28.00	6.30	34.30
254	do.	do.	97	do.				11	May 20		21½	77½	May 21	.....	26.42	7.53	33.95
255	do.	A. Norden & Co.	97	do.				11	do.		37½	59½	do.	.....	20.82	13.13	33.95
256	do.	do.	101	do.				13	May 22		28	73	May 25	.....	25.55	9.80	35.35
257	do.	do.	97	do.				13	do.		34	63	May 22	.....	22.03	11.90	33.95
258	do.	do.	100	do.				13	do.		14	86	do.	.....	30.10	4.90	35.00
259	do.	do.	99	do.				13	do.		14	85	do.	.....	29.75	4.90	34.65
260	Jenks, Gwynne & Co.	E. & C. Randall.	99	May 11		May 11—14.	May 18	4	May 21	8	11½	87½	do.	.....	30.62	4.03	34.65
261	Hubbard Bros. & Co.	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	95	do.	Errors in tag numbers.	May 22	May 25	2	May 26	15	5	90	May 26	.....	31.50	1.75	33.25
262	do.	do.	107	do.	Papers incorrectly made out.	May 11—22.	May 25	12	May 26	15	7	100	May 22	.....	35.00	2.45	37.45
263	do.	do.	101	do.				2	May 26	15	22	81	May 26	.....	28.35	7.70	36.03
264	do.	do.	103	do.				12	May 22		20	83	May 22	.....	29.05	7.00	36.05
265	do.	do.	101	do.				12	do.		5½	95½	do.	.....	33.42	1.93	35.35
266	do.	do.	102	do.				12	do.		12	10½	do.	.....	32.02	3.08	35.70
267	do.	do.	99	do.	Papers incorrectly made out.	May 11—22.	May 25	2	May 26	15	13	86	May 26	.....	30.10	4.55	34.65



268	Stephen M. Weld & Co.	Harris, Irby & Vose.	102	May 12	do.	3	May 22	11	102	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	May 22	32.37	3.68	36.05
269	do.	E. & C. Randolph.	100	do.	Errors in tag numbers.	15	May 27	2	12	88	May 28	30.80	4.20	35.00
270	do.	Robert Moore & Co.	101	do.	do.	15	do.	2	16	85	May 27	29.75	5.60	35.35
271	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	15	May 28	3	6	94	May 28	32.90	2.10	35.00
272	do.	do.	98	do.	do.	15	May 27	12	13	85	May 27	29.75	4.55	34.30
273	do.	do.	99	do.	do.	15	May 22	12	9	91	May 25	32.32	2.28	34.65
274	do.	do.	103	do.	Error in tag number.	15	May 27	2	7	92	May 28	34.12	2.63	36.75
275	do.	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	103	do.	do.	15	do.	2	7	92	do.	33.42	2.63	36.05
276	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	May 22	May 22	11	12	88	May 25	30.80	4.20	35.00
277	do.	Jenks, Gwynne & Co.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	11	6	94	May 20	32.90	2.10	35.00
278	do.	do.	do.	do.	Dismissed.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
279	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
280	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
281	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
282	Hubbard Bros. & Co.	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	100	May 15	Advance deposit incorrect.	6	May 22	3	7	93	May 25	32.55	2.45	35.00
283	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	6	do.	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	31.32	3.68	35.00
284	do.	Stephen M. Weld & Co.	100	do.	Advance deposit incorrect; errors in tag numbers.	12	May 27	2	12	94	May 27	32.90	4.20	37.10
285	do.	do.	103	do.	do.	6	May 22	3	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	May 25	33.77	2.28	36.05
286	Jenks, Gwynne & Co.	Siegr. Gruener & Co.	93	May 17	Papers incorrectly made out; new samples requested.	12	May 23	1	44	49	May 29	11.90	11.95	23.85
287	Hubbard Bros. & Co.	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	99	do.	do.	do.	May 24	8	8	91	May 25	31.85	2.80	34.65
288	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	May 22	6	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	do.	24.32	10.68	35.00
289	Stephen M. Weld & Co.	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	100	do.	do.	do.	May 24	8	2	98	do.	34.30	.70	35.00
290	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	8	1	99	do.	34.65	.35	35.00
291	do.	do.	103	do.	Errors in tag numbers.	11	May 22	6	17	88	do.	30.80	5.95	36.75
292	do.	do.	103	do.	do.	11	May 27	1	12	103	May 28	36.05	.70	36.75
293	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	6	May 24	8	12	93	May 25	32.72	4.38	37.10
294	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	6	do.	8	4	96	do.	32.90	2.10	35.00
295	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	do.	33.60	1.40	35.00
296	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	do.	31.32	3.68	35.00
297	do.	do.	101	do.	do.	do.	do.	8	5	96	do.	33.00	1.75	35.35
298	do.	do.	102	do.	Error in tag number.	11	May 27	1	9	93	May 28	32.55	3.15	35.70
299	do.	do.	103	do.	do.	11	May 24	8	13	83	May 25	29.22	6.83	36.05
300	do.	do.	102	do.	Error in tag number.	11	May 27	1	3	99	May 28	34.65	1.05	36.75
301	do.	do.	103	do.	do.	11	May 24	8	6	94	May 25	33.77	2.28	36.00
302	do.	do.	100	do.	Error in tag number.	11	May 27	1	5	94	May 28	33.07	1.83	35.05
303	do.	do.	101	do.	do.	11	May 28	2	8	100	do.	32.00	1.40	36.40
304	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	May 21	3	23	92	May 26	32.20	2.80	35.00
305	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	8	do.	77	May 25	26.95	8.05	35.00

## Record of disputes—Continued.

Dispute No.	Complainant (receiver).	Respondent (deliverer).	Number of bales in dispute.	Date complaint or stipulation filed.	Causes of delay in getting dispute ready for hearing.	Date parties advised respecting cause of delay.	Date dispute ready for hearing.	Days elapsed between original date of filing and date ready for hearing.	Date memorandum of conclusions mailed.	Days elapsed between date ready for hearing and date of mailing of conclusions.	Complainant's claim upheld.	Respondent's claim upheld.	Findings mailed.	It—Indicates replacement disputes.	Costs assessed against complainant.	Costs assessed against respondent.	Total costs assessed.
306	Stephen M. Weld & Co.	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	100	1915. May 17					1915. May 24		Bales, 9	Bales, 91	1915. May 25		\$31.83	\$3.15	\$35.00
307	do.	do.	96	do.	Error in tag number.	May 25	May 27	11	May 27	1	131	821	May 28		28.87	4.73	33.60
308	do.	do.	98	do.	do.	do.	May 24	10	May 24	1	163	812	May 25		28.92	3.79	32.71
309	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	8	do.	8	11	89	do.		31.19	3.89	35.00
310	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	8	do.	8	7	83	do.		32.48	2.43	35.00
311	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	8	do.	8	5	94	do.		32.07	1.93	35.00
312	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	May 25	9	May 25	9	8	93	do.		33.42	1.58	35.00
313	do.	Robert Moore & Co.	98	do.	do.	do.	May 24	8	May 24	8	192	783	do.		27.47	6.53	34.30
314	do.	do.	97	do.	do.	do.	May 25	9	May 25	9	8	89	do.		31.15	2.80	33.95
315	do.	E. & C. Randolph.	100	do.	Error in tag number.	May 25	May 28	12	May 28	1	203	793	May 28		27.82	7.18	35.00
316	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	12	do.	1	16	84	May 29		29.40	5.60	35.00
317	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	12	do.	1	252	743	do.		26.07	8.93	35.00
318	do.	do.	102	do.	do.	do.	May 27	11	do.	2	10	92	May 28		36.80	4.00	40.80
319	do.	do.	102	do.	do.	do.	do.	9	do.	9	113	903	May 25		36.13	4.67	40.80
320	Hubbard Bros. & Co.	A. Norden & Co.	2	May 14	No advance deposit received.	May 15	May 21	8	May 22	9	1	903	May 22	R.	1.50	.50	2.00
321	do.	do.	102	May 21	Error in tag number. Incorrect advance deposit.	May 21, 25.	May 27	7	May 27	1	12	90	May 28		31.50	4.20	35.70
322	do.	do.	99	do.	do.	do.	do.	7	do.	1	81	903	do.		31.67	2.08	33.65
323	do.	do.	102	do.	do.	May 21	May 23	3	May 25	3	182	833	May 26		29.22	6.48	35.70
324	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	3	do.	2	193	803	do.		28.17	6.83	35.00
325	do.	do.	99	do.	do.	May 21, 25.	May 27	7	May 27	1	6	93	May 28		22.55	2.10	31.65

326	do.	E. & C. Randolph.	106	do.	Incorrect advance deposit; delayed shipment.	May 21, 24.	do.	May 25	2	73	33	May 29	11.55	25.55	37.10
327	do.	do.	104	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	1	72	31	do.	11.03	25.37	36.40
328	do.	do.	101	do.	do.	May 21	May 23	do.	1	71	31	May 28	23.45	11.90	35.35
329	do.	Herkholz, Corn & Co.	100	May 22	Incorrect advance deposit. Papers incorrectly made out.	May 22	May 26	do.	1	71	31	May 25	11.02	6.13	17.15
330	do.	do.	97	do.	do.	do.	May 25	May 25	1	5	22	do.	8.15	1.85	10.00
331	Stephen M. Weld & Co.	do.	106	May 21	do.	do.	May 27	May 27	1	12	93	May 27	32.59	4.20	36.75
332	do.	do.	105	do.	Error in tag number.	May 26	May 29	May 29	1	21	82	June 1	28.87	7.88	36.75
333	do.	do.	101	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	1	10	91	do.	31.85	3.50	35.35
334	do.	do.	98	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	1	30	67	June 2	17.47	6.78	24.25
335	do.	Jenks, Gwynne & Co.	103	do.	Error in tag number.	May 28	June 3	June 3	1	42	60	June 4	21.17	14.88	36.05
336	do.	do.	99	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	1	24	60	June 4	24.32	10.33	34.65
337	do.	Springs & Co.	98	do.	Error in tag number.	May 28	June 3	June 3	1	12	82	June 4	20.75	4.55	24.30
338	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	1	21	71	May 28	33.75	8.23	31.00
339	do.	do.	99	do.	Error in tag number.	May 28	June 3	June 3	1	20	71	May 28	35.09	9.28	31.30
340	do.	do.	101	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	1	13	81	May 28	38.52	6.89	33.35
341	do.	Hubbard Bros. & Co.	98	do.	do.	do.	May 27	May 27	1	19	82	May 27	28.87	5.43	34.30
342	do.	do.	99	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	1	41	91	May 28	33.07	1.58	34.65
343	do.	do.	96	do.	do.	do.	May 28	May 28	1	14	81	May 28	38.52	5.08	33.60
344	do.	do.	99	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	1	27	81	May 28	33.62	9.63	33.35
345	do.	E. & C. Randolph.	101	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	1	30	51	do.	17.85	17.50	35.35
346	do.	do.	101	do.	Error in tag number.	May 28	June 3	June 3	1	36	61	June 14	22.57	12.78	35.35
347	do.	do.	102	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	1	22	72	June 4	27.82	7.88	35.70
348	do.	do.	103	do.	do.	do.	May 28	May 28	1	62	51	May 28	13.35	21.70	36.05
349	do.	do.	102	do.	Error in tag number.	May 28	June 3	do.	1	40	51	do.	13.00	18.10	35.35
350	do.	do.	101	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	1	12	51	June 4	30.67	14.35	35.05
351	do.	do.	100	do.	Error in tag number.	May 28	June 3	June 3	1	63	51	May 28	18.75	24.32	36.05
352	do.	do.	101	do.	Error in tag number.	May 28	June 3	do.	1	48	53	June 4	18.75	24.32	36.05
353	do.	do.	103	do.	Error in tag number.	May 29	June 3	June 3	1	69	53	May 29	18.75	24.32	36.05
354	do.	Springs & Co.	98	do.	Error in tag number.	May 29	June 3	June 3	1	19	53	May 28	27.25	24.83	34.40
355	do.	do.	97	do.	Errors in tag numbers.	do.	June 3	June 3	1	25	71	June 4	27.62	10.33	33.35
356	do.	E. & C. Randolph.	102	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	1	62	39	do.	13.83	21.87	35.70
357	do.	do.	105	do.	Error in tag number.	May 28	do.	do.	1	50	49	do.	17.15	19.60	36.75
358	do.	do.	106	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	1	28	44	do.	15.58	20.47	36.05
359	do.	do.	107	do.	Errors in tag numbers.	May 29	do.	do.	1	73	34	do.	11.90	25.57	37.45
360	do.	do.	105	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	1	63	40	May 29	14.00	22.73	36.75
361	do.	do.	106	do.	Error in tag number.	May 29	June 3	June 3	1	28	74	June 4	26.07	9.98	36.05
362	do.	do.	102	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	1	13	89	May 29	31.15	4.50	35.70
363	do.	do.	103	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	1	34	69	do.	34.15	11.00	36.05
364	do.	do.	108	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	1	25	73	do.	25.58	8.75	34.30
365	do.	do.	98	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	1	24	73	June 4	27.82	8.58	36.40
366	do.	do.	104	do.	Error in tag number.	May 29	June 3	June 3	1	24	73	June 4	27.82	8.58	36.40



## Record of disputes—Continued.

Dispute No.	Complainant (receiver).	Respondent (deliverer).	Number of bales in dispute.	Date complaint or stipulation filed.	Causes of delay in getting dispute ready for hearing.	Date parties advised respecting cause of delay.	Date dispute ready for hearing.	Days elapsed between original date of filing and date ready for hearing.	Date memorandum of conclusions mailed.	Days elapsed between date ready for hearing and date of mailing of conclusions.	Complainant's claim upheld.	Respondent's claim upheld.	Findings mailed.	R—Indicates replacement disputes.	Costs assessed against complainant.	Costs assessed against respondent.	Total costs assessed.
367	Stephen M. Weld & Co.	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	100	1915, May 24	Errors in tag numbers.	May 29	June 3	11	1915, June 3	1	13½	80½	1915, June 4		\$20.27	\$4.73	\$25.00
368	do.	do.	102	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	May 29	6	19	83	June 1		29.05	6.05	35.70
369	do.	Hubbard Bros. & Co.	99	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	June 1	9	13	80	do.		30.10	4.55	34.65
370	do.	do.	103	do.	Error in tag number.	May 26	May 29	6	May 29	1	34½	83½	do.		23.97	12.08	36.05
371	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	1	54	94½	do.		33.07	1.93	35.00
372	do.	do.	104	do.	Errors in tag numbers.	do.	do.	6	do.	1	36	88	do.		23.80	12.60	36.40
373	do.	Moyses & Holmes.	11	do.	Papers incorrectly made out; incorrect advance deposit.	May 26, 27.	June 1	9	June 5	5	7	4	June 7	R.	1.96	3.44	5.40
374	do.	do.	12	do.	Incorrect advance deposit.	May 26	do.	9	do.	5	4	8	do.		3.86	1.94	5.80
375	do.	do.	13	do.	Error in tag number; incorrect advance deposit.	May 26, June 5.	June 9	17	June 10	2	5½	7½	June 11	R.	3.58	2.62	6.20
376	do.	do.	7	do.	Incorrect advance deposit.	May 26	June 1	9	June 5	5	4	3	June 7	R.	1.50	2.00	3.50
377	do.	do.	9	do.	Error in tag number; incorrect advance deposit.	May 26, June 5.	June 9	17	June 10	2	6	3	June 10	R.	1.50	3.00	4.50
378	do.	Well Bros.	8	do.	Incorrect advance deposit.	May 26	June 1	9	June 5	5	3	5	June 7	R.	2.50	1.50	4.00
379	do.	do.	6	do.	do.	do.	do.	9	do.	5	2½	3½	do.		1.75	1.25	3.00
380	do.	do.	6	do.	do.	do.	do.	9	do.	5	3	3	do.		1.50	1.50	3.00
381	do.	do.	1	do.	Error in tag number; incorrect advance deposit.	May 26, June 5.	June 9	17	June 10	2		1	June 10	R.	1.00	.....	1.00
382	do.	do.	4	do.	Incorrect advance deposit.	May 26	June 1	9	June 5	5	4	3½	June 7	R.	1.75	.25	2.00

383	Hubbard	do.	4	do.	do.	Errors in tag numbers.	do.	do.	do.	do.	9	do.	15	June 8	5	15	25	73	90	23	do.	do.	do.	R.	1.25	2.50	2.00
384	Hubbard Bros. & Co.	do.	98	May 25	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	Errors in tag numbers.	do.	June 2, 5	June 8	do.	15	June 1	do.	do.	1	8	1	25	73	90	23	do.	do.	do.	1.25	2.50	34.30
385	do.	do.	98	do.	do.	Error in tag number.	do.	June 2, 5	do.	do.	15	do.	do.	do.	1	25	1	73	90	23	do.	do.	do.	25.55	8.75	34.30	
386	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	Errors in tag numbers.	do.	June 2, 5	do.	do.	15	do.	do.	do.	1	22	1	77	90	23	do.	do.	do.	27.12	7.88	35.00	
387	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	Error in tag number.	do.	June 2, 5	June 8	do.	15	June 1	do.	do.	1	8	11	89	90	23	do.	do.	do.	31.15	3.55	35.00	
388	do.	do.	98	do.	do.	Papers incorrectly made out.	do.	June 2, 5	May 28	June 1	15	June 8	do.	do.	1	5	5	92	90	23	do.	do.	do.	32.37	1.83	34.30	
389	do.	do.	104	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	4	June 1	do.	do.	1	14	1	90	90	23	do.	do.	do.	31.50	4.90	36.40	
390	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	4	do.	do.	do.	5	6	5	93	90	23	do.	do.	do.	32.72	2.28	35.00	
391	do.	do.	102	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	4	do.	do.	do.	5	17	8	85	90	23	do.	do.	do.	27.75	5.95	35.70	
392	do.	do.	108	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	4	do.	do.	do.	8	18	1	89	90	23	do.	do.	do.	31.32	6.48	37.80	
393	Stephen M. Weld & Co.	do.	99	May 29	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	Error in tag number.	do.	June 2	June 5	do.	8	June 5	do.	do.	1	5	1	94	90	23	do.	do.	do.	32.90	1.75	34.65	
394	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	June 1	do.	do.	4	18	4	82	90	23	do.	do.	do.	28.70	6.30	35.00	
395	do.	do.	102	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	4	37	4	65	90	23	do.	do.	do.	22.75	12.95	35.70	
396	do.	do.	99	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	4	4	4	95	90	23	do.	do.	do.	33.25	1.40	34.65	
397	do.	do.	104	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	4	23	4	80	90	23	do.	do.	do.	28.17	8.23	36.40	
398	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	Errors in tag numbers.	do.	June 2	June 5	do.	8	June 5	do.	do.	1	5	1	95	90	23	do.	do.	do.	33.25	1.75	35.00	
399	do.	do.	102	do.	do.	Error in tag number.	do.	do.	do.	do.	8	do.	do.	do.	1	21	1	80	90	23	do.	do.	do.	28.17	7.53	35.70	
400	do.	do.	102	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	8	do.	do.	do.	1	41	1	61	90	23	do.	do.	do.	21.35	14.35	35.70	
401	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	June 2	do.	do.	5	9	5	91	90	23	do.	do.	do.	31.85	3.15	35.00	
402	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	5	8	5	92	90	23	do.	do.	do.	32.20	2.80	35.00	
403	do.	do.	99	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	5	5	5	94	90	23	do.	do.	do.	32.90	1.75	34.65	
404	Hubbard Bros. & Co.	do.	97	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	June 4	do.	do.	7	19	7	73	90	23	do.	do.	do.	27.12	6.83	33.95	
405	do.	do.	97	do.	do.	Errors in tag numbers.	do.	June 5	June 9	do.	12	June 9	do.	do.	1	14	1	82	90	23	do.	do.	do.	28.87	5.08	33.95	
406	do.	do.	104	do.	do.	do.	do.	June 5	June 9	do.	12	June 9	do.	do.	4	38	4	67	90	23	do.	do.	do.	23.62	12.78	36.40	
407	do.	do.	104	do.	do.	Error in tag number.	do.	June 5	June 9	do.	12	June 9	do.	do.	7	38	7	65	90	23	do.	do.	do.	22.92	13.48	36.40	
408	do.	do.	107	do.	do.	do.	do.	June 5	June 9	do.	12	June 9	do.	do.	7	47	7	59	90	23	do.	do.	do.	20.82	16.63	37.45	
409	do.	do.	107	do.	do.	Error in tag number.	do.	June 5	June 9	do.	12	June 9	do.	do.	7	29	7	73	90	23	do.	do.	do.	27.12	10.33	37.45	
410	do.	do.	106	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	12	do.	do.	do.	1	51	1	54	90	23	do.	do.	do.	19.07	18.03	37.10	
411	do.	do.	107	do.	do.	Errors in tag numbers.	do.	June 11	June 9	do.	14	June 11	do.	do.	1	37	1	70	90	23	do.	do.	do.	24.50	12.95	37.45	
412	do.	do.	98	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	12	June 9	do.	do.	1	26	1	70	90	23	do.	do.	do.	24.50	9.10	33.60	
413	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	June 4	do.	do.	7	11	7	88	90	23	do.	do.	do.	30.97	4.03	35.00	
414	do.	do.	98	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	June 5	do.	do.	8	19	8	79	90	23	do.	do.	do.	27.65	6.65	34.30	
415	do.	do.	97	do.	do.	Error in tag number.	do.	June 5	June 9	do.	12	June 9	do.	do.	1	19	1	73	90	23	do.	do.	do.	27.12	6.83	33.95	
416	do.	do.	107	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	June 5	do.	do.	8	26	8	81	90	23	do.	do.	do.	28.35	9.10	37.45	
417	do.	do.	104	do.	do.	Error in tag number.	do.	June 5	June 9	do.	12	June 9	do.	do.	1	17	1	86	90	23	do.	do.	do.	21.57	5.38	26.95	

## Record of disputes—Continued.

Dispute No.	Complainant (receiver).	Respondent (deliverer).	Number of bales in dispute.	Date complaint or stipulation filed.	Causes of delay in getting dispute ready for hearing.	Date parties advised respecting cause of delay.	Date dispute ready for hearing.	Days elapsed between original date of filing and date ready for hearing.	Date memorandum of conclusions mailed.	Days elapsed between date ready for hearing and date of mailing of conclusions.	Complainant's claim upheld.	Respondent's claim upheld.	Findings mailed.	It—Indicates replacement disputes.	Costs assessed against complainant.	Costs assessed against respondent.	Total costs assessed.
418	Hubbard Bros. & Co.	Herklotz, Corn & Co.	100	1915, May 29	3 bales submitted twice for staple.	June 5	June 14	17	1915, June 16	2	14½	85½	June 16	.....	\$20.77	\$4.03	\$24.80
419	Robert Moore & Co.	H. Henz & Co.	102	June 1	.....	.....	June 23	June 5	June 5	5	4	98	June 7	.....	34.40	1.40	35.80
420	.....do.....	E. & C. Randolph.	100	.....do.....	Papers incorrectly made out.	June 2, 12	June 23	23	June 28	6	23½	76½	June 30	.....	30.02	9.28	39.30
421	.....do.....	.....do.....	105	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	23	.....do.....	6	35½	69½	.....do.....	.....	27.27	13.98	41.25
422	.....do.....	.....do.....	102	.....do.....	Papers incorrectly made out. Error in tag number.	June 2, 12, 28.	July 1	31	July 1	1	33½	68½	July 2	.....	26.83	13.37	40.20
423	.....do.....	.....do.....	101	.....do.....	Papers incorrectly made out.	June 2, 12	June 23	23	June 29	7	39	62	July 1	.....	24.80	15.60	40.40
424	.....do.....	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	103	.....do.....	Papers incorrectly made out. Errors in tag numbers.	June 2, 12, 28.	June 30	30	June 30	1	10½	92½	.....do.....	.....	36.93	4.27	41.20
425	.....do.....	Jones, Gwynne & Co.	101	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	30	.....do.....	1	31½	72½	.....do.....	.....	26.49	12.31	38.80
426	.....do.....	E. & C. Randolph.	104	.....do.....	Papers incorrectly made out.	June 2, 12	June 23	23	June 28	6	44½	59½	June 30	.....	22.57	17.53	40.10
427	.....do.....	.....do.....	101	.....do.....	.....do.....	June 2, 12	.....do.....	23	.....do.....	6	36½	64½	.....do.....	.....	23.47	13.23	36.70
428	.....do.....	.....do.....	102	.....do.....	Papers incorrectly made out. Errors in tag numbers.	June 2, 12, 28.	June 30	30	June 30	1	33	69	July 1	.....	25.20	11.85	37.05
429	.....do.....	.....do.....	103	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	30	.....do.....	1	18	85	.....do.....	.....	31.55	6.70	38.55
430	.....do.....	.....do.....	100	.....do.....	Papers incorrectly made out.	June 2, 12	June 21	21	June 22	2	19	81	June 23	.....	28.55	6.80	35.35
431	.....do.....	.....do.....	103	.....do.....	Papers incorrectly made out. Errors in tag numbers.	June 2, 12, 28.	June 30	30	June 30	1	44½	58½	July 1	.....	22.87	17.03	39.90



432	do.	do.	107	do.	do.	June 2, 12, 24, June 2, 12.	July 1	31	July 1	1	42	65	July 2	24.86	16.30	41.25
433	do.	do.	103	do.	Papers incorrectly made out.	June 2, 12.	June 23	23	June 29	7	38½	61½	June 30	23.82	13.55	37.40
434	Stephen M. Weld & Co.	do.	1	do.	do.	do.	do.	June 5	do.	5	.....	1	June 7	R.	1.00	1.00
435	do.	do.	18	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	5	11	16½	do.	R.	7.52	8.20
436	do.	do.	18	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	5	1	17½	do.	R.	7.97	8.20
437	do.	do.	13	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	5	2	11	do.	R.	5.25	6.20
438	do.	do.	10	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	5	3½	6½	do.	R.	3.25	5.00
439	do.	do.	60	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	5	13½	46½	do.	R.	16.27	21.00
440	do.	do.	17	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	5	2	15	do.	R.	6.88	7.80
441	Hubbard Bros. & Co.	do.	107	June 3	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	3	18½	88½	June 12	R.	30.97	37.45
442	do.	do.	103	do.	Missing samples.	June 7	June 11	9	June 12	2	12½	90½	do.	.....	31.67	4.38
443	do.	do.	100	do.	Missing samples and er- rors in tag numbers.	June 5	do.	9	do.	2	31	69	do.	.....	24.15	10.85
444	do.	do.	102	do.	Error in lot number.	June 7	June 10	8	June 10	1	48	54	June 10	.....	18.90	16.80
445	Heineken & Vogelsang.	do.	105	do.	Papers incorrectly made out.	June 4	June 7	5	June 8	2	14	61	June 9	.....	21.35	15.10
446	Robert Moore & Co.	do.	98	do.	Papers incorrectly made out. Errors in tag numbers, and mis- sing samples.	June 3, 12, 30.	July 2	30	July 2	1	8½	89½	July 2	.....	33.48	3.17
447	do.	do.	94	do.	do.	do.	do.	30	do.	1	10½	88½	do.	.....	25.44	3.25
448	do.	do.	96	do.	do.	June 3, 12.	June 24	22	June 30	7	5	91	July 1	.....	36.40	2.00
449	do.	do.	100	June 4	do.	do.	do.	June 7	do.	4	10	90	June 8	.....	28.20	3.60
450	Stephen M. Weld & Co.	do.	3	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	4	2	1	June 7	R.	.50	1.00
451	do.	do.	6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	4	2	3½	do.	R.	1.75	1.25
452	do.	do.	6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	4	2	3½	do.	R.	1.75	1.25
453	do.	do.	1	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	4	2	1½	do.	R.	.50	1.00
454	do.	do.	2	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	4	5	1½	do.	R.	.75	.25
455	Jenks Gwynne & Co.	do.	16	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	4	5	11	do.	R.	5.09	2.31
456	do.	do.	19	do.	Incorrect advance de- posit.	June 4	June 7	4	June 8	2	3	16	June 8	R.	7.24	1.36
457	Stephen M. Weld & Co.	do.	9	do.	Adjusting replacement charges.	do.	June 5	2	do.	4	1½	7½	June 10	R.	3.75	.75
458	do.	do.	10	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	4	.....	10	do.	R.	5.00	5.00
459	do.	do.	4	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	4	.....	4	do.	R.	2.00	2.00
460	do.	do.	6	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	4	.....	6	do.	R.	3.00	3.00
461	do.	do.	3	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	4	.....	3	do.	R.	1.50	1.50
462	do.	do.	14	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	4	.....	11	do.	R.	5.18	1.42
463	do.	do.	9	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	4	.....	8½	do.	R.	4.25	4.50
464	do.	do.	7	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	4	.....	5½	June 12	R.	2.75	3.50

## Record of disputes—Continued.

Dispute No.	Complainant (receiver).	Respondent (deliverer).	Number of bales in dispute.	Date complaint or stipulation filed.	Causes of delay in getting dispute ready for hearing.	Date parties advised respecting cause of delay.	Date dispute ready for hearing.	Days elapsed between date of filing and date ready for hearing.	Date memorandum of conclusions mailed.	Days elapsed between date of mailing of conclusions and date ready for hearing and date of mailing of conclusions.	Complainant's claim upheld.	Respondent's claim upheld.	Findings mailed.	R—Indicates replacement disputes.	Costs assessed against complainant.	Costs assessed against respondent.	Total costs assessed.
465	Stephen M. Weld & Co.	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	11	1915, June 4	Adjusting replacement charges.	1915, June 4	1915, June 5	2	1915, June 7	3	Bales, 1	Bales, 1	1915, June 10	R.	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$1.00
466	do.	do.	6	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	3	24	24	June 12	R.	1.75	1.25	3.00
467	do.	do.	1	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	3	1	1	June 10	R.	1.00	1.25	2.25
468	do.	do.	4	do.	do.	do.	do.	3	do.	3	13	13	do.	R.	1.25	.75	2.00
469	do.	do.	3	do.	do.	do.	do.	3	do.	3	1	1	do.	R.	1.50	.50	2.00
470	do.	do.	1	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	3	1	1	June 11	R.	.50	.50	1.00
471	do.	do.	1	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	3	1	1	June 10	R.	1.00	.50	1.50
472	do.	do.	5	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	3	1	1	do.	R.	2.00	.50	2.50
473	do.	do.	3	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	3	1	1	do.	R.	1.50	.50	2.00
474	do.	do.	1	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	3	1	1	do.	R.	1.00	.50	1.50
475	do.	do.	18	do.	Adjusting replacement charges, and missing sample.	June 4, 9	do.	8	June 8	2	1	1	June 12	R.	7.75	.45	8.20
476	do.	do.	5	do.	Adjusting replacement charges.	June 4	June 5	2	June 8	4	1	1	June 10	R.	2.00	.50	2.50
477	do.	do.	2	do.	do.	do.	do.	4	do.	4			do.	R.	1.00		1.00
478	do.	do.	16	do.	do.	do.	do.	4	do.	4	4	4	do.	R.	5.55	1.85	7.40
479	do.	do.	1	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	4	1	1	do.	R.	.50	.50	1.00
480	do.	do.	6	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	4	1	1	do.	R.	2.25	.75	3.00
481	do.	do.	5	do.	do.	do.	do.	4	do.	4	4	4	do.	R.	2.25	.25	2.50
482	do.	do.	4	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	4			do.	R.	2.00	.50	2.50
483	do.	do.	8	do.	Missing sample and adjusting replacement charges.	June 4, 9	June 11	8	June 18	4	1	1	June 18	R.	3.50	.50	4.00
484	do.	do.	4	do.	Adjusting replacement charges.	June 4	June 5	2	June 8	4	1	1	June 10	R.	1.25	.75	2.00
485	do.	do.	4	do.	do.	do.	do.	3	do.	3	1	1	do.	R.	1.25	.75	2.00
486	do.	do.	9	do.	do.	do.	do.	3	do.	3	9	9	do.	R.	4.50		4.50
487	do.	do.	4	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	2			do.	R.	2.00		2.00

[illegible]



## Record of disputes—Continued.

Dispute No.	Complainant (receiver).	Respondent (deliverer).	Number of bales in dispute.	Date complaint or stipulation filed.	Causes of delay in getting dispute ready for hearing.	Date parties advised respecting cause of delay.	Date dispute ready for hearing.	Days elapsed between original date of filing and date ready for hearing.	Date memorandum of conclusions mailed.	Days elapsed between date ready for hearing and date of mailing of conclusions.	Complainant's claim upheld.	Respondent's claim upheld.	Findings mailed.	R—Indicates replacement disputes.	Costs assessed against complainant.	Costs assessed against respondent.	Total costs assessed.
530	Hubbard Bros. & Co.	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	12	1915, June 3	Adjusting replacement charges.	1915, June 4	1915, June 7	5	1915, June 9	3	Bates, 25	Bates, 95	1915, June 9	R.	\$4.39	\$1.21	\$5.80
531	do	do	4	do	do	do	do	5	do	3	do	33	do	R.	1.75	.25	2.00
532	do	do	8	do	do	do	do	5	do	3	do	71	do	R.	3.75	.25	4.00
533	do	do	5	do	do	do	do	5	do	3	do	43	do	R.	2.25	.25	2.50
534	do	do	9	do	do	do	do	5	do	3	do	53	June 10	R.	2.75	1.75	4.50
535	do	do	16	do	do	do	do	5	do	3	do	11	do	R.	5.32	2.08	7.40
536	do	do	1	do	do	do	do	4	do	3	do	11	June 9	R.	1.50	.50	1.00
537	do	do	3	June 4	do	do	do	4	do	3	1	2	June 11	R.	1.00	.50	1.50
538	do	do	20	do	do	do	do	1	do	3	1	13	June 10	R.	8.32	.25	1.00
539	do	do	4	do	do	do	do	5	do	3	do	23	do	R.	1.75	.25	2.00
540	do	do	1	do	do	do	do	5	do	3	do	1	June 10	R.	1.00	.....	1.00
541	do	do	1	do	do	do	do	5	do	3	do	61	June 12	R.	3.25	.25	3.50
542	do	do	1	do	do	do	do	3	June 12	2	do	2	do	R.	1.00	.....	1.00
543	do	do	2	do	Errors in tag numbers.	June 8	June 10	3	June 9	2	do	10	June 10	R.	2.25	.25	2.50
544	do	do	11	do	do	do	do	3	do	2	do	10	June 12	R.	5.15	.25	5.40
545	do	do	5	do	Papers incorrectly made out.	June 8	June 10	3	June 10	1	do	5	June 11	R.	2.50	.....	2.50
546	Stephen M. Weld & Co.	Heineken & Vegelesang	1	do	do	do	do	3	do	2	do	1	June 12	R.	1.00	.....	1.00
547	do	Harris, Fry & Vese.	10	do	do	do	do	3	do	2	2	1	June 10	R.	4.00	1.00	5.00
548	do	do	2	do	do	do	do	3	do	2	do	1	June 11	R.	.75	.25	1.00
549	do	Spring & Co.	1	do	do	do	do	3	do	2	do	1	do	R.	.50	.50	1.00
550	do	do	1	do	do	do	do	3	do	2	do	1	do	R.	.75	.25	1.00
551	do	do	2	do	do	do	do	3	do	2	do	1	do	R.	.75	.25	1.00



## Record of disputes—Continued.

Dispute No.	Complainant (receiver).	Respondent (deliverer).	Number of bales in dispute.	Date complaint or stipulation filed.	Causes of delay in getting dispute ready for hearing.	Date parties advised respecting cause of delay.	Date dispute ready for hearing.	Days elapsed between original date of filing and date ready for hearing.	Date memorandum of conclusions mailed.	Days elapsed between date ready for hearing and date of mailing of conclusions.	Complainant's claim upheld.	Respondent's claim upheld.	Findings mailed.	R—Indicates replacement disputes.	Costs assessed against complainant.	Costs assessed against respondent.	Total costs assessed.
583	Stephen M. Weld & Co.	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	4	1915, June 9		1915.	1915.		1915, June 11	3	Bales, 1	Bales, 3	June 12	R.	\$1.50	\$0.50	\$2.00
594	do.	do.	9	do.		do.	do.		do.	3	4	5	do.	R.	2.50	2.00	4.50
595	do.	do.	10	do.		do.	do.		do.	4		10	June 14	R.	5.00		5.00
596	do.	do.	6	do.		do.	do.		June 11	3		6	June 12	R.	3.00		3.00
597	do.	do.	8	do.		do.	do.		do.	3		71	do.	R.	3.75	.25	4.00
598	do.	do.	9	do.		do.	do.		do.	3		71	do.	R.	3.75	.75	4.50
599	do.	do.	24	do.		do.	do.		do.	3	21	21	do.	R.	9.50	1.10	10.60
600	do.	do.	1	do.		do.	do.		do.	3		1	do.	R.	1.00		1.00
601	do.	do.	1	do.		do.	do.		do.	3		1	do.	R.	1.00		1.00
602	do.	do.	1	do.		do.	do.		do.	3		1	do.	R.	1.00		1.00
603	do.	do.	1	do.		do.	do.		do.	3		1	do.	R.	1.00		1.00
604	do.	do.	1	do.		do.	do.		do.	3		1	do.	R.	1.00		1.00
605	do.	do.	1	do.		do.	do.		do.	3		1	do.	R.	1.00		1.00
606	do.	do.	4	do.		do.	do.		do.	3		21	do.	R.	1.00		1.00
607	do.	do.	2	do.		do.	do.		do.	3	11	21	June 11	R.	1.25	.75	2.00
608	do.	do.	3	do.		do.	do.		June 14	6	3	23	June 11	R.	1.25	.25	1.50
609	do.	do.	2	do.		do.	do.		June 11	3	1	1	June 11	R.	1.50	.50	2.00
610	do.	do.	1	do.		do.	do.		do.	3		1	June 11	R.	1.00		1.00
611	do.	do.	1	do.		do.	do.		do.	3		3	June 11	R.	1.50	.50	2.00
612	do.	do.	3	do.		do.	do.		do.	3	1	2	June 12	R.	1.50	.50	2.00
613	do.	do.	5	do.		do.	do.		do.	3	1	41	do.	R.	2.25	.25	2.50
614	do.	do.	22	do.	Error in tag number and missing sample.	June 12-14	June 15	6	June 15	1	3	19	June 18	R.	8.45	1.35	9.80
615	do.	E. & C. Randolph.	4	do.	do.	do.	do.	6	June 16	2	1	3	June 16	R.	1.50	.50	2.00
616	do.	do.	48	do.	do.	do.	do.	6	June 12	3	171	301	June 12	R.	12.83	7.37	20.20
617	do.	Hartman, Corn & Co.	7	do.	do.	do.	do.		do.	3		7	do.	R.	3.50		3.50



618	do.	do.	20	do.	Missing sample.	June 12	June 15	6	June 15	1	7	13	June 15	R.	5.85	3.15	9.00
619	do.	do.	5	do.					June 12	5	2	3	June 12	R.	2.50		3.50
620	Hubbard Bros. & Co.	do.	7	do.					June 14	5	2	6	June 16	R.	3.25	.25	3.50
621	do.	do.	10	do.					June 12	3	2	7	June 12	R.	3.75	1.25	5.00
622	E. & C. Randolph.	do.	1	do.					do.	3		1	do.	R.	1.00		1.00
623	Stephen M. Weld & Co.	do.	27	June 11	Missing sample.	June 15	June 17	7	June 18	2	4	23	June 18	R.	10.05	1.75	11.80
624	do.	do.	20	do.					June 14	4	4	15	June 15	R.	6.97	2.63	9.00
625	do.	do.	24	do.	Missing sample.	June 15	June 17	7	June 18	2	5	30	June 18	R.	13.22	3.38	18.00
626	do.	do.	25	do.					June 15	4	1	28	June 15	R.	10.50	.44	11.00
627	do.	do.	11	do.					June 14	4	3	9	June 15	R.	3.53	1.47	5.40
628	do.	do.	11	do.					do.	4	1	9	June 15	R.	1.60	.74	3.40
629	do.	do.	5	do.					June 15	5	4	13	do.	R.	1.50	2.30	4.00
630	do.	do.	14	do.					June 14	4	2	11	do.	R.	5.42	1.15	6.20
631	do.	do.	13	do.					June 15	5	1	11	do.	R.	5.48	.72	6.20
632	E. & C. Randolph.	do.	2	do.	Error in tag number.	June 15	June 17	7	June 18	2	1	1	June 18	R.	.50	.50	1.00
633	do.	do.	6	do.					June 15	5	2	5	June 15	R.	2.75	.25	3.00
634	do.	do.	59	do.					June 14	4	2	32	June 14	R.	14.38	10.22	24.60
635	do.	do.	44	do.					June 15	5	1	22	June 15	R.	11.41	7.18	18.60
636	do.	do.	11	do.					June 14	4	2	9	do.	R.	4.32	2.36	6.60
637	do.	do.	14	do.					do.	4	5	9	do.	R.	4.42	2.60	7.00
638	do.	do.	31	do.					do.	4	11	20	do.	R.	8.55	4.75	13.40
639	do.	do.	8	do.					June 15	5	2	5	June 15	R.	2.75	1.25	4.00
640	do.	do.	4	do.					June 14	4	1	8	do.	R.	1.50	.50	2.00
641	Robert Moore & Co.	do.	19	do.					do.	4	2	18	do.	R.	7.47	1.13	8.60
642	do.	do.	4	do.					June 15	5		4	do.	R.	2.00		2.00
643	do.	do.	3	do.					June 14	4	1	2	do.	R.	1.00	.50	1.50
644	do.	do.	2	do.					June 15	5	1	1	do.	R.	.75	.25	1.00
645	do.	do.	2	do.					do.	5	3	10	June 16	R.	1.65	1.60	3.00
646	Springs & Co.	do.	14	do.					June 15	5	4	15	June 15	R.	4.05	1.65	6.60
647	do.	do.	2	do.					do.	4	2	10	June 18	R.	1.75	.25	1.00
648	do.	do.	31	do.					June 17	7	5	22	do.	R.	11.02	2.38	13.40
649	Robert Moore & Co.	do.	10	do.					June 15	5	2	8	June 15	R.	4.00	1.00	5.00
650	do.	do.	1	do.					do.		1	1	do.	R.	.50	.50	1.00
651	do.	do.	6	do.					June 14	4	1	5	do.	R.	2.50	.50	3.00
652	A. L. Wolff & Co.	do.	June 7	do.					June 14				do.	R.			
653	do.	do.		do.	Dismissed									R.			
654	Hubbard Bros. & Co.	do.	76	June 12	Error in tag number.	June 14	June 16	5	June 17	2	20	56	June 18	R.	23.13	8.27	31.40
655	do.	do.	2	June 15	Papers incorrectly made out.	June 15	June 17	3	June 18	2	1	1	do.	R.	.75	.25	1.00
656	do.	do.	1	do.	do.	do.	do.	3	do.	2	1	1	do.	R.	.50	.50	1.00
657	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	do.	4	do.					June 16	2	1	3	do.	R.	1.75	.25	2.00

## Record of disputes—Continued.

Dispute No.	Complainant (receiver).	Respondent (deliverer).	Number of bales in dispute.	Date complaint or stipulation filed.	Causes of delay in settling dispute ready for hearing.	Date parties advised respecting cause of delay.	Date dispute ready for hearing.	Days elapsed between original date of filing and date ready for hearing.	Days elapsed between date ready for hearing and date of mailing of conclusions.	Complainant's claim upheld.	Respondent's claim upheld.	Findings mailed.	R—indicates replacement disputes.	Costs assessed against complainant.	Costs assessed against respondent.	Total costs assessed.
658	Hubbard Bros. & Co.	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	4	1915, June 15		1915.	June 22		2	Bates, 1	Bates, 3	1915, June 18	R.	\$1.50	\$0.50	\$2.00
659	do.	do.	6	do.		do.	do.	do.	2	1	5	do.	R.	2.50	.50	3.00
660	do.	do.	8	do.		do.	do.	do.	2	2	5	do.	R.	2.75	1.25	4.00
661	do.	do.	10	do.		do.	do.	do.	2	2	7	do.	R.	3.75	1.25	5.00
662	do.	do.	11	do.		do.	do.	do.	2	4	6	do.	R.	3.19	2.21	5.40
663	do.	do.	3	do.		do.	do.	do.	2	1	2	do.	R.	1.00	.50	1.50
664	do.	do.	3	do.		do.	do.	do.	2	1	2	do.	R.	1.25	.25	1.50
665	Stephen M. Wald & Co.	Springs & Co.	3	June 16		do.	June 17		2	1	2	do.	R.	1.00	.50	1.50
666	do.	E. & C. Randolph, Springs & Co.	6	do.		do.	June 18		3	2	4	do.	R.	2.00	1.00	3.00
667	do.	do.	9	do.	Error in tag number.	June 18	June 22	7	3	1	9	do.	R.	4.50	.50	5.00
668	do.	do.	10	do.		do.	June 18		3	1	9	do.	R.	4.50	.50	5.00
669	do.	do.	13	do.		do.	June 18		3	1	10	do.	R.	5.00	1.20	6.20
670	do.	E. & C. Randolph.	88	do.		do.	do.	do.	3	2	7	do.	R.	23.41	6.79	30.20
671	do.	do.	50	do.		do.	do.	do.	3	4	42	do.	R.	19.11	1.89	21.00
672	do.	do.	69	do.		do.	do.	do.	3	5	62	do.	R.	26.32	2.28	28.60
673	do.	do.	69	do.	Error in tag number.	June 18	June 21	6	3	18	50	do.	R.	20.93	7.67	28.60
674	do.	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	25	do.	Errors in tag numbers.	do.	June 22	7	1	2	22	do.	R.	9.90	1.10	11.00
675	do.	do.	5	do.		do.	June 18		3	1	4	June 18	R.	2.00	.50	2.50
676	do.	do.	15	do.		do.	do.	do.	3	3	11	do.	R.	5.13	1.87	7.00
677	do.	do.	17	do.		do.	do.	do.	3	4	14	do.	R.	6.65	1.15	7.80
678	do.	do.	4	do.	Error in tag number.	June 18	June 22	7	1	2	3	June 22	R.	1.75	.25	2.00
679	do.	do.	3	do.		do.	June 18		3	3	3	do.	R.	1.50		1.50
680	do.	do.	1	do.		do.	do.	do.	3	3	1	do.	R.	1.00		1.00

[illegible]



## Record of disputes—Continued.

Dispute No.	Complainant (receiver).	Respondent (deliverer)	Number of bales in dispute.	Date complaint or stipulation filed.	Causes of delay in getting dispute ready for hearing.	Date parties advised respecting cause of delay.	Date dispute ready for hearing.	Days elapsed between original date of filing and date ready for hearing.	Date memorandum of conclusions mailed.	Days elapsed between date ready for hearing and date of mailing of conclusions.	Complainant's claim upheld.	Respondent's claim upheld.	Findings mailed.	R—Indicates replacement disputes.	Costs assessed against complainant.	Costs assessed against respondent.	Total costs assessed.
709	J. S. Bache & Co.	Herklotz, Corn & Co.	101	1915, July 7	Samples too small; new samples requested.	1915, July 8, 15, 20; Aug. 6	1915, Aug. 9	34	1915, Aug. 9	1	Bales, 15	Bales, 86	1915, Aug. 10	.....	\$30.10	\$5.25	\$35.35
710	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	July 8, 15, 20; Aug. 6	do.	34	do.	1	22½	77½	do.	.....	27.12	7.88	35.00
711	do.	do.	88	do.	Papers incorrectly made out.	July 8, 15, 20; Aug. 6	July 21	15	July 22	2	4½	82½	July 22	.....	23.52	1.58	25.10
712	do.	do.	101	do.	Papers incorrectly made out; missing sample.	July 9, 10, 12, 16, 19, 20	July 16	10	July 16	1	14	87	July 16	.....	19.65	3.10	22.75
713	do.	Shearson, Hammill & Co.	101	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	July 9	3	10½	90½	July 10	.....	31.67	3.68	35.35
714	do.	do.	107	do.	Error in tag number.	July 9	July 14	8	July 14	1	33	74	July 15	.....	25.90	11.55	37.45
715	do.	do.	101	do.	do.	do.	do.	8	do.	1	11½	89½	do.	.....	31.32	4.03	35.35
716	do.	Jenks Gwynne & Co.	100	do.	Papers incorrectly made out.	do.	July 13	7	July 13	1	22	78	July 14	.....	27.30	7.70	35.00
717	do.	do.	95	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	July 10	4	7½	88½	July 13	.....	30.97	2.63	33.60
718	do.	Heinen & Voegelsang.	93	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	July 9	2	12½	82½	do.	.....	28.87	4.38	33.25
719	do.	do.	102	do.	Error in tag number.	July 9	July 15	9	July 15	1	9	93	July 16	.....	32.55	3.15	35.70
720	do.	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	108	do.	Oral hearing ordered and considered.	July 9, 14	July 21	15	July 31	11	9	99	Aug. 2	.....	34.65	3.15	37.80
721	do.	Steehen M. Wild & Co.	97	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	July 9	3	5½	91½	July 13	.....	32.02	1.93	33.95
722	Jenks Gwynne & Co.	Herklotz, Corn & Co.	99	July 8	Papers incorrectly made out.	July 8	July 10	3	July 10	1	7½	91½	July 10	.....	32.02	2.63	34.65

723	do.	do.	96	do.	do.	do.	July 9	July 13	6 July 13	1	83	30.62	2.98	32.60
724	do.	do.	99	do.	do.	do.	July 8	July 10	3 July 10	1	25	25.90	8.75	34.65
725	do.	do.	99	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	3	12	30.45	4.20	31.65
726	do.	do.	101	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	3	21	26.77	8.58	35.35
727	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	5	361	22.22	12.78	35.00
728	Habhard Bros. & Co.	do.	98	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	5	6	32.20	2.10	34.30
729	do.	do.	98	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	5	61	32.02	2.28	34.30
730	do.	do.	98	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	5	6	32.20	2.10	34.30
731	do.	do.	106	do.	do.	Papers incorrectly made out	July 10	July 13	6 July 15	3	13	32.55	4.55	37.10
732	do.	do.	101	do.	do.	Error in tag number	July 12	July 14	7 July 14	1	25	26.60	8.75	35.35
733	do.	do.	101	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	1	27	25.90	9.45	35.35
734	do.	do.	101	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	1	121	30.97	4.38	35.35
735	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	5	155	29.57	5.43	35.00
736	do.	do.	103	do.	do.	Error in tag number	July 12	July 14	7 July 14	1	111	32.02	4.03	36.05
737	do.	do.	98	do.	do.	Papers incorrectly made out, error in tag number	July 9, Aug 2, 14, 17	Aug. 4	28 Aug. 4	6	26	25.20	9.10	34.30
738	Lehman Bros.	do.	102	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	1	7	35.60	2.65	38.25
739	do.	do.	97	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	4	133	32.83	5.47	38.30
740	do.	do.	99	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	4	181	32.27	7.33	39.60
741	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	4	41	37.63	1.87	39.80
742	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	1	341	22.97	12.08	35.05
743	do.	do.	101	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	1	191	28.75	6.75	35.50
744	do.	do.	104	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	5	30	28.50	11.40	39.90
745	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	5	233	26.03	8.22	35.25
746	do.	do.	104	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	6	19	28.75	6.65	35.40
747	do.	do.	104	do.	do.	Papers incorrectly made out	July 9, 14, 17	do.	do.	5	201	32.30	8.05	40.35
748	do.	do.	97	do.	do.	Error in tag number	July 9, 14, 17	July 15	8 July 15	1	321	22.62	11.38	34.00
749	do.	do.	102	do.	do.	Papers incorrectly made out	July 12, 14, 17	July 23	16 July 27	5	291	28.23	11.37	39.60
750	do.	do.	104	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	5	251	31.50	10.05	41.55
751	do.	do.	102	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	5	241	30.93	9.87	40.80
752	do.	do.	103	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	5	221	24.39	11.51	36.00
753	do.	do.	101	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	5	253	28.53	9.32	38.35
754	do.	do.	105	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	5	27	31.20	10.80	42.00
755	do.	do.	98	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	5	81	32.10	6.65	38.75

## Record of disputes—Continued.

Dispute No.	Complainant (receiver.)	Respondent (deliverer.)	Number of bales in dispute.	Date complaint or stipulation filed.	Causes of delay in get- ting dispute ready for hearing.	Date parties advised respect- ing cause of delay.	Date dispute ready for hear- ing.	Days elapsed between original date of filing and date ready for hearing.	Date memorandum of con- clusions mailed.	Days elapsed between date ready for hearing and date of mailing of conclusions.	Complainant's claim upheld.	Respondent's claim upheld.	Findings mailed.	R—Indicates replacement dis- putes.	Costs assessed against com- plainant.	Costs assessed against respond- ent.	Total costs assessed.
754	Lehman Bros.	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	104	1915, July 8	Papers incorrectly made out.	1915, July 9, 14, 17.	1915, July 23	16	1915, July 28	6	Bales, 5	Bales, 99	1915, July 29	.....	\$39.60	\$2.00	\$41.60
757	do.	do.	108	do.	Papers incorrectly made out.	July 9, 14, 17.	July 23	16	July 27	5	9	99	July 14	.....	34.65	3.15	37.80
758	do.	do.	104	do.	Papers incorrectly made out.	July 9, 14, 17.	July 23	16	July 27	5	164	87	July 28	.....	31.12	6.23	40.35
759	do.	do.	103	do.	do.	do.	do.	16	do.	5	94	93	do.	.....	36.92	3.63	40.55
760	do.	do.	101	do.	do.	do.	do.	16	do.	5	84	92	do.	.....	35.02	3.33	38.35
761	do.	do.	106	do.	do.	do.	do.	16	do.	5	113	94	July 29	.....	37.22	4.53	41.75
762	do.	do.	103	do.	do.	do.	do.	16	do.	5	133	84	do.	.....	33.13	7.32	40.45
763	do.	do.	104	do.	do.	do.	do.	16	do.	5	7	97	July 28	.....	36.90	2.60	39.50
764	do.	do.	104	do.	do.	do.	do.	16	July 13	6	141	89	July 14	.....	31.32	5.08	36.40
765	Robert Moore & Co.	do.	169	July 9	Samples too small; new samples requested; old samples delayed.	July 9, 13.	July 23	15	July 21	2	141	91	July 28	.....	35.22	5.38	40.60
766	do.	do.	101	do.	Error in tag number; old samples delayed.	July 9	July 12	4	July 13	2	84	96	July 17	.....	37.35	3.20	40.55
767	do.	do.	101	do.	Samples too small; new samples requested; old samples delayed.	July 9, 13.	July 23	15	July 24	2	16	85	July 26	.....	33.10	6.20	39.30
768	do.	do.	98	do.	do.	do.	do.	15	do.	2	104	84	do.	.....	32.52	6.53	39.05
769	do.	do.	105	do.	do.	do.	do.	15	do.	2	141	90	do.	.....	32.87	5.38	38.25
770	do.	do.	97	do.	Samples too small; new samples requested; old samples delayed.	do.	do.	15	do.	2	20	77	do.	.....	27.35	7.00	34.35
771	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	15	July 26	4	123	87	July 28	.....	33.93	4.97	38.90



772	J. S. Bache & Co.	102	July 10	Oral hearing ordered and considered.	July 14	July 21	12	July 31	11	81	93½	Aug. 2	32.72	2.95	35.70
773	do.	105	July 12	do.	do.	do.	do.	July 14	3	16	89	July 15	31.15	5.90	36.75
774	Jenks, Gwynne & Co.	104	July 13	Papers incorrectly made out.	July 13	July 16	4	do.	3	19½	83½	do.	20.92	6.83	36.75
775	do.	101	do.	Error in tag number.	July 19	July 21	4	July 19	4	21½	82½	July 20	28.87	7.53	36.40
776	Lehman Bros.	102	do.	Papers incorrectly made out.	July 14	July 23	1	9	1	33½	67½	July 22	23.62	11.73	35.35
777	do.	101	do.	do.	do.	do.	1	11	29	73	73	July 26	20.20	11.60	40.80
778	do.	103	do.	do.	do.	do.	6	11	33½	69½	do.	do.	27.68	13.47	41.15
779	do.	102	do.	Papers incorrectly made out; missing sample.	July 14	Aug. 1	5	11	3	12½	84½	Aug. 3	36.50	4.00	40.50
780	do.	101	do.	Papers incorrectly made out.	do.	July 31	2	20	2	12½	84½	Aug. 3	33.34	4.76	38.10
781	do.	104	do.	do.	do.	do.	3	19	3	38½	65½	do.	24.77	15.03	39.80
782	Jenks, Gwynne & Co.	102	July 15	do.	July 15	July 17	3	3	3	21½	80½	July 20	28.63	7.72	36.35
783	do.	108	do.	Papers incorrectly made out; error in tag number.	July 15	July 21	1	7	1	22	86	July 22	30.10	7.70	37.80
784	do.	103	do.	ber.	do.	do.	6	do.	6	25½	77½	do.	27.95	9.05	37.00
785	do.	100	do.	Error in tag number.	July 21	July 29	6	do.	6	17½	82½	do.	29.38	6.27	35.65
786	do.	100	do.	Papers incorrectly made out.	July 15	July 17	5	3	5	18½	81½	Aug. 3	28.80	6.40	35.20
787	do.	101	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	2	22½	80½	July 22	20.02	6.53	35.55
788	J. S. Bache & Co.	103	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	July 16	2	21½	80½	July 17	28.17	7.88	36.05
789	do.	102	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	2	21½	80½	do.	28.17	7.53	35.70
790	Robert Moore & Co.	17	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	2	21½	11½	do.	6.65	1.15	7.80
791	do.	26	do.	do.	do.	do.	3	do.	3	12½	25½	July 19	11.03	.37	11.40
792	do.	39	do.	do.	do.	do.	3	do.	3	12½	26½	do.	11.28	5.32	16.60
793	do.	7	do.	do.	do.	do.	3	do.	3	1	6	do.	3.00	.50	3.50
794	do.	1	do.	do.	do.	do.	3	do.	3	1	6	do.	1.00	1.00	1.00
795	do.	24	do.	do.	do.	do.	3	do.	3	4½	19½	do.	8.53	2.07	10.60
796	do.	34	do.	do.	do.	do.	3	do.	3	9½	24½	do.	10.59	4.01	14.60
797	Jenks, Gwynne & Co.	21	do.	do.	do.	do.	3	do.	3	5½	15½	do.	7.09	2.31	9.40
798	J. S. Bache & Co.	101	July 17	do.	do.	do.	5	July 21	5	16½	84½	July 22	29.57	5.78	35.35
799	Robert Moore & Co.	30	July 19	do.	do.	do.	4	July 22	4	3½	26½	July 23	11.34	1.66	13.00
800	do.	32	do.	Papers returned for information regarding original disputes.	July 19	July 21	4	do.	4	9	23	do.	9.92	3.88	13.80
801	J. S. Bache & Co.	1	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	2	1	.....	do.	.....	1.00	1.00

## Record of disputes—Continued.

Dispute No.	Complainant (receiver).	Respondent (deliverer).	Number of bales in dispute.	Date complaint or stipulation filed.	Causes of delay in getting dispute ready for hearing.	Date parties advised respecting cause of delay.	Date dispute ready for hearing.	Days elapsed between original date of filing and date ready for hearing.	Date memorandum of conclusions mailed.	Days elapsed between date ready for hearing and date of mailing of conclusions.	Complainant's claim upheld.	Respondent's claim upheld.	Findings mailed.	R—Indicates replacement disputes.	Costs assessed against complainant.	Costs assessed against respondent.	Total costs assessed.
				1915.			1915.		1915.		Bales.	Bales.	July 23	R.	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$1.00
802	Hubbard Bros. & Co.	Shearson, Hammill & Co.	1	July 20					July 23	4			July 23				
803	A. Norden & Co.	Stephen M. Weld & Co.	101	July 21					do.	3	14	87	do.		30.45	4.90	35.35
804	Robert Moore & Co.	Weld & Co. Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	104	July 22	Papers incorrectly made out.	July 22	July 30	9	Aug. 2	4	35	69	Aug. 3		26.40	13.85	40.25
805	do.	do.	102	do.	do.	do.	do.	9	do.	4	12	90	do.		27.89	4.41	32.30
806	do.	Springs & Co.	101	do.	do.	do.	July 27	6	July 29	3	29	72	Aug. 2		23.80	11.00	40.40
807	Leuman Bros.	Stephen M. Weld & Co.	99	do.	do.	do.	July 26	5	July 26	5	11	88	July 28		32.95	4.00	36.95
808	do.	do.	101	do.	do.	do.			do.	5	17	84	July 27		32.40	6.45	38.85
809	Jenks, Gwynne & Co.	Heineken & Co.	99	do.	do.	do.	July 27	5	July 28	7	4	95	July 29		38.00	1.60	39.60
810	do.	Voelgang, Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	2	July 23	Incorrect advance deposit.	July 23	July 27	5	July 29	3	1	1	July 30	R.	.50	.50	1.00
811	do.	do.	107	do.	Papers incorrectly made out.	do.	do.	5	July 28	2	37½	69½	July 29		24.48	13.32	37.80
812	do.	do.	102	do.	do.	do.	do.	5	do.	2	11½	90½	do.		31.72	4.03	35.75
813	do.	do.	103	do.	Papers incorrectly made out.	July 23, 28.	Aug. 12	21	Aug. 13	6	4	101	do.		35.35	1.40	36.75
814	do.	do.	100	do.	new samples requested.	do.	do.	2	do.	2	15	85	Aug. 13		30.33	5.22	35.55
815	do.	do.	102	do.	Papers incorrectly made out.	July 23	July 27	5	July 29	3	7½	94½	July 30		33.28	2.72	36.00
816	do.	Stephen M. Weld & Co.	98	do.	do.	do.	July 27		July 28	6	9	89	July 29		31.15	3.15	34.30
817	do.	do.	96	do.	Papers incorrectly made out.	July 23	July 27	5	do.	2	21½	74½	do.		26.17	7.48	33.65





## Record of disputes—Continued.

Dispute No.	Complainant (receiver).	Respondent (deliverer).	Number of bales in dispute.	Date complaint or stipulation filed.	Causes of delay in getting dispute ready for hearing.	Date parties advised respecting cause of delay.	Date dispute ready for hearing.	Days elapsed between original date of filing and date ready for hearing.	Date memorandum of conclusions mailed.	Days elapsed between date ready for hearing and date of mailing of conclusions.	Complainant's claim upheld.	Respondent's claim upheld.	Findings mailed.	R—indicates replacement disputes.	Costs assessed against complainant.	Costs assessed against respondent.	Total costs assessed.
818	J. S. Bache & Co.	Moyse & Holmes.	29	1915. Aug. 4	Error in tag number...	1915. Aug. 6	1915. Aug. 9	6	1915. Aug. 9	1	13	16	1915. Aug. 10	.....	\$5.52	\$4.48	\$10.00
819	do.	Robert Moore & Co.	7	do.	Samples delayed...	Aug. 5	Aug. 6	2	Aug. 6	2	2	5	Aug. 6	.....	7.15	2.85	10.00
820	do.	Hopkins & Dwight & Co.	14	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	2	11	3	do.	.....	2.15	7.85	10.00
821	do.	do.	11	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	3	2	9	do.	.....	8.18	1.82	10.00
822	do.	do.	37	do.	do.	do.	do.	3	do.	3	10	27	do.	.....	7.30	2.70	10.00
823	Lehman Bros.	Jenks, Gwynne & Co.	5	do.	do.	do.	Aug. 5	.....	Aug. 5	2	1	4	do.	R.	2.00	.50	2.50
824	do.	Heineken & Vogelsang.	2	do.	do.	do.	do.	.....	do.	2	.....	2	do.	R.	1.00	.....	1.00
825	do.	do.	1	do.	do.	do.	do.	.....	do.	2	.....	1	do.	R.	1.00	.....	1.00
826	Heineken & Vogelsang.	Hopkins & Dwight & Co.	103	Aug. 7	do.	do.	do.	.....	Aug. 9	3	64	964	Aug. 10	.....	33.77	2.28	36.05
827	do.	do.	103	do.	Errors in tag numbers...	Aug. 9	Aug. 11	5	Aug. 11	1	111	914	Aug. 11	.....	32.02	4.03	36.05
828	do.	do.	98	do.	do.	Aug. 9	Aug. 11	5	Aug. 11	3	5	93	Aug. 10	.....	32.55	1.75	34.30
829	do.	do.	99	do.	Errors in tag numbers...	Aug. 9	Aug. 11	5	Aug. 11	3	41	944	Aug. 11	.....	33.07	1.58	34.65
830	do.	do.	102	do.	do.	do.	Aug. 11	.....	Aug. 9	3	41	971	Aug. 10	.....	34.13	1.57	35.70
831	do.	do.	102	do.	do.	do.	Aug. 11	.....	do.	3	41	971	do.	.....	34.12	1.58	35.70
832	do.	do.	99	do.	Missing sample...	Aug. 9	Aug. 11	5	Aug. 11	1	103	831	Aug. 12	.....	28.87	5.78	34.65
833	do.	do.	102	do.	Errors in tag numbers...	do.	do.	5	do.	1	41	971	do.	.....	34.12	1.58	35.70
834	do.	do.	103	do.	do.	Aug. 9	Aug. 11	5	Aug. 11	3	51	971	Aug. 10	.....	34.12	1.93	36.05
835	do.	do.	101	do.	Errors in tag numbers...	Aug. 9	Aug. 11	5	Aug. 11	3	7	971	Aug. 11	.....	32.90	2.45	35.35
836	do.	do.	99	do.	Missing sample...	do.	Aug. 12	6	Aug. 12	1	61	924	Aug. 12	.....	32.37	2.28	34.65
837	do.	do.	106	do.	do.	do.	do.	4	Aug. 10	4	8	984	Aug. 11	.....	36.35	2.65	39.00
838	Robert Moore & Co.	E. & C. Randolph.	11	Aug. 9	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	2	3	8	Aug. 10	R.	4.01	1.39	5.40

869	do.	do.	11	do.	Aug. 12	Aug. 14	do.	2	24	83	do.	R.	4.25	1.13	3.40
870	J. S. Bache & Co.	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	20	do.	do.	6	Aug. 16	3	13	7	Aug. 16	do.	3.50	6.50	10.00
871	do.	do.	35	do.	do.	do.	do.	3	10	25	Aug. 17	do.	7.14	2.80	10.00
872	Lehman Bros.	Stephen M. Weld & Co.	1	do.	do.	do.	Aug. 10	do.	do.	1	Aug. 10	do.	1.00	do.	1.00
873	do.	do.	2	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	2	do.	do.	1.00	do.	1.00
874	do.	E. & C. Randolph.	2	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	2	do.	do.	1.00	do.	1.00
875	do.	do.	2	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	2	do.	do.	1.00	do.	1.00
876	Heineken & Vogelsang.	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	2	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	45	Aug. 11	do.	13.50	2.10	17.90
877	do.	do.	51	Aug. 10	do.	Aug. 11	do.	2	6	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
878	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	25	75	do.	do.	26.25	8.75	35.00
879	Lehman Bros.	Herfetz, Corn & Co.	1	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
880	do.	E. & C. Randolph.	13	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	do.	123	do.	do.	5.88	.32	6.20
881	Jenks, Gwynne & Co.	Moyses & Holmes.	1	Aug. 11	do.	Aug. 12	do.	2	do.	1	Aug. 12	do.	1.00	do.	1.00
882	Lehman Bros.	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	2	Aug. 12	do.	do.	do.	1	do.	13	do.	do.	.67	.33	1.00
883	do.	do.	5	do.	do.	do.	do.	1	do.	5	do.	do.	2.50	do.	2.50
884	Heineken & Vogelsang.	do.	103	Aug. 14	Aug. 16	Aug. 18	Aug. 19	2	21	82	Aug. 19	do.	29.03	7.32	36.35
885	do.	do.	99	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	133	853	do.	do.	31.12	4.68	35.80
886	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	1	23	77	Aug. 18	do.	28.40	8.70	37.10
887	Jenks, Gwynne & Co.	do.	3	Aug. 16	do.	do.	do.	3	do.	21	do.	do.	1.25	.25	1.50
888	do.	do.	11	do.	do.	do.	do.	3	33	73	do.	do.	3.68	1.72	5.40
889	do.	do.	6	do.	do.	do.	do.	3	do.	4	do.	do.	2.00	.50	2.50
890	do.	Heineken & Vogelsang.	6	do.	do.	do.	do.	3	1	4	do.	do.	2.00	.50	2.50
891	Lehman Bros.	do.	67	Aug. 17	Aug. 18	Aug. 20	Aug. 20	1	113	553	Aug. 20	do.	22.95	4.85	27.80
892	do.	do.	81	do.	do.	do.	do.	2	10	71	Aug. 19	do.	29.28	4.12	33.40
893	do.	E. & C. Randolph.	27	Aug. 20	Aug. 20	Aug. 23	Aug. 23	1	5	22	Aug. 23	do.	9.61	2.19	11.80
894	Heineken & Vogelsang.	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	2	Aug. 28	do.	do.	Aug. 30	3	do.	2	Aug. 31	do.	1.00	do.	1.00
895	do.	do.	1	do.	do.	do.	do.	3	do.	1	do.	do.	.50	.50	1.00
896	J. S. Bache & Co.	Moyses & Holmes.	66	do.	Papers incorrectly made out.	Aug. 28	Aug. 31	1	38	28	Sept. 1	do.	6.20	7.75	13.95
897	Siegfr. Gruener & Co.	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	106	Aug. 30	do.	Aug. 30	Sept. 2	5	622	432	Sept. 8	do.	16.38	24.92	41.30
898	Harriss, Irby & Voss.	do.	103	Sept. 3	do.	do.	Sept. 7	5	do.	103	do.	do.	20.60	do.	20.60

## Record of disputes—Continued.

Dispute No.	Complainant (receiver).	Respondent (deliverer).	Number of bales in dispute.	Date complaint or stipulation filed.	Causes of delay in getting dispute ready for hearing.	Date parties advised respecting cause of delay.	Date dispute ready for hearing.	Days elapsed between original date of filing and date ready for hearing.	Date memorandum of conclusions mailed.	Days elapsed between date of mailing of conclusions.	Complainant's claim upheld.	Respondent's claim upheld.	Findings mailed.	R—Indicates replacement disputes.	Costs assessed against complainant.	Costs assessed against respondent.	Total costs assessed.
899	Helmek & Vogelsang.	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	17	1915. Sept. 4		1915.	1915.		1915. Sept. 8	5	Bales. 2½	Bales. 14½	Sept. 8	R.	\$6.65	\$1.15	\$7.80
900	Siegr. Gruner & Co.	do.	50	do.	Errors in tag numbers.	Sept. 8	Sept. 10	7	Sept. 10	1	36½	13½	Sept. 10		5.02	12.63	17.65
901	do.	do.	49	do.	do.	do.	do.	7	do.	1	33	16	do.		3.75	7.80	11.55
902	J. S. Bache & Co.	Stephen M. Wald & Co.	23	Sept. 7	do.	do.	do.	4	do.	1	13	10	do.		4.35	5.65	10.00
903	Siegr. Gruner & Co.	Hubbell, Figgatt & Co.	90	Sept. 18					Sept. 21-15.	4	53	37	Sept. 22		7.40	10.75	18.15
904	R. H. Hooper & Co.	Shearson, Hammill & Co.	102	Oct. 6	Papers incorrectly made out.	Oct. 6	Oct. 8	3	Findings.	2	20½	81½	Oct. 9		28.52	7.18	35.70
905	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.	3		2	14	98½	do.		34.47	.53	35.00
906	do.	do.	98	do.	do.	do.	do.	3		2	15½	82½	do.		28.87	5.43	34.30
907	Siegr. Gruner & Co.	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	62	Oct. 7	do.	do.	do.			5	25½	30½	Oct. 11		10.37	6.28	16.65
908	Lehman Bros.	Moyse & Holmes.	99	do.						3	7½	91½	Oct. 9		30.53	3.07	33.60
909	do.	do.	102	do.	Error in tag number.	Oct. 8	Oct. 9	3		4	9½	92½	Oct. 12		37.06	3.74	40.80
910	do.	do.	99	do.						5	11½	87½	Oct. 11		35.06	4.54	39.60
911	do.	do.	99	do.						6	10	89	do.		35.60	4.00	39.60
912	do.	do.	103	do.						5	8½	94½	Oct. 12		37.86	3.34	41.20
913	do.	do.	97	do.						6	14½	82½	Oct. 11		33.20	5.60	38.80
914	do.	do.	96	do.						5	6½	89½	Oct. 12		33.73	2.67	36.40
915	do.	do.	95	do.	Error in tag number.	Oct. 9	Oct. 12	6		1	7	88	do.		33.20	2.80	36.00
916	Siegr. Gruner & Co.	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	45	Oct. 8	Delayed samples.	Oct. 11	do.	5		2	23½	21½	Oct. 13		4.81	5.19	10.00



917	do.	do.	87	do.	do.	Delayed samples.	Er-	do.	do.	do.	5	2	531	331	do.	11.27	15.58	26.85
918	do.	do.	57	do.	do.	Delayed samples.	Er-	do.	do.	do.	5	4	31	26	Oct. 19	7.15	8.10	13.25
919	do.	do.	58	do.	do.	Delayed samples.	Er-	do.	do.	do.	5	3	31	27	Oct. 14	6.20	6.40	12.60
920	do.	do.	47	do.	do.	Delayed samples.	Er-	do.	do.	do.	5	3	23	22	do.	5.21	5.03	10.30
921	do.	do.	54	do.	do.	Delayed samples.	Er-	do.	do.	do.	5	4	26	28	Oct. 15	6.80	5.95	12.75
922	do.	do.	53	do.	do.	Delayed samples.	Er-	do.	do.	do.	5	4	18	35	do.	7.70	7.25	10.95
923	do.	do.	62	do.	do.	Delayed samples.	Er-	do.	do.	do.	5	4	42	20	do.	4.45	8.85	13.30
924	do.	do.	32	do.	do.	Delayed samples.	Er-	do.	do.	do.	5	4	16	17	do.	6.00	5.10	11.10
925	do.	do.	32	do.	do.	Delayed samples.	Er-	do.	do.	do.	5	3	31	26	Oct. 16	5.85	7.00	12.85
926	do.	do.	32	do.	do.	Delayed samples.	Er-	do.	do.	do.	5	3	16	16	Oct. 14	5.00	5.00	10.00
927	do.	do.	50	Oct. 11	do.	Delayed samples.	Er-	do.	do.	do.	5	6	42	7	Oct. 16	1.87	8.73	10.60
928	do.	do.	34	do.	do.	Missing samples.	Er-	do.	do.	do.	10	1	16	18	Oct. 20	5.29	4.71	10.00
929	do.	do.	73	do.	do.	Missing samples.	Er-	do.	do.	do.	10	6	46	26	Oct. 16	7.62	14.08	21.70
930	do.	do.	47	Oct. 14	do.	Missing samples.	Er-	do.	do.	do.	10	6	46	1	Oct. 19	.21	9.79	10.00
931	do.	do.	38	do.	do.	Missing samples.	Er-	do.	do.	do.	10	6	13	26	do.	3.33	6.57	10.00
932	do.	do.	3	do.	do.	Missing samples.	Er-	do.	do.	do.	10	6	3	3	do.	10.00	10.00	10.00
933	do.	do.	32	Oct. 15	do.	Missing samples.	Er-	do.	do.	do.	10	6	32	Oct. 20	do.	10.00	10.00	10.00
934	do.	do.	23	do.	do.	Dismissed Oct. 28.	Er-	do.	do.	do.	10	6	18	5	Oct. 20	2.17	7.83	10.00
935	do.	do.	23	do.	do.	Dismissed Oct. 28.	Er-	do.	do.	do.	10	6	17	7	do.	3.00	7.00	10.00
936	do.	do.	41	Oct. 16	do.	Delayed samples	Er-	do.	do.	do.	6	2	34	7	Oct. 22	1.70	8.30	10.00
937	do.	do.	43	do.	do.	Delayed samples	Er-	do.	do.	do.	6	2	36	7	do.	1.63	8.37	10.00
938	do.	do.	42	do.	do.	Delayed samples	Er-	do.	do.	do.	6	2	28	16	do.	3.80	6.20	10.00
939	do.	do.	56	do.	do.	Delayed samples	Er-	do.	do.	do.	6	2	53	3	do.	.60	10.60	11.20
940	do.	do.	45	do.	do.	Delayed samples	Er-	do.	do.	do.	6	3	34	14	Oct. 21	2.92	7.08	10.00
941	do.	do.	31	do.	do.	Delayed samples	Er-	do.	do.	do.	6	4	22	9	Oct. 22	2.90	7.10	10.00
942	do.	do.	39	do.	do.	Delayed samples	Er-	do.	do.	do.	6	4	9	30	do.	7.69	2.31	10.00
943	do.	do.	43	do.	do.	Delayed samples	Er-	do.	do.	do.	6	3	27	16	Oct. 21	3.72	6.28	10.00
944	do.	do.	87	do.	do.	Delayed samples	Er-	do.	do.	do.	6	4	81	6	Oct. 22	1.65	16.65	18.30
945	do.	do.	19	do.	do.	Delayed samples	Er-	do.	do.	do.	6	4	5	14	do.	7.37	2.63	10.00
946	do.	do.	68	do.	do.	Error in tag number and delayed samples.	Er	do.	do.	do.	13	4	67	1	Oct. 28	.20	13.40	13.60
947	do.	do.	25	do.	do.	Delayed samples.	Er	do.	do.	do.	4	4	20	5	Oct. 22	2.00	8.00	10.00
948	do.	do.	51	do.	do.	Delayed samples.	Er	do.	do.	do.	4	3	27	22	Oct. 21	5.15	5.50	10.65
949	do.	do.	22	do.	do.	Delayed samples.	Er	do.	do.	do.	4	3	17	5	do.	2.27	7.73	10.00
950	do.	do.	35	do.	do.	Delayed samples.	Er	do.	do.	do.	4	3	13	19	do.	5.57	4.43	10.00
951	do.	do.	82	do.	do.	Delayed samples.	Er	do.	do.	do.	4	3	62	20	do.	5.25	13.20	18.45
952	do.	do.	1	Oct. 18	do.	Delayed samples.	Er	do.	do.	do.	1	1	1	1	Oct. 13	1.00	1.00	1.00
953	do.	do.	2	do.	do.	Delayed samples.	Er	do.	do.	do.	1	1	1	1	do.	.50	.50	1.00
954	do.	do.	2	do.	do.	Delayed samples.	Er	do.	do.	do.	1	1	1	1	do.	.50	.50	1.00

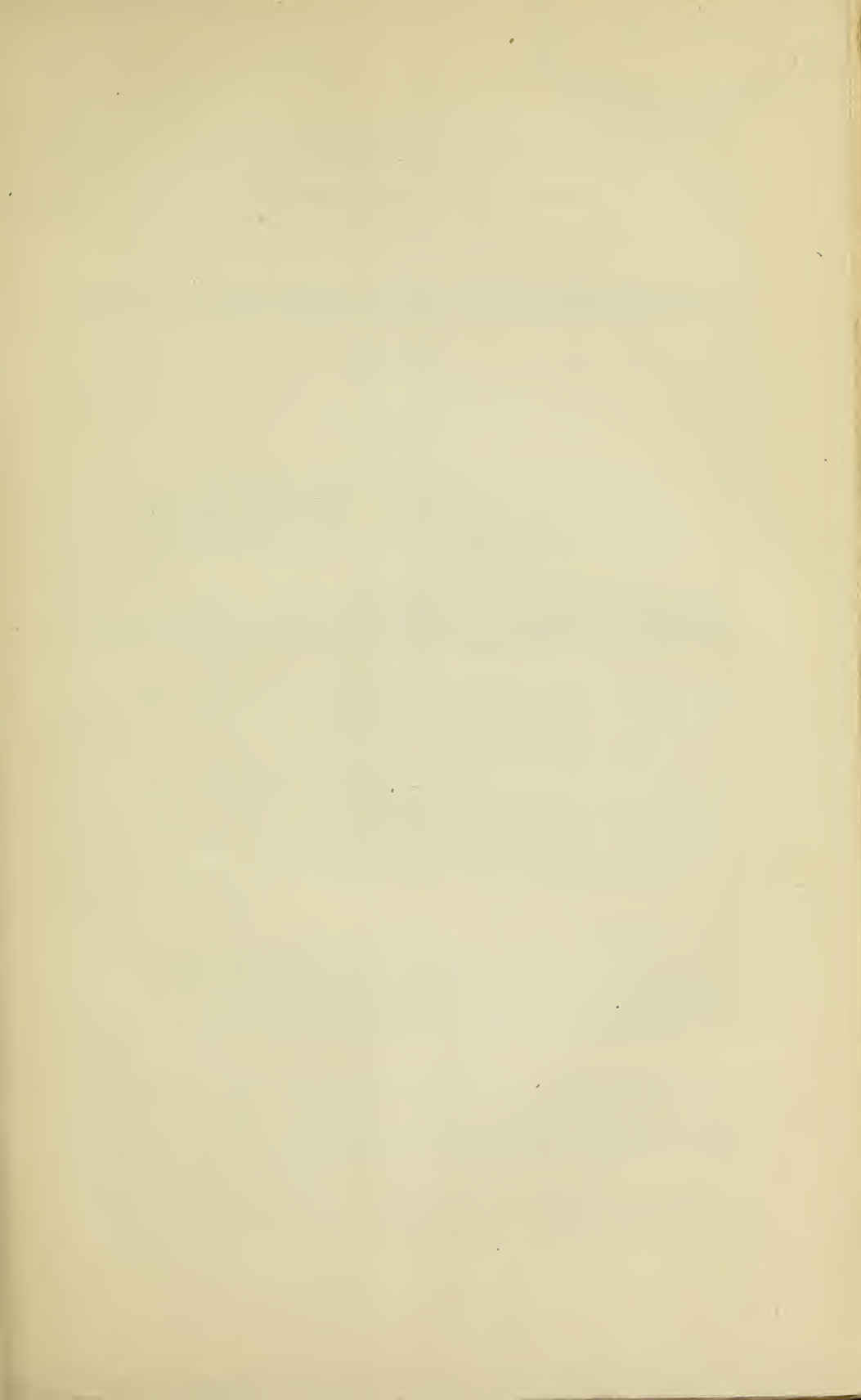
## Record of disputes—Continued.

Dispute No.	Complainant (receiver).	Respondent (deliverer).	Number of bales in dispute.	Date complaint or stipulation filed.	Causes of delay in getting dispute ready for hearing.	Date parties advised respecting cause of delay.	Date dispute ready for hearing.	Days elapsed between original date of filing and date ready for hearing.	Date memorandum of conclusions mailed.	Days elapsed between date ready for hearing and date of mailing of conclusions.	Complainant's claim upheld.	Respondent's claim upheld.	Findings mailed.	R—Indicates replacement disputes.	Costs assessed against complainant.	Costs assessed against respondent.	Total costs assessed.
				1915.		1915.	1915.		1915.		Bales.	Bales.	1915.				
955	Siegfr. Gruner & Co.	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	3	Oct. 18						3	3		Oct. 20			\$10.00	\$10.00
956	do.	do.	1	do.	Delayed samples	Oct. 19	Oct. 21	4		1	7		Oct. 21			10.00	10.00
957	do.	do.	28	Oct. 19	do.	Oct. 22	Oct. 25	7		3	12		Oct. 27		\$5.71	4.29	10.00
958	do.	do.	22	do.	Delayed samples and one missing.	Oct. 22	Oct. 28	10		1	13		Oct. 28		3.94	6.06	10.00
959	do.	do.	1	do.	Delayed samples	Oct. 22	Oct. 25	7		3	4		Oct. 27		3.57	6.43	10.00
960	do.	Jenks, Gwynne & Co.	33	Oct. 20	Delayed samples and papers incorrectly made out.	Oct. 20	do.	6		3	25		do.		2.42	7.58	10.00
961	do.	do.	24	do.	do.	do.	do.	6		3	14		do.		4.17	5.83	10.00
962	do.	do.	24	do.	do.	do.	do.	6		3	21		Oct. 28		1.25	8.75	10.00
963	do.	do.	33	do.	do.	do.	do.	6		3	32		Oct. 27		2.73	7.27	10.00
964	do.	do.	39	do.	do.	do.	do.	6		3	24		do.		1.80	8.20	10.00
965	Lehman & Co.	Shearson, Hammill & Co.	16	Oct. 28	Samples inadequate to determine question of sand afterwards withdrawn.	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	5		3	14		Nov. 3		8.75	1.25	10.00
966	Siegfr. Gruner & Co.	E. & C. Randolph	14	do.	Papers incorrectly made out.	Oct. 28	Oct. 30	3		5	2		do.	R.	.94	5.66	6.60
967	do.	Hopkins, Dwight & Co.	39	do.						5	33		Nov. 1		12.45	2.25	14.70
968	do.	do.	63	do.						10	42		do.		15.78	7.72	23.50
969	do.	do.	6	do.						10	23		do.		6.11	3.89	10.00
970	do.	do.	5	do.						10	8		do.		10.00	10.00	10.00
971	do.	Jenks, Gwynne & Co.	75	Oct. 29	Delayed samples.		Nov. 1	4		5	31		Nov. 3		15.22	11.63	26.85

972	Lehman Bros.	Hopkins & Dwight & Co.	95	Oct. 30						24	74	...	do.	...	26.83	8.57	35.40
973	do.	do.	90	do.						23 $\frac{1}{2}$	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	do.	...	26.02	8.43	35.35
974	do.	do.	101	do.						25	76	...	do.	...	28.75	9.00	35.75
975	do.	do.	98	do.						22 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	...	do.	...	23.22	11.63	34.85
976	do.	do.	90	Nov. 2	Papers incorrectly made out.	Nov. 2	Nov. 5			30	69	...	Nov. 5	...	23.95	11.60	35.55
977	do.	do.	100	do.						51	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	do.	...	33.17	1.93	35.10
978	do.	do.	100	do.						31	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	do.	...	33.17	1.18	36.35
979	do.	do.	100	do.						29	93	...	do.	...	25.08	10.57	36.25
980	do.	do.	101	do.	Papers incorrectly made out.	Nov. 2	Nov. 5			15 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	do.	...	30.18	5.52	35.70
981	do.	do.	98	do.	do.	do.	do.			9	89	...	do.	...	32.04	2.18	35.20
982	do.	do.	100	do.	Errors in tag numbers.	Nov. 3	do.			18 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	do.	...	28.72	6.53	35.25
983	do.	do.	101	do.	Error in tag number.	Nov. 2, 4	Nov. 6			14	87	...	Nov. 6	...	31.69	4.71	36.40
984	do.	do.	97	do.	Papers incorrectly made out.	Nov. 2	Nov. 5			21 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	Nov. 5	...	26.97	7.58	34.55
985	do.	do.	98	do.	do.	do.	do.			81	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	do.	...	32.27	3.08	35.35
986	do.	do.	100	do.	do.	do.	do.			21 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	do.	...	28.48	8.02	36.50
987	do.	J. S. Bache & Co.	55	Nov. 6	do.	do.	do.				55	...	Nov. 9	...	11.00	...	11.00
988	do.	do.	60	do.	Missing sample.	Nov. 9	Nov. 13			1	59	...	Nov. 16	...	13.00	.35	13.35
989	do.	do.	22	do.	Papers incorrectly made out.	Nov. 6, 8, 10, 13	Nov. 13			2	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	do.	...	9.77	.23	10.00
990	do.	do.	102	do.	Error in tag number.	Nov. 6, 10, 13, 10, 11.	Nov. 13			6	96	...	Nov. 10	...	29.39	1.91	31.30
991	do.	do.	104	do.	do.	do.	do.			7	97	...	Nov. 16	...	32.74	2.46	35.20
992	do.	do.	99	do.	do.	do.	do.			14	85	...	do.	...	29.04	5.36	34.40
993	do.	do.	105	do.	Delay in samples.	Nov. 11	Nov. 13			41	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	Nov. 11	...	35.52	1.53	37.05
994	do.	do.	99	do.	Missing sample.	Nov. 11	Nov. 13			8	91	...	Nov. 16	...	29.75	2.80	32.55
995	do.	do.	41	do.	Delayed samples.	Nov. 11	Nov. 13			8	41	...	Nov. 9	...	10.00	...	10.00
996	do.	do.	100	do.	Delayed samples.	Nov. 8, 9, 10, 11.	Nov. 13			8	92	...	Nov. 10	...	29.90	2.80	32.70
997	do.	do.	109	do.	Delayed samples.	Nov. 8, 9, 10, 11.	Nov. 13			8	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	Nov. 16	...	31.58	3.02	34.60
998	do.	do.	13	do.	Delayed samples.	Nov. 9	Nov. 12				13	...	Nov. 9	...	10.00	...	10.00
999	do.	do.	94	do.	Missing sample.	Nov. 9	Nov. 11			5	94	...	Nov. 13	...	23.34	1.71	25.05
1000	do.	do.	57	do.	Errors in tag numbers.	Nov. 11	Nov. 11			1	56	...	Nov. 11	...	11.20	.20	11.40
1001	do.	do.	101	do.	do.	do.	do.			11 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	Nov. 10	...	28.44	3.91	32.35
1002	do.	do.	13	do.	Delayed samples.	Nov. 16	Nov. 18				13	...	do.	...	10.00	...	10.00
1003	do.	do.	2	Nov. 15	Delayed samples.	Nov. 16	Nov. 18			2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	Nov. 19	R.	.75	.25	1.00



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11345 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
OFFICE OF MARKETS AND RURAL ORGANIZATION.

CHARLES J. BRAND, CHIEF.

## SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### No. 9.

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#### REVIEW OF SOME OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE PENDING COTTON FUTURES BILL, H. R. 11861, AND OF CAUSES OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PRICES OF MIDDLING COTTON IN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.

1. The Department of Agriculture has received many letters at different times asking for information regarding various provisions of the cotton futures Act, and since the introduction of the bill to reenact the act during the present Congress there have been several requests for information regarding sections 11 and 11A of the bill. The department also has been asked for explanations of the varying differences in prices between New York and Liverpool. It is believed that the following letter explaining several of these points will be of interest to the public:

MARCH 31, 1916.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of March 13 is received.

You inclose copies of resolutions passed on March 9, 1916, by the Marketing Committee of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, and request the assistance of the Secretary of Agriculture in bringing about the elimination of sections 11 and 11A of the United States cotton futures bill (H. R. 11861), now pending in Congress.

The policy as to the retention or exclusion of sections 11 and 11A of the cotton futures bill is essentially a question for Congress to determine. This department would not feel warranted in taking any steps to bring about a change in the bill. However, it is the practice of the department to furnish to any Member or committee of Congress, upon request therefor, any facts in its possession or its views regarding any legislation pending therein.

It appears from your letter that you do not have in mind all of the provisions, or the precise effect, of sections 11 and 11A of the cotton futures bill as reported out by

the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives on February 21, 1916. The department is glad to submit for your consideration its understanding of these provisions.

Section 3 of the United States Cotton Futures Act of August 18, 1914 (38 Stat., 693), imposes a tax, at the rate of 2 cents for each pound of cotton involved, on all contracts of sale of cotton for future delivery made at, on, or in any exchange, board of trade, or similar institution or place of business. Section 5 prescribes a form of future contract which may be made on any exchange, board of trade, or similar institution or place of business without liability to the tax imposed by section 3.

Section 11 of the act imposes a tax, at the rate of 2 cents for each pound of the cotton involved, on each order sent from the United States for the making of a contract of sale of cotton grown in the United States for future delivery at, on, or in any exchange, board of trade, or similar institution or place of business in a foreign country, but further provides that the order shall be exempt from such tax if the contract made in pursuance thereof comply with the conditions specified in the first six subdivisions of section 5. Thus, if any foreign exchange adopt a form of contract that complies with the conditions specified in the first six subdivisions of section 5 of the act, orders for the making of such contracts thereon may be sent from the United States without any liability to the tax imposed by the United States Cotton Futures Act.

Up to the present time no foreign exchange has adopted a form of future contract for cotton grown in the United States that complies with the conditions specified in the first six subdivisions of section 5. An important one of those conditions is the recognition and use of the Official Cotton Standards of the United States, as embodied in the second and third subdivisions of section 5. During the latter part of 1914 representatives of this department were sent to Liverpool, Bremen, and Havre to explain the proposed Official Cotton Standards of the United States to the exchanges in those cities, with the view of securing their adoption as international or universal standards. A brief history of these negotiations is set forth in Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 7, of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, a copy of which is inclosed for your information.

H. R. 11861 substantially incorporates the provisions of the United States Cotton Futures Act of August 18, 1914, and in addition includes two new provisos to section 11 and a new section denominated section 11A.

The first of the new provisos to section 11 (which is the second proviso in the section) provides in substance that if the Secretary of Agriculture, after investigation, determines and publicly announces that the terms of any future contract made on a foreign exchange are the substantial equivalent, and sufficient to accomplish the purposes, of the conditions specified in the fourth, fifth, and sixth subdivisions of section 5 of the act and the rules and regulations relating thereto, such contract shall be deemed to comply with such conditions. The obvious effect of this proviso would be to enable foreign exchanges to comply more readily with the conditions for exemption from taxation under the act of orders from the United States for the making of future contracts on such exchanges, by relieving them of the necessity of a literal conformity to the detailed requirements of the fourth, fifth, and sixth subdivisions of section 5.

It appears that the future contract for American cotton now in use by the Liverpool Cotton Association likely is, or could very easily be made, the substantial equivalent and sufficient to accomplish the purposes of the fourth, fifth, and sixth subdivisions of section 5 of the act. It now complies with the first subdivision of section 5. Thus, in addition, by its recognition and adoption of the Official Cotton Standards of the United States (as specified in the second and third subdivisions of section 5), the Liverpool contract could be freely traded in by persons in the United States without liability to taxation under the provisions of H. R. 11861, if enacted.

The last proviso to section 11 of the bill exempts from taxation thereunder all orders sent from the United States for future contracts on foreign exchanges, as hedges of

spot cotton of American growth purchased or sold for shipment, or shipped or consigned, from the United States to a foreign country, and for the transfer and liquidation of such hedges. It is made a condition of the exemption that a report of the transaction, including the shipment of the cotton involved, be made to the Secretary of the Treasury at such times and in such form as he may require. Under this proviso farmers, spinners, merchants, and all other persons in the United States could freely send orders abroad for the making of future contracts in cotton on foreign exchanges, as hedges in connection with their actual spot transactions, without any liability to taxation under the act. Thus, the only class of orders to foreign countries which, under the bill as framed, would be subject to taxation are orders for future contracts on foreign exchanges that are not for the purpose of hedging, such, for instance, as straddling and other purely speculative transactions. Furthermore, under the bill, if enacted, all orders from the United States for the making of future contracts on any foreign exchange, including those for purely speculative purposes, would be exempt from taxation thereunder if such exchange should adopt the Official Cotton Standards of the United States and substantially comply with the other conditions specified in the first to sixth subdivisions of section 5.

Section 11A of the bill is framed so as to tax orders received from a foreign country for the making of future contracts on cotton exchanges in the United States to the same extent as orders from the United States to such foreign country for the making of future contracts on exchanges therein are taxed under the act, provided the exchanges in such foreign country do not comply with the conditions specified in section 11 for exemption from the tax of orders sent from the United States. The object of this provision apparently is to give persons in a foreign country no greater privileges of dealing in future transactions on cotton exchanges in the United States involving American-grown cotton than are afforded to persons in the United States of dealing in such transactions on exchanges in the foreign country. It operates only with respect to a foreign country in which there is any exchange, board of trade, or similar institution or place of business on which contracts of sale of cotton of American growth for future delivery are customarily entered into, and would not become effective until August 1, 1917.

In connection with the consideration of sections 11 and 11A of H. R. 11861, it is believed that you will be interested in the results of a study by this department of the causes of the wide differences prevailing within a recent period between the prices of Middling cotton in New York and in Liverpool, amounting, it is alleged, to as much as  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per pound at times. This information is given as of February 5, 1916. From the investigations of the department it appears that the following factors were largely responsible for the wide differences in price.

1. *The great difficulty of obtaining hold space and the consequent high freight rates.*—The department receives regularly from one of the large ocean freight brokers and forwarding agents their berth rates from New York. The following brief tabulation shows comparatively conditions before and since the commencement of the war. Only quotations on cotton freight are given:

*Rate on compressed cotton per 100 pounds from New York.*

	To Liver- pool.	To Rot- terdam.	To Bre- men.	To Havre.	To Genoa.
Jan. 3, 1914.....	\$0.28	\$0.25	\$0.22	\$0.30	\$0.40
July 3, 1914.....	.20	.25	.20	.21	.22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jan. 2, 1915.....	.75	1.20	(1)	1.00	1.00
June 5, 1915.....	1.25	2.00	(1)	1.50	1.25-1.50
Jan. 22, 1916.....	2.50	2.50	(1)	2.00	1.35

<sup>1</sup> No quotation.



During the period covered by the table, cotton rates have gone from about \$1.25 a bale to \$12.50 a bale from New York to Liverpool and from about \$1.75-\$2.50 a bale to \$15 from New Orleans to Liverpool.

2. *Unfavorable sterling exchange rates.*—Before the war sterling exchange was usually at a slight premium, perhaps on an average one to two Liverpool points, equal to two to four one-hundredths of a cent. Now sterling exchange is at a discount. For instance, for the period from December 1 to 18, 1915, the average discount was 0.27 of a cent per pound of cotton; during the remainder of December there was some improvement and the average discount was 0.2 of a cent.

3. *High rate of insurance.*—Before the war, during the period from December 1 to December 18, 1913, the insurance per pound was 0.07 cent. The rate for the same period in 1915 was 0.38 cent.

Comparing the combined cost of exchange, freight, and insurance for the period from January 1 to 21, 1914, with the same dates in 1916, the results, in terms of the price of cotton in cents per pound, are as follows:

	1914	1916
	<i>Cent per pound.</i>	<i>Cent per pound.</i>
Insurance.....	0.07	0.38
Freight.....	.28	2.47
	.35	
Exchange.....	1.06	2.18
Total.....	.29	3.01

<sup>1</sup> Premium.

<sup>2</sup> Discount.

4. *High interest rates in foreign countries.*—This condition makes it uneconomical to hold unused stocks of cotton in those countries.

5. *The cutting off of continental European markets.*—This has been incident, of course, to the prosecution of the war and the difficulty of moving cotton has increased as the activities have become greater.

6. *The tenacity with which cotton is being held all along the line in this country.*—This is due to a belief that prices are destined to go still higher. The pronounced falling off in exports began with the period of relatively high prices initiated in October, 1915, the effects of which became very apparent in November last.

7. *The comparatively large stock of cotton abroad bought at the very cheap prices that prevailed during the marketing season of 1914.*—This is especially true of England. While she still has 8-cent cotton, she will be loath to pay from 15 to 18 cents for this year's growth. As a result of this condition, English spinners apparently are pursuing a hand-to-mouth policy of buying, and are not acquiring large stocks of cotton, as heretofore has been their custom.

8. *The eligibility for rediscount under the provisions of the Federal reserve act of agricultural paper, secured by staple products.*—This has made it possible to obtain cotton loans on relatively favorable terms.

9. *Reduced buying in foreign countries of American cotton, in order to keep down the enormous and growing adverse trade balance.*—Between February 18 and July 31, 1914, the United States exported to Liverpool 698,819 bales of cotton. During this period the Cotton Futures Act was not in force and a state of war did not exist. Between February 18 and July 31, 1915, this country exported to Liverpool 1,336,856 bales. During this period the Cotton Futures Act was in force and a state of war did exist; but prices were low.

In the months of September, October, and November, 1915, the Liverpool market was low in comparison with New York. Under those conditions, even if section 11 of the act had not been in operation, it is improbable that American merchants would have made consignments to or have hedged their cotton in Liverpool, as New York was relatively the higher market.

As a matter of fact, there has been continuously on hand in Liverpool sufficient cotton to meet the requirements of English spinners. Now, however, when the stock is beginning to diminish, it is apparent that English buyers are becoming active on this side of the water and exports, when really called for, are actually made. The ——— of January 19, 1916, says:

Exports are looking up. They totaled 40,000 bales yesterday.

On January 20, it says:

Liverpool was a seller here (of futures, of course). Part of this selling was believed to be hedging against spots, which English buyers were reported to have been picking up in southern markets this week.

There is also another important motive not noted above which the British merchant may have for not having imported the usual amount of cotton recently. He is thus able to valorize at a high price the stocks on hand bought at relatively low prices during the latter part of 1914 and the first half of 1915. He has been able to get more for what he had by keeping other cotton from coming in.

There is inclosed for your information a copy of the report of the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives on H. R. 11861.

Very truly yours,

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary.*

## CHARTS OF COMPARATIVE PRICE VARIATIONS.

2.

Herewith are presented three charts, which disclose in graphic form the fact that the cotton futures Act has accomplished the results intended by its framers. No attempt will be made to discuss the details of the charts. Only certain special features that seem worth noting, and the general conclusions that a careful study of each chart makes evident, will be presented. The future quotation for each day is always that for contracts which are to be fulfilled in the *current* month. During the last five days of a month, when contracts for the present month are no longer traded in, contracts for the following month are substituted, as they may be considered essentially the *current* month, for such contracts may be purchased or sold and immediately fulfilled or closed.

### CHART 1.

Chart 1 shows the comparative variation in prices of spot and future cotton on the cotton exchanges at Liverpool, New York, and New Orleans from August 1, 1913, to July 31, 1914. It will be noted that the period of time is prior to the enactment of the cotton futures Act and immediately preceding the outbreak of war in Europe.

Taking the New Orleans spot quotations as indicating the value of spot cotton in the South, it will be seen that New Orleans futures, even before the passage of the cotton futures Act, commonly reflected spot values with a fair degree of accuracy, although at most times future quotations on that exchange were below the value of spots in that market, while at a few other times futures were slightly higher than spots. This variation in futures occasionally caused somewhat misleading or undependable quotations, which served to

destroy to a certain extent the value of hedges in the New Orleans market and on such occasions gave producers a wrong impression as to the real value of their product.

A study of the curves relating to the New York quotations will disclose the fact that frequently both futures and spots were quoted abnormally low in comparison with the value of spot cotton in the South. Spot quotations in New York were at times lower than similar quotations in New Orleans, notwithstanding the fact that freight and other costs should serve to place cotton in New York on a higher plane of value than if it were quoted in southern markets. It should be remembered, however, that a different standard of grade was in effect in the New York market from that in use in most southern markets, and that the New York standard was commonly the lowest one in quality. This difference in the standards served to offset in a measure the additional freight and other charges that had to be met in order to land and handle cotton in New York. It is seen, therefore, that an exact comparison between New York spot quotations and spot values in the South is difficult to make.

It will be seen that future quotations in New York were usually below, and at times far below, not only spots in New York, but also futures at New Orleans and the value of spot cotton in the South, which, as already stated, is fairly indicated by spot quotations at New Orleans. Such depressions in future quotations existed sometimes for months. Indeed, this condition may be considered the normal position of New York futures for the period preceding the passage of the cotton futures Act, interrupted at widely separated intervals by periods in which futures in New York ran for a few days appreciably above the value of spots in the South.

An examination of the curves which represent the fluctuations in spots and futures at Liverpool makes evident the fact that the two curves are fairly constant in their relation to each other, although at times futures sagged below spots somewhat excessively. For instance, from about the middle of December, 1913, to about June 20, 1914, futures were at a rather wide discount in Liverpool compared with spots. During the same period futures in both New York and New Orleans showed practically the same relation to spots as was manifest at Liverpool. It seems to be a fact that future quotations were depressed chiefly during those months when cotton was not moving in large volume. In other words, at certain periods, when the spot business is dull and speculation light or absent altogether, future quotations are likely to run below their normal relation to spot values in the South.

## CHART 2.

Chart 2 shows the comparative variations in prices of spot cotton and futures on the exchanges at Liverpool, New York, and New Orleans from February 15, 1915, to January 22, 1916. It will be noted that substantially all of this period of time is subsequent to the date that the cotton futures Act became effective and that during the entire period Europe has been in a state of war.

Taking, first, the curves which represent prices at New Orleans, it will be observed that future quotations maintained a premium over spots in that market at nearly all times for the first few months after the cotton futures Act went into effect, but that beginning about the









FIG. 2.—A set of the Official Cotton Standards of the United States preserved in glass vacuum cells.





CHARTS OF COMPARATIVE PRICE VARIATIONS.

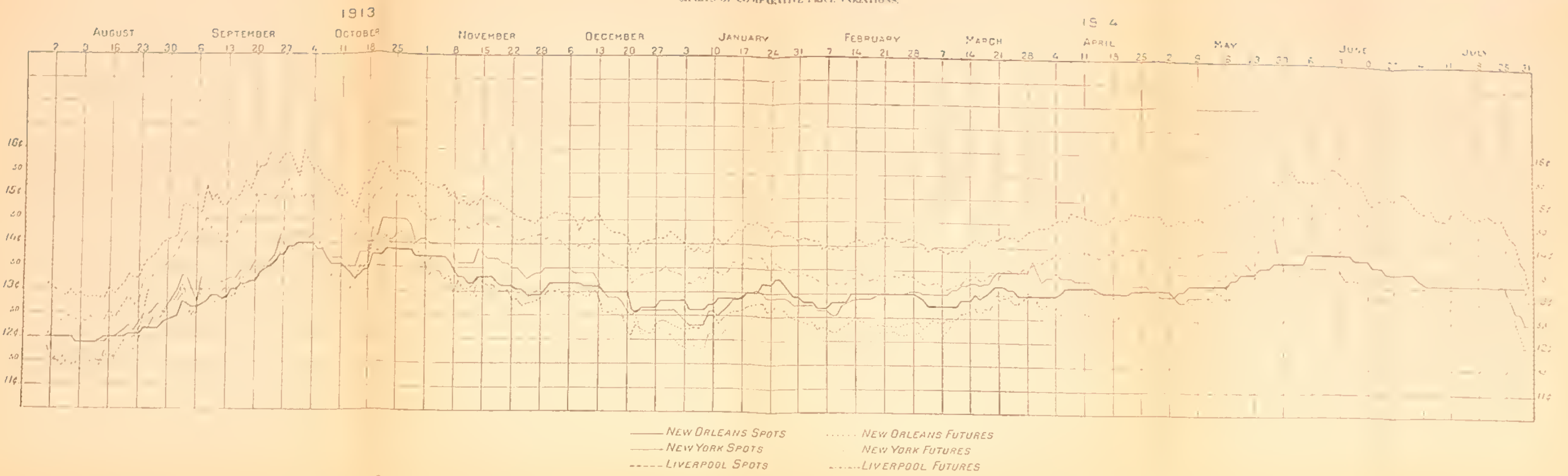


CHART 1. THE COMPARATIVE VARIATION IN PRICES OF SPOT AND FUTURE COTTON ON THE COTTON EXCHANGES AT LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK, AND NEW ORLEANS FROM AUGUST 1, 1913, TO JULY 31, 1914.

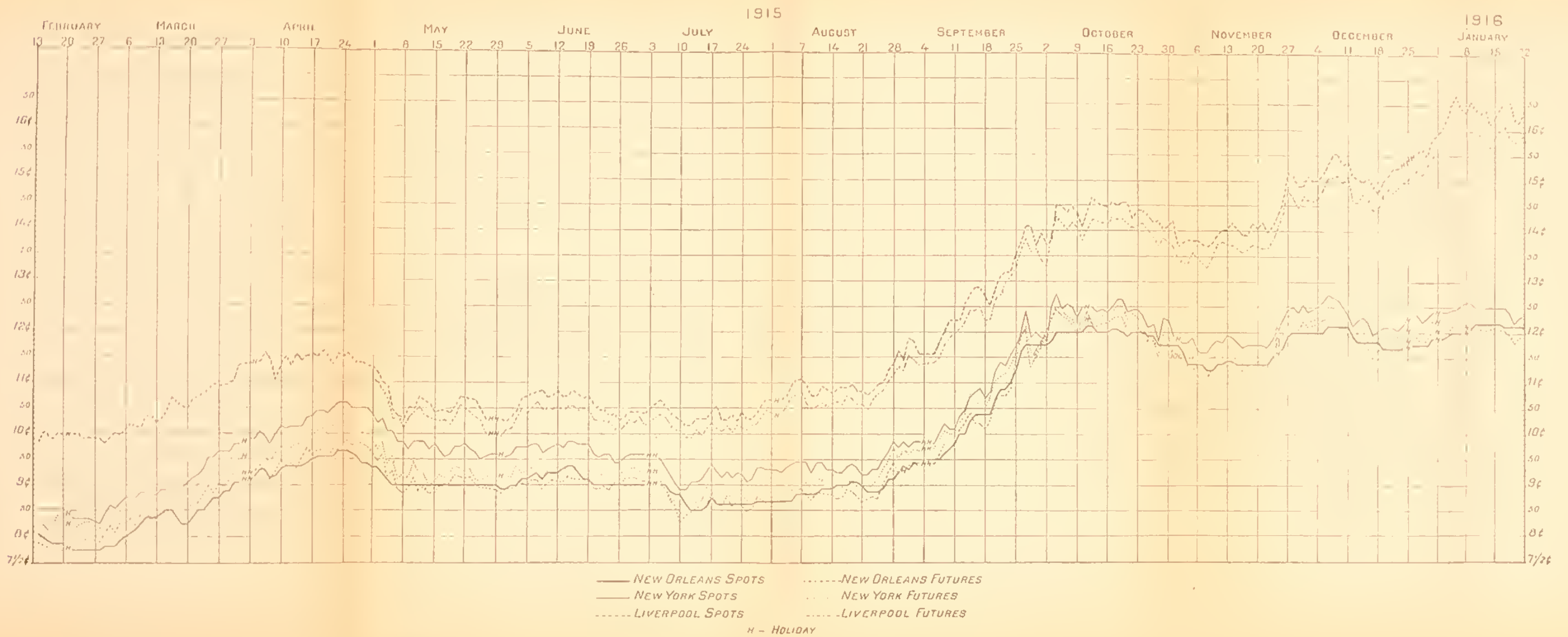


CHART 2. THE COMPARATIVE VARIATIONS IN PRICES OF SPOT COTTON AND FUTURES ON THE EXCHANGES AT LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK, AND NEW ORLEANS FROM FEBRUARY 15, 1915, TO JANUARY 22, 1916.

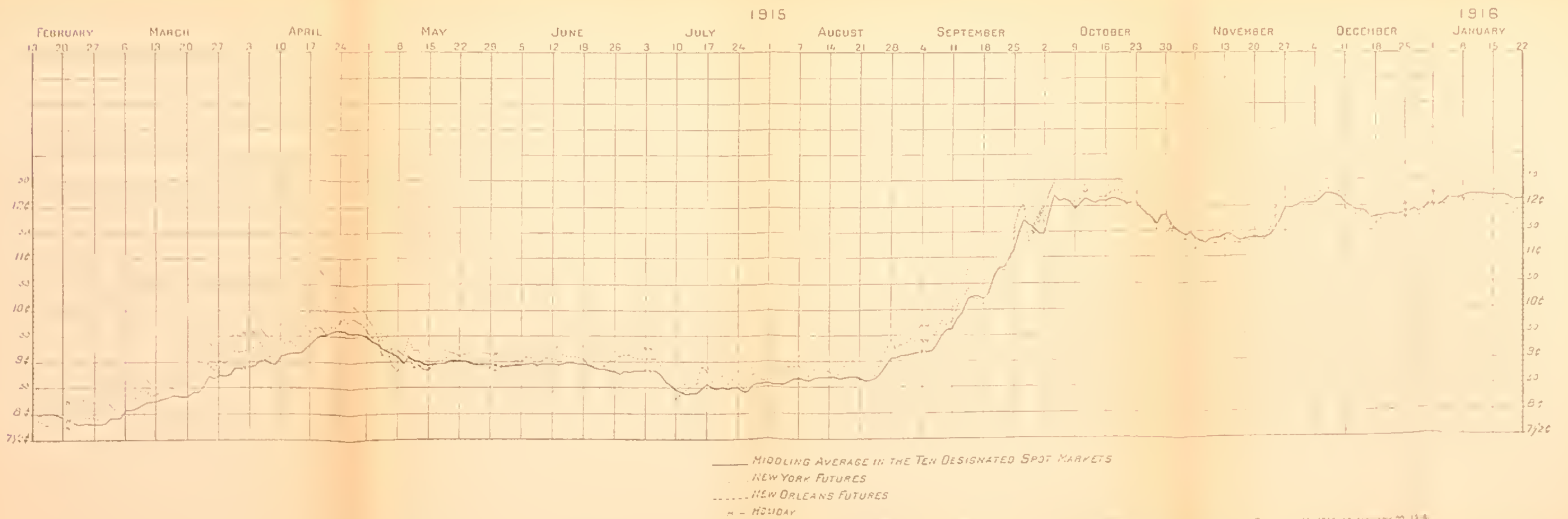


CHART 3. THE VARIATION IN THE PRICES OF FUTURES ON THE COTTON EXCHANGES AT NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS AS COMPARED WITH THE PRICE OF MIDDLING AS DETERMINED BY AVERAGING THE QUOTATIONS FROM THE DESIGNATED SPOT MARKETS, FROM FEBRUARY 15, 1915, TO JANUARY 22, 1916.



first of June futures began to be quoted at very nearly the value of spot cotton in the New Orleans market. It should be stated that in making quotations at New Orleans the spot market is quoted at 1 o'clock p. m. while the future quotation taken for comparison with spots is the one at the close of the market at 2 o'clock p. m. This difference in time when the two quotations are made frequently causes a slight variation between the quotations for spots and futures, which results in the zigzagged curve, as shown. If both quotations were made at the same hour, doubtless a more uniform curve would result, but such quotations were not at hand, and, taking the chart as it stands, it shows that futures and spots in the New Orleans market have maintained a very close relation to each other since the cotton futures Act went into effect. It may be stated as a fair conclusion that the contract now in force on that exchange supplies both fair quotations and a good hedge.

A consideration of the curves which represent spot and future quotations on the New York Cotton Exchange discloses the fact that the two kinds of quotations have borne a fairly constant relation to each other. There was a slight relative depreciation in future quotations during the month of May and early in June, 1915, and also, to a less extent in July, when tenders on future contracts were comparatively large. Otherwise futures and spots in New York have maintained a satisfactory relation to each other since the cotton futures Act went into effect.

A study of the relation of future quotations at New York to the value of spot cotton in the South will be discussed more fully in considering Chart 3, but it may be remarked in passing that, accepting New Orleans spot quotations as a fair indication of the value of cotton in the South, New York futures and spots have both maintained at nearly all times a premium over spot values in the South.

A consideration of the curves which represent fluctuations in the Liverpool market for spots and futures shows that a very close relation has existed in that market between futures and spots during the whole period covered by the chart. During the first three months of time no quotations were obtainable for futures for the current month in Liverpool, hence that part of the curve for futures has been omitted.

A study of the relation existing between the three markets may be made by a consideration of the chart as a whole. It will be observed that the difference in value between cotton in America and in Liverpool has tended constantly to widen, and noticeably so during December, 1915, and January, 1916. It should be stated that at the times when the prices widened perceptibly ocean freight rates have been advanced, which seems to indicate that the chief cause for the difference in value of cotton between the two continents lies in the increased freight rates.

### CHART 3.

Chart 3 shows the variation in the prices of futures on the cotton exchanges at New York and New Orleans, as compared with the price of Middling as determined by averaging the quotations obtained from the designated spot markets, as follows: Norfolk, Augusta, Savannah, Montgomery, New Orleans, Memphis, Little Rock, Dallas,



Houston, and Galveston. The chart covers the time between February 15, 1915, and January 22, 1916, which corresponds to the period for Chart 2.

The heavy line indicates the average value of Middling cotton for the designated spot markets. It will be observed that future quotations are usually above the average value of Middling in the spot markets, and that New York futures are higher than New Orleans futures at practically all times. That future contracts should be above the average value of Middling in the designated spot markets is to be expected in view of the geographical location of the cities. It should be remembered that several of these are located in the interior where freight and other charges must be reckoned with as important items in determining the value of cotton. The higher value of contracts at New York as compared with New Orleans is explained on the same grounds of freight and other charges that are included in and reflected by the New York quotations.

It may be concluded from a careful study of the three charts that since the cotton futures Act went into operation future quotations have fairly reflected spot values in both New York and New Orleans, and also in a general way over the entire South, and that the law has thus accomplished and is accomplishing the end for which it was enacted.

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### RECENT STRADDLES.

3.

It has been commonly reported that large profits have been made recently by Englishmen from the straddle, or arbitrage, business between the New York and Liverpool cotton exchanges, and that these profits of the Englishmen were at the expense of cotton dealers in the United States. The straddles in question, it is understood, were made by cotton dealers in England who sold futures in New York and purchased futures in Liverpool, on the supposition that New York prices would decline and that the level of Liverpool prices would be maintained. If this expectation had been fulfilled, those who executed the straddles would have made a profit from a decline in prices in New York, which would have been at the expense of those who had purchased at the American end of the straddles.

On the contrary, however, prices in New York did not decline, while prices in Liverpool advanced sharply in order that Liverpool might reach a parity in price with the value of cotton in the South plus freight and other charges. In other words, New York prices practically stood still while those in Liverpool rose. Accordingly, in the closing out of the straddles, those dealers who had sold at the English end must have suffered the losses which constituted the profits of their fellow members of the Liverpool cotton exchange.

Furthermore, it would seem improbable that American cotton dealers furnished any large part of the money for the profits made



out of straddles during the past winter, as they have been practically prohibited by the United States cotton futures Act from trading in the Liverpool market.

It should be borne in mind, also, that the straddles referred to were made in the fall of 1915, when, considering the value of spot cotton, the price of futures was relatively higher in New York than in Liverpool. At that time considerable speculation existed throughout the United States, and the sale of New York futures by the Liverpool dealers did not depress prices perceptibly. During December and January the price of cotton at Liverpool advanced to the proper level, based on the cost of cotton landed at that port. It was in January and February that the straddles are supposed to have been closed. The closing of the straddles meant purchases to offset the sales that had been made in New York. These purchases came at a time when speculation in the United States was subsiding and undoubtedly were of material assistance in the maintenance of prices in the New York market, and thus of benefit to all who held spot cotton at that time.

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#### COMPARISON OF COTTON EXPORT STATISTICS.

4. An analysis of the information contained in the appended tables throws much light on the question of the effect of section 11 of the United States cotton futures Act upon the exportation of cotton from the United States.

The statement of exports to England and other countries for three years commencing February 18, 1913, and ending February 17, 1916, shows that, although the present European war was not in progress during the first of those years and the Act was not in effect during either the first or the second, exports to England in the second year, during which the European war began, decreased, in round figures, only 260,000 bales as compared with the previous year while, in the third year, during which the Act was in effect and the European war continued, there was an increase, in round figures, of 156,000 bales over the second year. The most important future exchange in the world outside of the United States is located in Liverpool, and the sending of orders from the United States for the making of future contracts on that exchange is, in effect, prohibited under the Act, yet substantially all of the cotton shown to have been exported to England was shipped to Liverpool.

Exports to all countries other than England decreased during the second year approximately 1,538,000 bales as compared with the first year, and during the third year 211,000 bales as compared with the second year. The total decrease thus shown of 1,749,000 bales between the first and third years is approximately two-thirds of the normal annual exportation of cotton to Germany alone prior to the begin-

ning of the European war. Reexportation of cotton from England to other countries during the respective years amounted to, approximately, 221,000, 161,000, and 280,000 bales, the variation being insufficient to be material in this connection. During the period under consideration the only recognized future exchanges in the world outside of the United States and Liverpool were at Havre, in France, and at Bremen, in Germany.

While the total exports decreased somewhat during these years, the consumption of cotton in the United States during the third year increased 1,138,000 bales as compared with the second year and 958,000 bales as compared with the first year.

In completing the study an important fact is that the American cotton crop in the crop year 1915-16 decreased over 5,000,000 bales as compared with the crop year 1914-15 and more than 2,700,000 bales as compared with the crop year 1913-14.

The reasonable conclusion to be drawn from these facts would seem to be that section 11 of the Act has had no appreciable effect on the exportation of cotton from the United States.

TABLE I.—*Exports of cotton from the United States, by months, from February, 1913, to February, 1916, inclusive (in running bales, including linters).*

Month.	1913-14			1914-15			1915-16		
	To Eng-land.	To other coun-tries.	Total.	To Eng-land.	To other coun-tries.	Total.	To Eng-land.	To other coun-tries.	Total.
February.....	166,726	364,185	530,911	328,794	422,219	751,013	633,574	868,127	1,501,701
March.....	97,185	274,888	372,073	264,999	430,311	695,310	440,490	768,083	1,208,573
April.....	208,963	325,633	534,596	147,298	250,925	398,223	378,828	293,207	672,035
May.....	164,871	304,095	468,966	140,618	254,096	394,714	359,675	255,615	615,290
June.....	88,906	135,015	223,921	121,726	173,832	295,578	119,090	204,050	323,140
July.....	39,898	100,812	140,710	43,777	82,434	126,211	58,944	185,533	244,477
August.....	77,488	179,684	257,172	6,370	14,840	21,210	32,748	129,973	162,721
September.....	376,426	553,902	930,328	50,980	74,798	125,778	230,497	271,534	502,031
October.....	514,105	1,003,786	1,517,891	232,065	265,067	497,132	286,009	388,646	674,655
November.....	530,355	970,904	1,501,259	333,700	427,229	760,929	158,725	368,901	527,625
December.....	473,028	757,802	1,230,830	572,396	629,719	1,202,115	276,738	281,581	558,319
January.....	437,231	615,041	1,052,272	585,534	786,649	1,372,183	339,538	199,877	539,415
Total.....	3,175,082	5,585,847	8,760,929	2,828,257	3,812,139	6,640,396	3,314,856	4,215,126	7,529,982
Feb. 1-17, 1916.....							239,673	183,621	423,294
Feb. 18-29, 1916.....							181,997	95,300	277,297

TABLE II.—*Exports from, and consumption by, the United States, by years, from Feb. 18, 1913, to Feb. 17, 1916, inclusive (in running bales, including linters).*

Date.	Exports.			United States con-sumption.
	To Eng-land.	To other coun-tries.	Total.	
Feb. 18, 1913, to Feb. 17, 1914.....	1 3,273,531	1 5,621,030	1 8,894,561	1 5,901,685
Feb. 18, 1914, to Feb. 17, 1915.....	3,013,302	4,082,872	7,096,174	1 5,721,233
Feb. 18, 1915, to Feb. 17, 1916.....	3,169,864	3,871,668	7,041,532	1 6,859,886

<sup>1</sup> In arriving at the figures for the indicated years it was necessary to divide those for February by 28 and multiply the result by 17 or by 11, as the case required.

TABLE III.—*Crops of the United States (in running bales, including linters).*

Crop year.	Bales.
1913-14	14,663,945
1914-15	16,967,331
1915-16	11,954,704

## PUBLICATION OF AMENDMENTS.

5.

A notice of the publication of amendments 1 and 2 of the Rules and Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States cotton futures Act (Office of the Secretary, Circular 46), appeared in Service and Regulatory Announcement No. 3. Since that date amendments 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 have been issued as follows and widely distributed:

**Amendment No. 3**, dated April 16, 1915, effective on and after May 1, 1915.

Strike out all of paragraph 1 of section 31 of Regulation 2, and, in lieu thereof, insert a new paragraph, bearing the same number, as follows:

The minimum cost of a dispute shall be \$10.

When the total charge for determinations in any dispute at the rates specified below in this paragraph would amount to more than \$10, the costs of the dispute shall be fixed in accordance with the following schedule:

For the determination of grade only, or length of staple only, 20 cents per bale;

For the determination of quality only, 20 cents per bale as a minimum;

For the determination of grade and length of staple, 35 cents per bale;

For the determination of grade and quality, or quality and length of staple, 35 cents per bale as a minimum;

For the determination of grade, length of staple, and quality, 40 cents per bale as a minimum;

In addition, for the determination of quality alone, or quality with grade or length of staple, or both, such other sum, if any, as may be necessary to cover the expenses of such determination; for charges for telegrams, express, parcel post, registry fees, and other items paid or incurred by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Department of Agriculture on account of the dispute, an amount sufficient to reimburse the Department; and for each oral hearing, an amount to meet the expense thereof; all of such additional items to be determined, in each case, by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Strike out all of paragraph 3 of section 31 of Regulation 2, and, in lieu thereof, insert a new paragraph, bearing the same number, as follows:

Each complaint and each stipulation shall be accompanied by a certified check or post-office or express money order, payable to the



order of "Disbursing Clerk, Department of Agriculture," for an amount to be determined as follows:

The minimum deposit, in each dispute, shall be \$15.

When the total in any dispute at the rates specified below in this paragraph would amount to more than \$15, the deposit shall be at the rate of 30 cents per bale for referring questions of grade only, or length of staple only, or quality only; at the rate of 45 cents per bale for referring questions of grade and length of staple, or grade and quality, or quality and length of staple; and at the rate of 50 cents per bale for referring questions of grade, quality, and length of staple.

**Amendment No. 4**, dated May 24, 1915, effective June 1, 1915:

In Regulation 3, section 1, add the words "New Orleans, La."

In Regulation 3, section 2, add the words "New Orleans, La."

**Amendment No. 5**, dated July 28, 1915, effective August 16, 1915:

In Regulation 3, section 2, add the words "Galveston, Tex."

**Amendment No. 6**, dated December 8, 1915, effective on and after January 1, 1916:

Strike out the first sentence of section 2 of Regulation 2, and, in lieu thereof, insert the following:

A complaint or stipulation may be filed on or prior to the tenth business day succeeding the day on which the person making a tender shall give to the person receiving the same written notice of the date of delivery of the cotton involved. If any cotton tendered pursuant to such notice be rejected because undeliverable on a section 5 contract, and the contract provide for tendering, in advance of its final settlement, other cotton in place of that rejected, a complaint or stipulation may be filed on or prior to the fifth business day succeeding the day on which the cotton involved is tendered in replacement of any cotton so rejected. Upon written or telegraphic application showing good cause the Secretary of Agriculture may extend the time for the filing of a complaint or stipulation, subject to dismissal if it should later appear to his satisfaction that the evidence is not available to enable him to determine the dispute on its merits.

Insert the following paragraph in sections 3 and 6 of Regulation 2:

(i) If the cotton involved was tendered in replacement of other cotton tendered on the same contract and rejected by the person receiving the tender, state the number of bales rejected as undeliverable on the contract, with the date of such rejection, the number of bales tendered in replacement thereof, with the date of such tender, and, if the same contract has been involved in a previous dispute referred to the Secretary of Agriculture, the number of such previous dispute.

Strike out all of section 25, Regulation 2, and, in lieu thereof, insert a new section bearing the same number as follows:

SEC. 25. Immediately after an examiner reaches a conclusion upon a dispute heard before him in the city of Washington, and as nearly simultaneously as practicable, the Office of Markets and Rural Organi-



zation may, by letter or telegram, communicate such conclusion to each party, and shall submit all papers, samples, and evidence in the dispute, together with proposed findings, to the Secretary of Agriculture. Immediately after an examiner reaches a conclusion upon a dispute heard before him outside of the city of Washington, and as nearly simultaneously as practicable, he shall deliver a signed memorandum of such conclusion to each party, and transmit all papers, samples, and evidence in the dispute, together with proposed findings, to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Strike out the first five lines of paragraph 1, section 31, of Regulation 2, as amended by amendment No. 3 to Circular 46, and, in lieu thereof, insert the following:

The minimum cost of a dispute shall be \$5.

When the total charge for determinations in any dispute at the rates specified below in this paragraph would amount to more than \$5, the costs of the dispute shall be fixed in accordance with the following schedule:

**Amendment No. 7**, dated December 17, 1915, effective January 1, 1916:

In regulation 3, section 1, add the words "Fort Worth, Tex."

**Amendment No. 8**, dated March 4, 1916, effective immediately.

Strike out paragraph (b) of section 1 of Regulation 5, and, in lieu thereof, insert a new paragraph as follows:

(b) That the signature of the Secretary of Agriculture certifying to any practical forms, or any photograph of any type or sample of said practical forms accompanying the same, or both, may be canceled if it be found, upon such inspection, either that any of said forms for any reason misrepresents the official cotton standard or that any such photograph has been altered or mutilated.

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#### OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS FOR TINGED AND STAINED COTTON PREPARED, ESTABLISHED, AND PROMULGATED.

6. In accordance with the authority conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of the United States cotton futures Act of August 18, 1914 (38 Stat. at L., 693), Official Cotton Standards for tinged and stained cotton have been prepared by the Department of Agriculture and promulgated by the Secretary. The correspondence relating to these standards and copies of the orders are as follows:

Hon. D. F. HOUSTON,

JANUARY 28, 1916.

*Secretary of Agriculture.*

SIR: There are submitted herewith for your inspection and consideration the following proposed standards for color of American cotton:

- Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Low Middling.
- Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Strict Low Middling.
- Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Middling.
- Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Strict Middling.
- Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Good Middling.
- Yellow Stained cotton of the grade of Middling.
- Yellow Stained cotton of the grade of Strict Middling.
- Yellow Stained cotton of the grade of Good Middling.

Blue Stained cotton of the grade of Middling.  
 Blue Stained cotton of the grade of Strict Middling.  
 Blue Stained cotton of the grade of Good Middling.

These standards have been perfected by the force of technical cotton men under my direction, after consultation with many leading cotton merchants and after careful investigation of the needs and usages of the cotton trade.

I recommend that these standards be established and promulgated by you as the Official Cotton Standards of the United States for the colors of cotton represented, in accordance with the authority conferred upon you by section 9 of the United States cotton futures Act of August 18, 1914. (38 Stat. L., 693.)

Very respectfully,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

Approved.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, *Solicitor.*

Mr. CHARLES J. BRAND,

JANUARY 28, 1916.

*Chief, Office of Markets and Rural Organization,  
 United States Department of Agriculture.*

SIR: Replying to your letter of this date, I wish to say that I have inspected the proposed standards for color of American cotton which were submitted, that I have approved them, and have issued the accompanying orders of establishment and promulgation. In accordance with these orders, the standards submitted by you have become this day the Official Cotton Standards of the United States, for the following colors of cotton:

Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Low Middling.  
 Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Strict Low Middling.  
 Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Middling.  
 Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Strict Middling.  
 Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Good Middling.  
 Yellow Stained cotton of the grade of Middling.  
 Yellow Stained cotton of the grade of Strict Middling.  
 Yellow Stained cotton of the grade of Good Middling.  
 Blue Stained cotton of the grade of Middling.  
 Blue Stained cotton of the grade of Strict Middling.  
 Blue Stained cotton of the grade of Good Middling.

I suggest that you take immediate steps to acquaint persons engaged in the cotton trade, and the public as well, with the exact nature of these standards for color, in order that the standards may come into general use at the earliest date practicable. I trust that, when possible, a sufficient number of copies, or practical forms, of these standards will be supplied to meet the urgent demands of the cotton industry, and especially that at an early date each of the designated spot markets for cotton that are cooperating with the department in the enforcement of the act will be provided with copies of the standards for color.

Very truly yours,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

ORDERS ESTABLISHING 11 OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES  
 FOR TINGED AND STAINED COTTON.

JANUARY 28, 1916.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of an act of Congress entitled "An act to tax the privilege of dealing on exchanges, boards of trade, and similar places in contracts of sale of cotton for future delivery, and for other purposes," known as the "United States cotton futures Act," approved August 18, 1914 (38 Stat. at L., 693), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby

establish a standard for the color of cotton designated YELLOW TINGED cotton of the grade of LOW MIDDLING, as represented by the attached set of samples, marked

ORIGINAL

OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

YELLOW TINGED

COTTON OF THE GRADE OF

LOW MIDDLING.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this twenty-eighth day of January, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

JANUARY 28, 1916.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of an act of Congress entitled "An act to tax the privilege of dealing on exchanges, boards of trade, and similar places in contracts of sale of cotton for future delivery, and for other purposes," known as the "United States cotton futures Act," approved August 18, 1914 (38 Stat. at L., 693), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby establish a standard for the color of cotton designated YELLOW TINGED cotton of the grade of STRICT LOW MIDDLING, as represented by the attached set of samples, marked

ORIGINAL

OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

YELLOW TINGED

COTTON OF THE GRADE OF

STRICT LOW MIDDLING.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this twenty-eighth day of January, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

JANUARY 28, 1916.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of an act of Congress entitled "An act to tax the privilege of dealing on exchanges, boards of trade, and similar places in contracts of sale of cotton for future delivery, and for other purposes," known as the "United States cotton futures Act," approved August 18, 1914 (38 Stat. at L., 693), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby establish a standard for the color of cotton designated YELLOW TINGED cotton of the grade of MIDDLING, as represented by the attached set of samples, marked

ORIGINAL

OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

YELLOW TINGED

COTTON OF THE GRADE OF

MIDDLING.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this twenty-eighth day of January, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*



JANUARY 28, 1916.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of an act of Congress entitled "An act to tax the privilege of dealing on exchanges, boards of trade, and similar places in contracts of sale of cotton for future delivery, and for other purposes," known as the "United States cotton futures Act," approved August 18, 1914 (38 Stat. at L., 693), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby establish a standard for the color of cotton designated **YELLOW TINGED** cotton of the grade of **STRICT MIDDLING**, as represented by the attached set of samples, marked

ORIGINAL

OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

**YELLOW TINGED**

COTTON OF THE GRADE OF

**STRICT MIDDLING.**

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this twenty-eighth day of January, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

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JANUARY 28, 1916.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of an act of Congress entitled "An act to tax the privilege of dealing on exchanges, boards of trade, and similar places in contracts of sale of cotton for future delivery, and for other purposes," known as the "United States cotton futures Act," approved August 18, 1914 (38 Stat. at L., 693), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby establish a standard for the color of cotton designated **YELLOW TINGED** cotton of the grade of **GOOD MIDDLING**, as represented by the attached set of samples, marked

ORIGINAL

OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

**YELLOW TINGED**

COTTON OF THE GRADE OF

**GOOD MIDDLING.**

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this twenty-eighth day of January, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

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JANUARY 28, 1916.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of an act of Congress entitled "An act to tax the privilege of dealing on exchanges, boards of trade, and similar places in contracts of sale of cotton for future delivery, and for other purposes," known as the "United States cotton futures Act," approved August 18, 1914 (38 Stat. at L., 693), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby

establish a standard for the color of cotton designated YELLOW STAINED cotton of the grade of MIDDLING, as represented by the attached set of samples, marked

ORIGINAL  
OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES  
FOR  
YELLOW STAINED  
COTTON OF THE GRADE OF  
MIDDLING.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this twenty-eighth day of January, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

JANUARY 28, 1916.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of an act of Congress entitled "An act to tax the privilege of dealing on exchanges, boards of trade, and similar places in contracts of sale of cotton for future delivery, and for other purposes," known as the "United States cotton futures Act," approved August 18, 1914 (38 Stat. at L., 693), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby establish a standard for the color of cotton designated YELLOW STAINED cotton of the grade of STRICT MIDDLING, as represented by the attached set of samples, marked

ORIGINAL  
OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES  
FOR  
YELLOW STAINED  
COTTON OF THE GRADE OF  
STRICT MIDDLING.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this twenty-eighth day of January, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

JANUARY 28, 1916.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of an act of Congress entitled "An act to tax the privilege of dealing on exchanges, boards of trade, and similar places in contracts of sale of cotton for future delivery, and for other purposes," known as the "United States cotton futures Act," approved August 18, 1914 (38 Stat. at L., 693), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby establish a standard for the color of cotton designated YELLOW STAINED cotton of the grade of GOOD MIDDLING, as represented by the attached set of samples, marked

ORIGINAL  
OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES  
FOR  
YELLOW STAINED  
COTTON OF THE GRADE OF  
GOOD MIDDLING.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this twenty-eighth day of January, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

JANUARY 28, 1916.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of an act of Congress entitled "An act to tax the privilege of dealing on exchanges, boards of trade, and similar places in contracts of sale of cotton for future delivery, and for other purposes," known as the "United States cotton futures Act," approved August 18, 1914 (38 Stat. at L., 693), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby establish a standard for the color of cotton designated BLUE STAINED cotton of the grade of MIDDLING, as represented by the attached set of samples, marked

ORIGINAL

OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

BLUE STAINED

COTTON OF THE GRADE OF

MIDDLING.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this twenty-eighth day of January, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

JANUARY 28, 1916.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of an act of Congress entitled "An act to tax the privilege of dealing on exchanges, boards of trade, and similar places in contracts of sale of cotton for future delivery, and for other purposes," known as the "United States cotton futures Act," approved August 18, 1914 (38 Stat. at L., 693), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby establish a standard for the color of cotton designated BLUE STAINED cotton of the grade of STRICT MIDDLING, as represented by the attached set of samples, marked

ORIGINAL

OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

BLUE STAINED

COTTON OF THE GRADE OF

STRICT MIDDLING.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this twenty-eighth day of January, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

JANUARY 28, 1916.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of an act of Congress entitled "An act to tax the privilege of dealing on exchanges, boards of trade, and similar places in contracts of sale of cotton for future delivery, and for other purposes," known as the "United States cotton futures Act," approved August 18, 1914 (38 Stat. at L., 693), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby



establish a standard for the color of cotton designated BLUE STAINED cotton of the grade of GOOD MIDDLING, as represented by the attached set of samples, marked

ORIGINAL

OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

BLUE STAINED

COTTON OF THE GRADE OF

GOOD MIDDLING.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this twenty-eighth day of January, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

FEBRUARY 3, 1916.

DEAR SIR: Section nine of the United States cotton futures act confers authority on the Secretary of Agriculture "to establish and promulgate standards of cotton by which its quality or value may be judged or determined, including its grade, length of staple, strength of staple, color, and such other qualities, properties, and conditions as may be standardized in practical form."

In conformity with this authority, the Secretary of Agriculture, on January 28, 1916, established and promulgated the following standards for color of American cotton:

Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Low Middling.  
Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Strict Low Middling.  
Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Middling.  
Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Strict Middling.  
Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Good Middling.  
Yellow Stained cotton of the grade of Middling.  
Yellow Stained cotton of the grade of Strict Middling.  
Yellow Stained cotton of the grade of Good Middling.  
Blue Stained cotton of the grade of Middling.  
Blue Stained cotton of the grade of Strict Middling.  
Blue Stained cotton of the grade of Good Middling.

Your attention is directed especially to the change in the nomenclature of the standards for blue cotton. Such cotton of the lowest grade tenderable on contract, since the cotton futures Act went into effect, has been known as "Low Middling blue tinged." In the standards promulgated this cotton is designated as "stained," and the grade names are raised. These changes were adopted for the following reasons:

1. In so far as authentic information is at hand there has never been a separate standard for blue cotton in general use, either in America or in Liverpool. Heretofore such cotton has been classified largely according to its value, based on the white standards for grade, or else it has been sold on type or sample.

2. As a matter of fact, blue in cotton is a stain rather than a tinge, and, therefore, the real character of the discoloration is more accurately designated as "stained" than as "tinged."

3. In the application of grade names, it is considered that each of the color standards should contain approximately the same amount of leaf and trash as the corresponding grades of the white standards; and the standards adopted for blue cotton correspond, in grade, most nearly to the standards for Middling, Strict Middling, and Good Middling white cotton.

4. Under the fifth subdivision of section five of the United States cotton futures act, stained cotton of the grade of Middling is the lowest grade of such cotton deliverable on contract.

Therefore, it is proper to designate these color standards as "blue stained" of the grades of Middling, Strict Middling, and Good Middling, rather than as "blue tinged" of the grades of Low Middling, Strict Low Middling, and Middling, as has been the practice in some sections of the trade.

The new official standards are effective immediately upon promulgation and can not be changed within a period less than one year, nor without due notice.

At the earliest practicable date, the department will have prepared and ready for distribution copies of these standards and, upon receipt of applications therefor, practical forms will be furnished to your exchange and to the spot markets which have been designated for the purpose of determining commercial differences.

It is expected that the cost of these practical forms will be twenty-five dollars for each full set of eleven boxes, and at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents for each box contained in fractional sets. Sets of practical forms for yellow tinged cotton, yellow stained cotton, and blue stained cotton may also be furnished separately, at the same rate as for fractional sets.

Because of the transitory nature of the color in the new types, it is probable that their replacement from time to time will be necessary.

It is thought that the use of these standards for color will provide a more satisfactory basis for spot quotations than is possible otherwise. However, it is probable that several days will elapse before the quotations from the designated spot markets will be based exclusively upon them. It is suggested that, in the meantime, commercial differences may be calculated as heretofore, upon the average of the eleven spot markets. It is hoped that all quotations for tinged and stained cotton will be based on the new standards before any deliveries are made on March contracts.

The official standards take the place of the tentative guides for color distributed on February 18, 1915, which will be no longer considered as representing the lower limits of tenderability, for tinged and stained cotton, on contract.

If you wish to do so, the three type boxes now in the possession of your exchange may be retained by you for reference after the receipt of the practical forms of the new official standards, subject, however, to recall at any time in the discretion of the department.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

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## TREASURY DECISION.

### REGULATIONS REGARDING WRITTEN RETURNS ON CONTRACTS OF SALE.

7.

(T. D. 2256.)

### COTTON FUTURES ACT.

Amendment to Regulation No. 36.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *October 30, 1915.*

*To collectors of internal revenue and others concerned:*

In conformity with the provisions of section 14 of the United States cotton futures act, which provides that the Secretary of the Treasury *shall* "require all persons coming within its provisions to keep such records and statements of account as will fully and correctly disclose all transactions \* \* \*," a regulation providing the form of record to be kept was promulgated as T. D. 2216.

The facts disclosed by this record are, of course, intended and necessary for a proper enforcement of the law by the revenue officers

charged with that duty, and in furtherance of that object, and under the authority conferred by said section 14, the following amendment of and addition to section 18 of Regulation No. 36 (T. D. 2139) is hereby promulgated:

*Subdivision 4.*—All persons who make contracts of sale of cotton for future delivery at, on, or in any exchange, board of trade, or similar institution, or place of business, shall on or before the fifteenth day of each month render a return, in writing, for the preceding month, to the United States cotton futures attorney, to a United States cotton futures agent, or to the collector of internal revenue of the district where located showing the number of contracts brought forward from the preceding month; the number of contracts bought or sold; the number of bales of cotton involved in said contracts; the month in which said cotton is to be delivered; whether the order for said cotton was of domestic or foreign origin; the method of settlement of said contract, i. e., whether by “ring,” “direct,” “notice,” “actual delivery,” or through the cotton-exchange clearing association, if any; and the number of contracts left open at the end of the month.

Said return to be made upon forms to be furnished, upon application, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

*Subdivision 5.*—All persons who send, or direct, or authorize to be sent, orders for the making of contracts of sale of cotton grown in the United States for future delivery in cases in which the contract of sale is or is to be made at, on, or in any exchange, board of trade, or similar institution, or place of business in any foreign country, shall on or before the 15th day of each month render a return in writing for the preceding month to the United States cotton futures attorney, or to a United States cotton futures agent, or to the collector of internal revenue of the district where located, giving the date the order was sent; the quantity of cotton involved, in bales, pounds, or kilograms; time specified in order for delivery; whether order was for a purchase or a sale; basis grade of cotton; grade, type, or description of cotton if order is not for basis contract; price per pound; if order resulted in purchase or sale, date and price at which cotton was bought or sold; date of delivery or settlement; method of settlement; whether closed by ring, direct, or other method of settlement or actual delivery, or whether contract is still open.

Said return to be made upon forms to be furnished, upon application, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

*Subdivision 6.*—That if any person liable to make the return, required by the United States cotton futures act or the regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance therewith, shall fail or refuse to make said return, then said return shall be made by a United States cotton futures agent upon inspection of the books and records of the person so liable; provided that the making of said return by a United States cotton futures agent shall not be construed to relieve the person so liable from any penalty incurred by reason of his failure to make the return as required by law.

WM. P. MALBURN,  
*Acting Secretary of the Treasury.*



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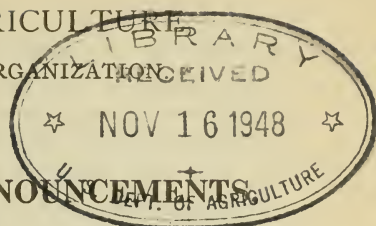
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Issued September 1, 1916.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF MARKETS AND RURAL ORGANIZATION

CHARLES J. BRAND, CHIEF.



**SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**No. 10.**

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**CHANGES MADE IN THE UNITED STATES COTTON FUTURES ACT BY ITS REENACTMENT ON AUGUST 11, 1916.**

1.

The act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes, approved August 11, 1916 (Public No. 109), contains a reenactment, effective September 1, 1916, of the United States cotton futures Act of August 18, 1914, with a few changes, the more important of which are, substantially, as follows:

In the seventh subdivision of section 5 authority is conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture, in case of disputes referred to him, to include in his findings a complete classification of the cotton for the purposes of delivery on future contracts. Under the act of August 18, 1914, his findings were confined to the specific question of grade, quality, or length of staple in dispute. For example, if the dispute involved grade only and the cotton was found to be less than seven-eighths of an inch in length of staple, the Secretary had no authority to include in his findings a statement as to the length of staple.

A new section, known as section 6A, is inserted, which provides an optional contract under which parties may, without being subject to tax, agree that, under certain specified conditions, the buyer may demand delivery of the basis grade named in the contract.

Section 11 of the act of 1914, which taxes orders sent abroad for the making of future contracts made on foreign cotton exchanges unless certain conditions are complied with, is omitted in the new law.

Section 13 confers certain additional authority on the Secretary of the Treasury in connection with the performance of the duties imposed upon him.

While the date on which the act becomes fully effective is September 1, 1916, section 21 provides that, so far as concerns any transaction entered into prior to September 1, 1916, the old law shall remain in force with the same effect as if the new act had not been passed.

#### CHANGES MADE IN THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

2.

On August 12, 1916, the Secretary of Agriculture adopted, for the purposes of the new law, and published in Circular No. 64, the rules and regulations in force under the act of 1914, with but few modifications.

In accordance with the authority granted to make a complete classification of cotton involved in disputes referred to the Secretary of Agriculture, the necessary changes were made in Regulation 2, sections 3, 5, 6, and 31. These relate to the statements which must be made in papers filed in disputes, and the amounts which may be required as advance deposits and assessed as costs. In section 17 there is included a requirement that each sample shall represent accurately the cotton in the bale, shall not have been previously handled for purposes of classification, and shall weigh not less than 4 ounces.

A new section, 32, is inserted in Regulation 2, to the effect that disputes as to the classification of cotton tendered under section 6A contracts shall be referred and determined in accordance with, and shall be subject to, the rules and regulations prescribed for disputes arising under section 5 contracts.

In Regulation 3, section 1, Atlanta, Ga., is added to the list of markets designated as bona fide spot markets within the meaning of the act. No change, however, is made in the list of markets designated for the purpose of determining commercial differences in the settlement of section 5 contracts.

In Regulation 5, section 2, a complete schedule of costs of copies of practical forms of the official cotton standards and for replacements thereof is set out.

Other changes made in the regulations are merely incidental or relatively unimportant.

In disputes referred to the Secretary of Agriculture after September 1, 1916, it will be necessary for the parties to distinguish between those arising under contracts made prior to September 1, 1916, and

contracts made on or after that date. Disputes arising under contracts made subject to section 5 of the act of 1914 may be referred and determined only in accordance with the rules and regulations in force under that act, while those arising under contracts made subject to section 5 or section 6A of the new law will be subject to the rules and regulations issued under the act of August 11, 1916.

### DEFINITIONS OF UNTENDERABLE KINDS AND CONDITIONS OF COTTON.

3.

In determining disputes which may be referred to the Secretary of Agriculture under the new law, the definitions of various terms, mentioned in the fifth subdivision of section 5, which were published in Service and Regulatory Announcement No. 2, issued February 13, 1915, will be used. These definitions are as follows:

#### **Gin-cut cotton.**

Gin-cut cotton is cotton that shows damage in ginning, through cutting of the saws, to an extent that reduces its value more than two grades, said grades being of the official cotton standards of the United States.

Gin cutting of a less extent than that mentioned above which reduces the cotton below the value of Good Ordinary would render the cotton untenderable though the extent of injury were less than that described, as the fifth subdivision of section 5 states specifically that cotton the value of which is reduced below that of Good Ordinary shall not be delivered on, under, or in settlement of a contract.

#### **Reginned cotton.**

Reginned cotton is such as has passed through the ginning process more than once; also such cotton as, after having been ginned, is subjected to a cleaning process and then baled.

#### **Repacked cotton.**

Repacked cotton will be deemed to mean factors', brokers', and all other samples; also "loose" or miscellaneous lots collected together and rebaled.

#### **False packed cotton.**

Cotton bales will be deemed false packed whenever containing substances entirely foreign to cotton, or containing damaged cotton in the interior with or without any indication of such damage upon the exterior; also when plated (that is, composed of good cotton upon the exterior and decidedly inferior cotton in the interior) in a manner not to be detected by customary examination; also when containing pickings or linters worked into them.

#### **Mixed packed cotton.**

Mixed packed cotton shall be deemed to mean such bales as show a difference of more than two grades between samples drawn from the heads, top, and bottom sides of the bale, or when such samples show a difference in color exceeding two grades in value, said grades being of the official cotton standards of the United States.

#### **Water packed cotton.**

Water packed cotton shall be deemed to mean such bales as have been penetrated by water during the baling process, causing damage to the fiber, or bales that through exposure to the weather or by other means, while apparently dry on the exterior, have been damaged by water in the interior.



**Cotton of perished staple.**

Cotton of perished staple is such as has had the strength of fiber as ordinarily found in cotton destroyed or unduly reduced through exposure, either to the weather before picking or after baling, or to heating by fire, or on account of water packing, or through other causes.

**Cotton of immature staple.**

Cotton of immature staple is such as has been picked and baled before the fiber has reached a normal state of maturity, resulting in a weakened staple of inferior value.

**Cotton of seven-eighths inch staple.**

After investigation it is likely that a standard for cotton seven-eighths of an inch in length of staple will be issued. In the meantime, the examiners authorized to hear disputes will pull the cotton so that the ends will be squared off fairly well without unduly reducing the bulk of the drawn sample. When the measure is applied a fair quantity of the cotton must remain in order to show that the sample has not been pulled too fine before measuring. When thus pulled and measured as cotton experts are accustomed to do its fair average length shall be not less than seven-eighths of an inch, in order that the cotton be tenderable under a contract made in compliance with section 5 of the act.

## OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES ESTABLISHED AND PROMULGATED.

4.

The official cotton standards of the United States, established and promulgated under the United States cotton futures Act of August 18, 1914, were, on August 12, 1916, reestablished and promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture as the official cotton standards of the United States under the act of August 11, 1916. Copies of the correspondence and the orders in connection therewith are set out below.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
OFFICE OF MARKETS AND RURAL ORGANIZATION,  
Washington, D. C., August 12, 1916.

Hon. D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

SIR: Standards for American cotton of the grades and colors listed below are submitted for your approval.

Middling Fair.  
Strict Good Middling.  
Good Middling.  
Strict Middling.  
Middling.  
Strict Low Middling.  
Low Middling.  
Strict Good Ordinary.  
Good Ordinary.  
Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Low Middling.  
Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Strict Low Middling.  
Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Middling.  
Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Strict Middling.  
Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Good Middling.



Yellow Stained cotton of the grade of Middling.  
 Yellow Stained cotton of the grade of Strict Middling.  
 Yellow Stained cotton of the grade of Good Middling.  
 Blue Stained cotton of the grade of Middling.  
 Blue Stained cotton of the grade of Strict Middling.  
 Blue Stained cotton of the grade of Good Middling.

It is recommended that, in accordance with the authority conferred upon you by section 9 of Part A, known as the United States cotton futures Act, of the act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, approved August 11, 1916 (Public No. 190), these standards be established and promulgated by you as the official cotton standards of the United States for the grades and colors of cotton represented thereby.

Respectfully,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

---

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
 Washington, D. C., August 12, 1916.

MR. CHARLES J. BRAND,

*Chief, Office of Markets and Rural Organization,*

*United States Department of Agriculture.*

SIR: In accordance with the recommendation contained in your letter of this date, I have approved the standards submitted by you for American cotton of the grades and colors listed below:

Middling Fair.  
 Strict Good Middling.  
 Good Middling.  
 Strict Middling.  
 Middling.  
 Strict Low Middling.  
 Low Middling.  
 Strict Good Ordinary.  
 Good Ordinary.  
 Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Low Middling.  
 Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Strict Low Middling.  
 Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Middling.  
 Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Strict Middling.  
 Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Good Middling.  
 Yellow Stained cotton of the grade of Middling.  
 Yellow Stained cotton of the grade of Strict Middling.  
 Yellow Stained cotton of the grade of Good Middling.  
 Blue Stained cotton of the grade of Middling.  
 Blue Stained cotton of the grade of Strict Middling.  
 Blue Stained cotton of the grade of Good Middling.

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 9 of Part A, known as the United States cotton futures Act, of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," approved August 11, 1916 (Public No. 190), I have issued the accompanying orders of establishment and promulgation of said standards as the official cotton standards of the United States.

Respectfully,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Notice is given that by virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of Part A, known as the United States cotton futures Act, of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," approved August 11, 1916 (Public No. 190), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, have, on this 12th day of August, 1916, established, and do hereby promulgate, standards for grades of cotton designated as Middling Fair, Strict Good Middling, Good Middling, Strict Middling, Middling, Strict Low Middling, Low Middling, Strict Good Ordinary, and Good Ordinary, and standards for colors of cotton designated as Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Good Middling, Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Strict Middling, Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Middling, Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Strict Low Middling, Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Low Middling, Yellow Stained cotton of the grade of Good Middling, Yellow Stained cotton of the grade of Strict Middling, Yellow Stained cotton of the grade of Middling, Blue Stained cotton of the grade of Good Middling, Blue Stained cotton of the grade of Strict Middling, and Blue Stained cotton of the grade of Middling, to be known as the Official cotton standards of the United States, as represented by sets of samples of each of said standards in my custody in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, marked "Original Official cotton standards of the United States," with their respective grade names and color designations.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this 12th day of August, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

PUBLIC NOTICES ESTABLISHING OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE  
UNITED STATES FOR GRADE.

5.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of Part A, known as the United States cotton futures Act, of an act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," approved August 11, 1916 (Public No. 190), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby establish a standard for the grade of cotton designated MIDDLING FAIR, as represented by the accompanying set of samples marked—

ORIGINAL  
OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES  
GRADE  
MIDDLING FAIR.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this 12th day of August, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of Part A, known as the United States cotton futures Act, of an act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other

purposes," approved August 11, 1916 (Public No. 190), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby establish a standard for the grade of cotton designated **STRICT GOOD MIDDLING**, as represented by the accompanying set of samples marked

ORIGINAL  
OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES  
GRADE  
STRICT GOOD MIDDLING.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this twelfth day of August, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

---

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of Part A, known as the United States cotton futures Act, of an act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," approved August 11, 1916 (Public No. 190), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby establish a standard for the grade of cotton designated **GOOD MIDDLING**, as represented by the accompanying set of samples marked

ORIGINAL  
OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES  
GRADE  
GOOD MIDDLING.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this twelfth day of August, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

---

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of Part A, known as the United States cotton futures Act, of an act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," approved August 11, 1916 (Public No. 190), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby establish a standard for the grade of cotton designated **STRICT MIDDLING**, as represented by the accompanying set of samples marked

ORIGINAL  
OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES  
GRADE  
STRICT MIDDLING.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this twelfth day of August, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

---

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of Part A, known as the United States cotton futures Act, of an act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other

purposes," approved August 11, 1916 (Public No. 190), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby establish a standard for the grade of cotton designated MIDDLING, as represented by the accompanying set of samples marked

ORIGINAL  
OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES  
GRADE  
MIDDLING.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this twelfth day of August, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

---

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of Part A, known as the United States cotton futures Act, of an act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," approved August 11, 1916 (Public No. 190), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby establish a standard for the grade of cotton designated STRICT LOW MIDDLING, as represented by the accompanying set of samples marked

ORIGINAL  
OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES  
GRADE  
STRICT LOW MIDDLING.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this twelfth day of August, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

---

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of Part A, known as the United States cotton futures Act, of an act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," approved August 11, 1916 (Public No. 190), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby establish a standard for the grade of cotton designated LOW MIDDLING, as represented by the accompanying set of samples marked

ORIGINAL  
OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES  
GRADE  
LOW MIDDLING.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this twelfth day of August, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

---

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of Part A, known as the United States cotton futures Act, of an act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal



year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," approved August 11, 1916 (Public No. 190), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby establish a standard for the grade of cotton designated STRICT GOOD ORDINARY, as represented by the accompanying set of samples marked:

## ORIGINAL

## OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES

## GRADE

## STRICT GOOD ORDINARY.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this twelfth day of August, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of Part A, known as the United States cotton futures Act, of an act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," approved August 11, 1916 (Public No. 190), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby establish a standard for the grade of cotton designated GOOD ORDINARY, as represented by the accompanying set of samples marked:

## ORIGINAL

## OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES

## GRADE

## GOOD ORDINARY.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this twelfth day of August, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

**PUBLIC NOTICES ESTABLISHING OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR YELLOW TINGED COTTON.**

6.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of Part A, known as the United States cotton futures Act, of an act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," approved August 11, 1916 (Public No. 190), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby establish a standard for the color of cotton designated YELLOW TINGED cotton of the grade of GOOD MIDDLING, as represented by the accompanying set of samples marked:

## ORIGINAL

## OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES

## FOR

## YELLOW TINGED

## COTTON OF THE GRADE OF

## GOOD MIDDLING.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this twelfth day of August, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of Part A, known as the United States cotton futures Act, of an act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," approved August 11, 1916 (Public No. 190), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby establish a standard for the color of cotton designated YELLOW TINGED cotton of the grade of STRICT MIDDLING, as represented by the accompanying set of samples marked

ORIGINAL  
OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES  
FOR  
YELLOW TINGED  
COTTON OF THE GRADE OF  
STRICT MIDDLING.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this twelfth day of August, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

---

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of Part A, known as the United States cotton futures Act, of an act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," approved August 11, 1916 (Public No. 190), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby establish a standard for the color of cotton designated YELLOW TINGED cotton of the grade of MIDDLING, as represented by the accompanying set of samples marked

ORIGINAL  
OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES  
FOR  
YELLOW TINGED  
COTTON OF THE GRADE OF  
MIDDLING.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this twelfth day of August, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

---

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of Part A, known as the United States cotton futures Act, of an act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," approved August 11, 1916 (Public No. 190). I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby establish a standard for the color of cotton

designated YELLOW TINGED cotton of the grade of STRICT LOW MIDDLING, as represented by the accompanying set of samples marked

ORIGINAL  
OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES  
FOR  
YELLOW TINGED  
COTTON OF THE GRADE OF  
STRICT LOW MIDDLING.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this twelfth day of August, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

---

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of Part A, known as the United States cotton futures Act, of an act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," approved August 11, 1916 (Public No. 190), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby establish a standard for the color of cotton designated YELLOW TINGED cotton of the grade of LOW MIDDLING, as represented by the accompanying set of samples marked

ORIGINAL  
OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES  
FOR  
YELLOW TINGED  
COTTON OF THE GRADE OF  
LOW MIDDLING

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this twelfth day of August, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

---

**PUBLIC NOTICES ESTABLISHING OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR YELLOW STAINED COTTON.**

7.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of Part A, known as the United States cotton futures Act, of an act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," approved August 11, 1916 (Public No. 190), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby establish a standard for the color of cotton designated YELLOW STAINED cotton of the grade of GOOD MIDDLING, as represented by the accompanying set of samples marked

ORIGINAL  
OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES  
FOR  
YELLOW STAINED  
COTTON OF THE GRADE OF  
GOOD MIDDLING

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this twelfth day of August, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of Part A, known as the United States cotton futures Act, of an act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," approved August 11, 1916 (Public No. 190), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby establish a standard for the color of cotton designated YELLOW STAINED cotton of the grade of STRICT MIDDLING, as represented by the accompanying set of samples marked

ORIGINAL  
OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES  
FOR  
YELLOW STAINED  
COTTON OF THE GRADE OF  
STRICT MIDDLING

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this twelfth day of August, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of part A, known as the United States cotton futures Act, of an act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," approved August 11, 1916 (Public No. 190), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby establish a standard for the color of cotton designated YELLOW STAINED cotton of the grade MIDDLING, as represented by the accompanying set of samples marked

ORIGINAL  
OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES  
FOR  
YELLOW STAINED  
COTTON OF THE GRADE OF  
MIDDLING.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this twelfth day of August, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

PUBLIC NOTICES ESTABLISHING OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR BLUE STAINED COTTON.

8.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of Part A, known as the United States cotton futures Act, of an act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal



year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," approved August 11, 1916 (Public No. 190), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby establish a standard for the color of cotton designated BLUE STAINED cotton of the grade of GOOD MIDDLING, as represented by the accompanying set of samples marked

ORIGINAL

OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

BLUE STAINED

COTTON OF THE GRADE OF

GOOD MIDDLING.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this twelfth day of August, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

---

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of Part A, known as the United States cotton futures Act, of an act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," approved August 11, 1916 (Public No. 190), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby establish a standard for the color of cotton designated BLUE STAINED cotton of the grade of STRICT MIDDLING, as represented by the accompanying set of samples marked

ORIGINAL

OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

BLUE STAINED

COTTON OF THE GRADE OF

STRICT MIDDLING.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this twelfth day of August, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

---

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 9 of Part A, known as the United States cotton futures Act, of an act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," approved August 11, 1916 (Public No. 190), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby establish a standard for the color of cotton designated BLUE STAINED cotton of the grade of MIDDLING, as represented by the accompanying set of samples, marked

ORIGINAL

OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

BLUE STAINED

COTTON OF THE GRADE OF

MIDDLING.

Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this twelfth day of August, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON.  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

## APPLICATIONS FOR PRACTICAL FORMS OF THE OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

9.

Letters of explanation and the necessary application blanks will be sent to any person who desires to obtain practical forms of the official cotton standards of the United States. Copies of these letters and blanks are set out below.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
OFFICE OF MARKETS AND RURAL ORGANIZATION,  
Washington, D. C., -----, 191---

DEAR SIR: There are now ready for distribution practical forms of the official cotton standards of the United States, for the grades represented by white cotton, established and promulgated in accordance with the provisions of the United States cotton futures Act. These are duplicates of the original standards retained by the department.

If you desire such forms you are invited to fill out the accompanying application blank and return it to this office, together with your remittance. Please indicate the names of the grades desired and the character and the amount of your remittance, in the manner suggested in parentheses.

The cost of a full set of these practical forms has been fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture at \$20, and of a fractional part of a set at \$2.50 for each box contained in such fractional part.

It is earnestly desired that all owners of copies of the old permissive standards established in 1909, which were furnished by this department prior to December 15, 1914, replace them by obtaining practical forms of the new official standards. If you have a full set of these old types or a fractional part of a set, you may crate and forward it to this office by express, charges collect. An allowance of \$5 will be made for each full set, or 50 cents for each box, of the old types returned, if accompanied by an application for practical forms of the new standards.

If you return any boxes of the old types, the amount of the allowance therefor should be deducted from your remittance, otherwise it should be for the full amount indicated, and you should strike out in the application form the words "A set of copies of the old permissive standards established in 1909 is being returned."

Very truly, yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

### APPLICATION FORM.

-----, 191---

Mr. CHARLES J. BRAND.

*Chief, Office of Markets and Rural Organization.*

*U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: Application is hereby made, under section 9 of the United States cotton futures Act, for practical forms of the official cotton standards of the

United States for the grades represented by white cotton, as follows (indicate any not desired by striking out their names) :

- Middling Fair.
- Strict Good Middling.
- Good Middling.
- Strict Middling.
- Middling.
- Strict Low Middling.
- Low Middling.
- Strict Good Ordinary.
- Good Ordinary.

Inclosed you will find ----- (post office or express money order or certified check), payable to "Disbursing Clerk, Department of Agriculture," for \$----- . A set of copies of the old permissive standards established in 1909 is being returned.

In accordance with section ~~4~~ of Regulation 5 of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture it is agreed (a) that said forms and the photographs accompanying them shall be subject to inspection on any business day, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., by the Secretary of Agriculture, or by any officer or agent of the Department of Agriculture authorized by him; (b) that the signature of the Secretary of Agriculture, or any photograph of any type or sample of said practical forms accompanying the same, or both, may be canceled if it be found, upon such inspection, either that any of said forms for any reason misrepresents the official cotton standard or that any such photograph has been altered or mutilated. It is further agreed that said practical forms will be held and used subject to the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Very truly, yours,

----- Applicant.

----- Address.

Shipping instructions:

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
OFFICE OF MARKETS AND RURAL ORGANIZATION,  
Washington, D. C., -----, 191--.

DEAR SIR: There are now ready for distribution practical forms of the official cotton standards of the United States for color, established and promulgated on August 12, 1916, in accordance with the provisions of the United States cotton futures Act. These are duplicates of the original standards retained by the department.

If you desire such forms, you are invited to fill out the accompanying application blank and return it to this office. Please indicate the names of the colors and grades desired and the character and amount of your remittance, in the manner suggested in parentheses.

The cost of a full set of practical forms for color has been fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture at \$25, and of a fractional part of a set at \$2.50 for each box contained in such fractional part.

Very truly, yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, Chief.

## APPLICATION FORM.

Mr. CHARLES J. BRAND,

*Chief, Office of Markets and Rural Organization,**United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: Application is hereby made, under section 9 of the United States cotton futures Act, for practical forms of the official cotton standards for color, as follows (indicate any not desired by striking out their names):

Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Good Middling,  
 Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Strict Middling,  
 Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Middling,  
 Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Strict Low Middling,  
 Yellow Tinged cotton of the grade of Low Middling,  
 Yellow Stained cotton of the grade of Good Middling,  
 Yellow Stained cotton of the grade of Strict Middling,  
 Yellow Stained cotton of the grade of Middling,  
 Blue Stained cotton of the grade of Good Middling,  
 Blue Stained cotton of the grade of Strict Middling,  
 Blue Stained cotton of the grade of Middling.

Inclosed you will find \_\_\_\_\_ (post-office or express money order, or certified check) payable to "Disbursing Clerk, Department of Agriculture," for \$\_\_\_\_\_ (\$25 for a full set, or \$2.50 for each box if a full set is not desired).

In accordance with section ~~X~~ of Regulation 5 of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, it is agreed (a) that said forms and the photographs accompanying them shall be subject to inspection on any business day, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., by the Secretary of Agriculture, or by any officer or agent of the Department of Agriculture authorized by him; (b) that the signature of the Secretary of Agriculture, or any photograph of any type or sample of said practical forms accompanying the same, or both, may be canceled if it be found, upon such inspection, either that any of said forms for any reason misrepresents the official cotton standard or that any such photograph has been altered or mutilated. It is further agreed that said practical forms will be held and used subject to the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Very truly, yours,

----- Applicant.

----- Address.

Shipping instructions:

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S. R. A.—Markets 11.

Issued September 1, 1916.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

OFFICE OF MARKETS AND RURAL ORGANIZATION.

CHARLES J. BRAND, CHIEF.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

No. 11.

OFFICIAL GRAIN STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES  
FOR SHELLED CORN.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
OFFICE OF MARKETS AND RURAL ORGANIZATION,  
*Washington, D. C., August 31, 1916.*

Hon. D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

SIR: We have the honor to transmit herewith a draft of the order establishing, and of the notice promulgating, the Official Grain Standards of the United States for shelled corn under the United States Grain Standards Act of August 11, 1916, (Public No. 190). It is recommended that they be fixed, established and promulgated as the Official Grain Standards of the United States for shelled corn, pursuant to the authority conferred on you by said Act, to be in force and effect on and after December 1, 1916, or until altered or modified hereafter by the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act.

It is desirable that the Official Grain Standards for shelled corn shall become effective and in force December 1, 1916, the beginning of the first contract delivery month for the crop of 1916. In order that the ninety days public notice required by law be complied with it is necessary that the Standards be fixed, established and promulgated not later than September 2, 1916.

Very respectfully,

WM. A. TAYLOR,  
*Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry,*  
CHARLES J. BRAND,  
*Chief, Office of Markets and Rural Organization.*

## ORDER ESTABLISHING OFFICIAL GRAIN STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR SHELLED CORN.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by Part B, known as the United States grain standards Act, of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," approved August 11, 1916 (Public No. 190), I, DAVID F. HOUSTON, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby fix and establish standards of quality and condition for shelled corn (maize) as hereinafter described, which shall become effective on the first day of December, nineteen hundred and sixteen:

### GRADES FOR WHITE CORN.

*Number one, white.*—Shall be white corn; shall be sweet; shall contain not more than fourteen per centum of moisture, not more than two per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than two per centum of damaged corn; shall not contain heat damaged and mahogany kernels; and shall weigh not less than fifty-five pounds per Winchester bushel.

*Number two, white.*—Shall be white corn which does not come within the requirements of grade Number one, white; shall be sweet; shall contain not more than fifteen and one-half per centum of moisture, not more than three per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than four per centum of damaged corn; shall not contain heat damaged and mahogany kernels; and shall weigh not less than fifty-three pounds per Winchester bushel.

*Number three, white.*—Shall be white corn which does not come within the requirements of grade Number one, white and grade Number two, white; shall be sweet; shall contain not more than sixteen and one-half per centum of moisture, not more than four per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than six per centum of damaged corn; and shall not contain heat damaged and mahogany kernels.

*Number four, white.*—Shall be white corn which does not come within the requirements of grade Number one, white, grade Number two, white, and grade Number three, white; shall be sweet; shall contain not more than nineteen and one-half per centum of moisture, not more than five per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than eight per centum of damaged corn which may include not more than one-half of one per centum of heat damaged and mahogany kernels.

*Number five, white.*—Shall be white corn which does not come within the requirements of grade Number one, white, grade Number two, white, grade Number three, white, and grade Number four,

white; shall be sweet; and shall contain not more than twenty-one and one-half per centum of moisture, not more than six per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than ten per centum of damaged corn which may include not more than one per centum of heat damaged and mahogany kernels.

*Number six, white.*—Shall be white corn which does not come within the requirements of grade Number one, white, grade Number two, white, grade Number three, white, grade Number four, white, and grade number five, white; shall contain not more than twenty-three per centum of moisture, not more than seven per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than fifteen per centum of damaged corn which may include not more than three per centum of heat damaged and mahogany kernels; may be musty or sour; and may include corn that is immature and badly blistered.

#### GRADES FOR YELLOW CORN.

*Number one, yellow.*—Shall be yellow corn; shall be sweet; shall contain not more than fourteen per cent of moisture, not more than two per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than two per centum of damaged corn; shall not contain heat damaged and mahogany kernels; and shall weigh not less than fifty-five pounds per Winchester bushel.

*Number two, yellow.*—Shall be yellow corn which does not come within the requirements of grade Number one, yellow; shall be sweet; shall contain not more than fifteen and one-half per centum of moisture, not more than three per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than four per centum of damaged corn; shall not contain heat damaged and mahogany kernels; and shall weigh not less than fifty-three pounds per Winchester bushel.

*Number three, yellow.*—Shall be yellow corn which does not come within the requirements of grade Number one, yellow and grade Number two, yellow; shall be sweet; shall contain not more than seventeen and one-half per centum of moisture, not more than four per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than six per centum of damaged corn; and shall not contain heat damaged and mahogany kernels.

*Number four, yellow.*—Shall be yellow corn which does not come within the requirements of grade Number one, yellow, grade Number two, yellow, and grade Number three, yellow; shall be sweet; shall contain not more than nineteen and one-half per centum of moisture, not more than five per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than eight per centum of damaged corn which may include not more than one-half of one per centum of heat damaged and mahogany kernels.



*Number five, yellow.*—Shall be yellow corn which does not come within the requirements of grade Number one, yellow, grade Number two, yellow, grade Number three, yellow, and grade Number four, yellow; shall be sweet; and shall contain not more than twenty-one and one-half per centum of moisture, not more than six per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than ten per centum of damaged corn which may include not more than one per centum of heat damaged and mahogany kernels.

*Number six, yellow.*—Shall be yellow corn which does not come within the requirements of grade Number one, yellow, grade Number two, yellow, grade Number three, yellow, grade Number four, yellow, and grade Number five, yellow; shall contain not more than twenty-three per centum of moisture, not more than seven per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than fifteen per centum of damaged corn which may include not more than three per centum of heat damaged and mahogany kernels: may be musty or sour; and may include corn that is immature and badly blistered.

#### GRADES FOR MIXED CORN.

*Number one, mixed.*—Shall be mixed corn; shall be sweet; shall contain not more than fourteen per centum of moisture, not more than two per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than two per centum of damaged corn; shall not contain heat damaged and mahogany kernels; and shall weigh not less than fifty-five pounds per Winchester bushel.

*Number two, mixed.*—Shall be mixed corn which does not come within the requirements of grade Number one, mixed; shall be sweet; shall contain not more than fifteen and one-half per centum of moisture, not more than three per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than four per centum of damaged corn; shall not contain heat damaged and mahogany kernels; and shall weigh not less than fifty-three pounds per Winchester bushel.

*Number three, mixed.*—Shall be mixed corn which does not come within the requirements of grade Number one, mixed and grade Number two, mixed: shall be sweet; shall contain not more than seventeen and one-half per centum of moisture, not more than four per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than six per centum of damaged corn; and shall not contain heat damaged and mahogany kernels.

*Number four, mixed.*—Shall be mixed corn which does not come within the requirements of grade Number one, mixed, grade Number two, mixed, and grade Number three, mixed: shall be sweet; shall contain not more than nineteen and one-half per centum of moisture, not more than five per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than eight per centum of damaged corn which may



include not more than one-half of one per centum of heat damaged and mahogany kernels.

*Number five, mixed.*—Shall be mixed corn which does not come within the requirements of grade Number one, mixed. grade Number two, mixed, grade Number three, mixed, and grade Number four, mixed; shall be sweet; and shall contain not more than twenty-one and one-half per centum of moisture, not more than six per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than ten per centum of damaged corn which may include not more than one per centum of heat damaged and mahogany kernels.

*Number six, mixed.*—Shall be mixed corn which does not come within the requirements of grade Number one, mixed. grade Number two, mixed, grade Number three, mixed. grade Number four, mixed, and grade Number five, mixed; shall contain not more than twenty-three per centum of moisture, not more than seven per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than fifteen per centum of damaged corn which may include not more than three per centum of heat damaged and mahogany kernels; may be musty or sour; and may include corn that is immature and badly blistered.

#### SAMPLE GRADE.

Shall be corn which does not come within the requirements of the grades for white corn, the grades for yellow corn, and the grades for mixed corn, including corn that is hot, fire burned, infested with live weevils, or otherwise of distinctly low quality.

#### DEFINITIONS OF TERMS HEREINBEFORE USED.

The following terms hereinbefore used shall be construed, respectively, to mean—

*White corn.*—Corn of which at least ninety-eight per centum by weight of the kernels are white. A slight tinge of light straw color or of pink on kernels of corn otherwise white shall not affect their classification as white corn.

*Yellow corn.*—Corn of which at least ninety-five per centum by weight of the kernels are yellow. A slight tinge of red on kernels of corn otherwise yellow shall not affect their classification as yellow corn.

*Mixed corn.*—Corn of various colors not coming within the limits for color as provided in the definitions of white corn and yellow corn. White capped yellow kernels shall be classified as mixed corn.

*Foreign material and cracked corn.*—Kernels and pieces of kernels of corn and all matter, other than corn, which will pass through a metal sieve perforated with round holes fourteen-sixty-fourths of an inch in diameter, and all foreign material remaining on the sieve after the sample of the corn involved has been screened.

*Heat damaged and mahogany kernels.*—Kernels of corn which have been discolored as a result of heating caused by fermentation or as a result of fire.

*Per centum.*—In case of foreign material and cracked corn, damaged corn, and heat damaged and mahogany kernels, is the percentage ascertained by weight.

*Per centum of moisture.*—The percentage of moisture contained in corn (maize), which shall be equivalent to that ascertained by the moisture tester and the method of use thereof described in Circular No. 72, and supplement thereto, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, accompanying this order.



Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this first day of September, 1916.

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

**PUBLIC NOTICE OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF OFFICIAL GRAIN  
STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR SHELLED CORN.**

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by Part B, known as the United States grain standards Act, of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes." approved August 11, 1916 (Public No. 190), I, DAVID F. HOUSTON, Secretary of Agriculture, have, on this first day of September, 1916, fixed and established, and do hereby promulgate, standards of quality and condition for shelled corn (maize) as hereinafter described, which shall become effective on the first day of December, nineteen hundred and sixteen:

**GRADES FOR WHITE CORN.**

*Number one, white.*—Shall be white corn; shall be sweet; shall contain not more than fourteen per centum of moisture, not more than two per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than two per centum of damaged corn; shall not contain heat damaged and mahogany kernels; and shall weigh not less than fifty-five pounds per Winchester bushel.

*Number two, white.*—Shall be white corn which does not come within the requirements of grade Number one, white; shall be sweet; shall contain not more than fifteen and one-half per centum of moisture, not more than three per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than four per centum of damaged corn; shall not contain heat damaged and mahogany kernels; and shall weigh not less than fifty-three pounds per Winchester bushel.

*Number three, white.*—Shall be white corn which does not come within the requirements of grade Number one, white and grade Number two, white; shall be sweet; shall contain not more than seventeen and one-half per centum of moisture, not more than four per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than six per centum of damaged corn; and shall not contain heat damaged and mahogany kernels.

*Number four, white.*—Shall be white corn which does not come within the requirements of grade Number one, white, grade Number two, white, and grade Number three, white; shall be sweet; shall

contain not more than nineteen and one-half per centum of moisture, not more than five per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than eight per centum of damaged corn which may include not more than one-half of one per centum of heat damaged and mahogany kernels.

*Number five, white.*—Shall be white corn which does not come within the requirements of grade Number one, white, grade Number two, white, grade Number three, white, and grade Number four, white; shall be sweet; and shall contain not more than twenty-one and one-half per centum of moisture, not more than six per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than ten per centum of damaged corn which may include not more than one per centum of heat damaged and mahogany kernels.

*Number six, white.*—Shall be white corn which does not come within the requirements of grade Number one, white, grade Number two, white, grade Number three, white, grade Number four, white, and grade Number five, white; shall contain not more than twenty-three per centum of moisture, not more than seven per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than fifteen per centum of damaged corn which may include not more than three per centum of heat damaged and mahogany kernels; may be musty or sour; and may include corn that is immature and badly blistered.

#### GRADES FOR YELLOW CORN.

*Number one, yellow.*—Shall be yellow corn; shall be sweet; shall contain not more than fourteen per centum of moisture, not more than two per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than two per centum of damaged corn; shall not contain heat damaged and mahogany kernels; and shall weigh not less than fifty-five pounds per Winchester bushel.

*Number two, yellow.*—Shall be yellow corn which does not come within the requirements of grade Number one, yellow; shall be sweet; shall contain not more than fifteen and one-half per centum of moisture, not more than three per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than four per centum of damaged corn; shall not contain heat damaged and mahogany kernels; and shall weigh not less than fifty-three pounds per Winchester bushel.

*Number three, yellow.*—Shall be yellow corn which does not come within the requirements of grade Number one, yellow and grade Number two, yellow; shall be sweet; shall contain not more than seventeen and one-half per centum of moisture, not more than four per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than six per centum of damaged corn; and shall not contain heat damaged and mahogany kernels.



*Number four, yellow.*—Shall be yellow corn which does not come within the requirements of grade Number one, yellow, grade Number two, yellow, and grade Number three, yellow; shall be sweet; shall contain not more than nineteen and one-half per centum of moisture, not more than five per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than eight per centum of damaged corn which may include not more than one-half of one per centum of heat damaged and mahogany kernels.

*Number five, yellow.*—Shall be yellow corn which does not come within the requirements of grade Number one, yellow, grade Number two, yellow, grade Number three, yellow, and grade Number four, yellow; shall be sweet; and shall contain not more than twenty-one and one-half per centum of moisture, not more than six per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than ten per centum of damaged corn which may include not more than one per centum of heat damaged and mahogany kernels.

*Number six, yellow.*—Shall be yellow corn which does not come within the requirements of grade Number one, yellow, grade Number two, yellow, grade Number three, yellow, grade Number four, yellow, and grade Number five, yellow; shall contain not more than twenty-three per centum of moisture, not more than seven per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than fifteen per centum of damaged corn which may include not more than three per centum of heat damaged and mahogany kernels; may be musty or sour; and may include corn that is immature and badly blistered.

#### GRADES FOR MIXED CORN.

*Number one, mixed.*—Shall be mixed corn; shall be sweet; shall contain not more than fourteen per centum of moisture, not more than two per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than two per centum of damaged corn; shall not contain heat damaged and mahogany kernels; and shall weigh not less than fifty-five pounds per Winchester bushel.

*Number two, mixed.*—Shall be mixed corn which does not come within the requirements of grade Number one, mixed; shall be sweet; shall contain not more than fifteen and one-half per centum of moisture, not more than three per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than four per centum of damaged corn; shall not contain heat damaged and mahogany kernels; and shall weigh not less than fifty-three pounds per Winchester bushel.

*Number three, mixed.*—Shall be mixed corn which does not come within the requirements of grade Number one, mixed and grade Number two, mixed; shall be sweet; shall contain not more than seventeen and one-half per centum of moisture, not more than four per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than

six per centum of damaged corn; and shall not contain heat damaged and mahogany kernels.

*Number four, mixed.*—Shall be mixed corn which does not come within the requirements of grade Number one, mixed, grade Number two, mixed, and grade Number three, mixed; shall be sweet; shall contain not more than nineteen and one-half per centum of moisture, not more than five per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than eight per centum of damaged corn which may include not more than one-half of one per centum of heat damaged and mahogany kernels.

*Number five, mixed.*—Shall be mixed corn which does not come within the requirements of grade Number one, mixed, grade Number two, mixed, grade Number three, mixed, and grade Number four, mixed; shall be sweet; and shall contain not more than twenty-one and one-half per centum of moisture, not more than six per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than ten per centum of damaged corn which may include not more than one per centum of heat damaged and mahogany kernels.

*Number six, mixed.*—Shall be mixed corn which does not come within the requirements of grade Number one, mixed, grade Number two, mixed, grade Number three, mixed, grade Number four, mixed, and grade Number five, mixed; shall contain not more than twenty-three per centum of moisture, not more than seven per centum of foreign material and cracked corn, and not more than fifteen per centum of damaged corn which may include not more than three per centum of heat damaged and mahogany kernels; may be musty or sour; and may include corn that is immature and badly blistered.

#### SAMPLE GRADE.

Shall be corn which does not come within the requirements of the grades for white corn, the grades for yellow corn, and the grades for mixed corn, including corn that is hot, fire burned, infested with live weevils, or otherwise of distinctly low quality.

#### DEFINITIONS OF TERMS HEREINBEFORE USED.

The following terms hereinbefore used shall be construed, respectively, to mean—

*White corn.*—Corn of which at least ninety-eight per centum by weight of the kernels are white. A slight tinge of light straw color or of pink on kernels of corn otherwise white shall not affect their classification as white corn.

*Yellow corn.*—Corn of which at least ninety-five per centum by weight of the kernels are yellow. A slight tinge of red on kernels of corn otherwise yellow shall not affect their classification as yellow corn.

*Mixed corn.*—Corn of various colors not coming within the limits for color as provided in the definitions of white corn and yellow corn. White capped yellow kernels shall be classified as mixed corn.

*Foreign material and cracked corn.*—Kernels and pieces of kernels of corn and all matter, other than corn, which will pass through a metal sieve perforated with round holes fourteen sixty-fourths of an inch in diameter, and all foreign material remaining on the sieve after the sample of the corn involved has been screened.

*Heat damaged and mahogany kernels.*—Kernels of corn which have been discolored as a result of heating caused by fermentation or as a result of fire.

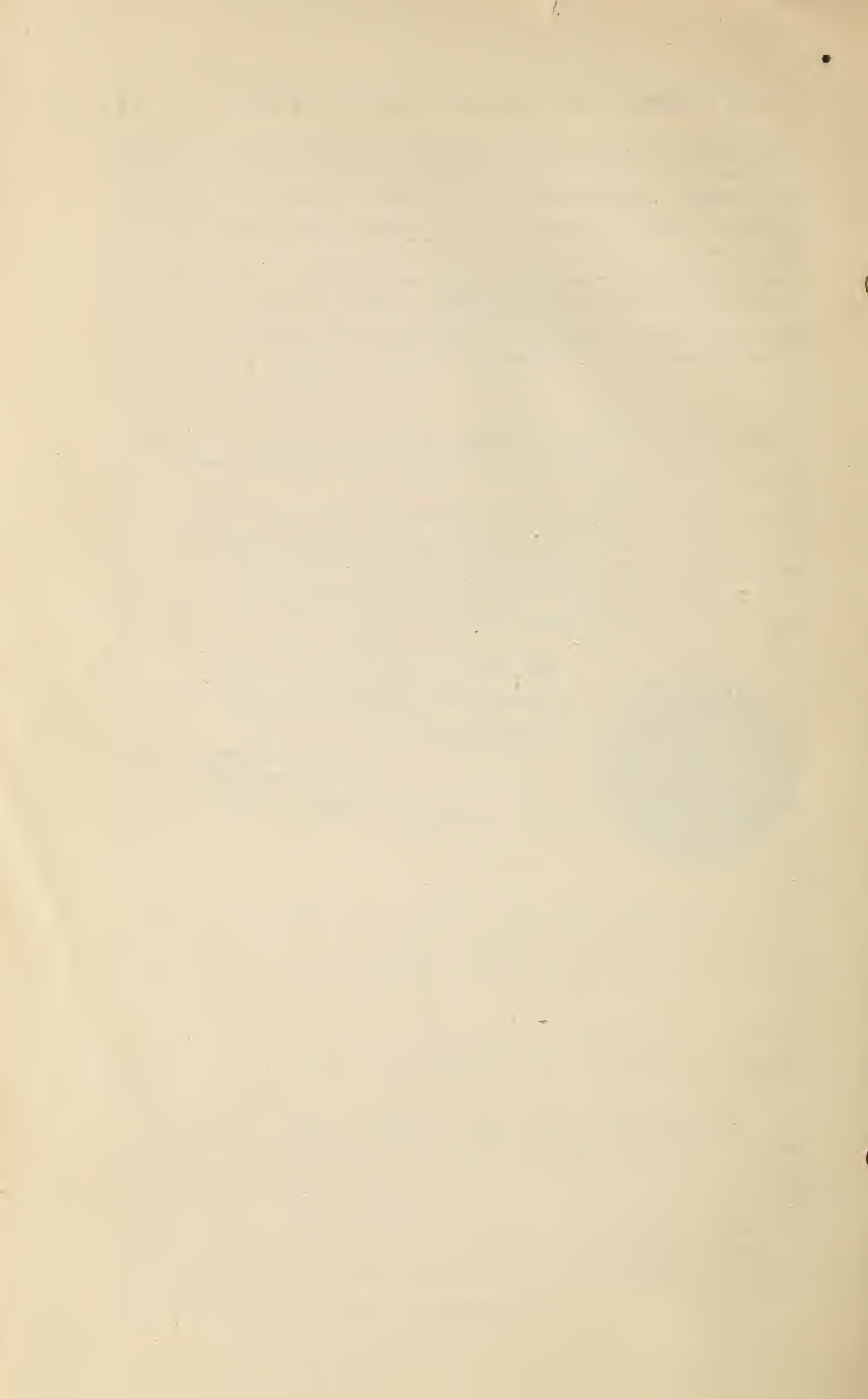
*Per centum.*—In case of foreign material and cracked corn, damaged corn, and heat damaged and mahogany kernels, is the percentage ascertained by weight.

*Per centum of moisture.*—The percentage of moisture contained in corn (maize), which shall be equivalent to that ascertained by the moisture tester and the method of use thereof described in Circular No. 72, and supplement thereto, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, accompanying this order.



Witness my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture this first day of September, 1916.

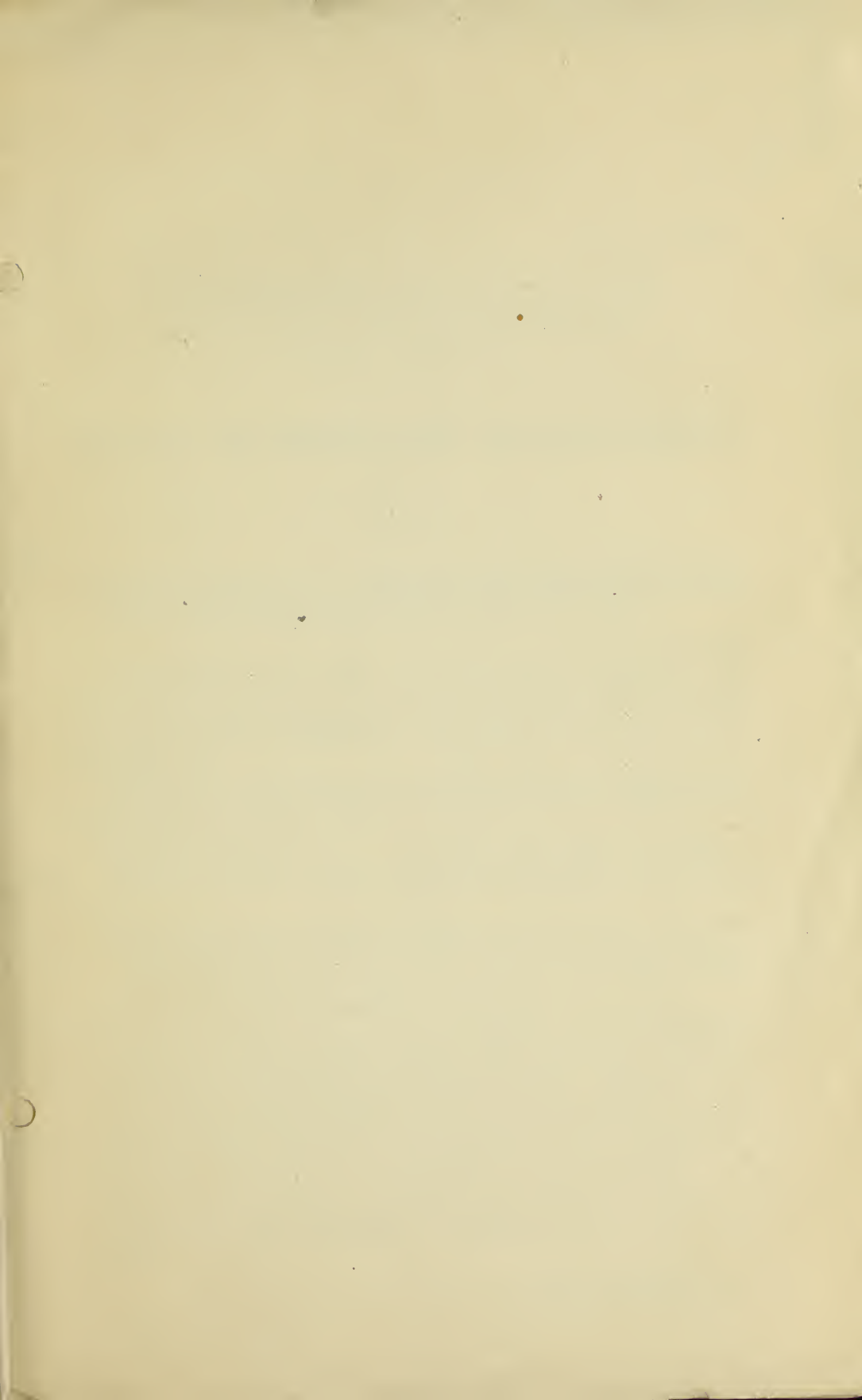
D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*















U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
OFFICE OF MARKETS AND RURAL ORGANIZATION.

CHARLES J. BRAND, CHIEF.

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**SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.**

No. 12.

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**NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON PROPOSED RULES AND REGULATIONS  
OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE UNDER THE UNITED  
STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT OF AUGUST 11, 1916.**

Commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of October 27 final hearings will be held in room 555 of the Munsey Building, in the city of Washington, upon proposed rules and regulations to be issued by the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States grain-standards act.

Preliminary to the final hearing at Washington, hearings presided over by the Chief of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, will be held as follows:

October 19, at 9.30 o'clock a. m., McAlpin Hotel, New York City.

October 21, at 9.30 o'clock a. m., St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La.

October 23, at 9.30 o'clock a. m., Baltimore Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

October 24, at 9.30 o'clock a. m., Sherman House, Chicago, Ill.

A draft of the proposed regulations, submitted as a basis for discussion, and a copy of the statute, are annexed.

Producers of grain, merchants, manufacturers, bankers, members of exchanges, warehousemen, carriers, and other persons interested are invited to be present at any of these hearings. Opportunity for oral discussion will be afforded to as many as practicable. Written communications from those not attending will be considered, and should be sent to the Chief of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. It is requested that arguments, suggestions, and criticisms be brief and definite, and refer specifically to particular sections of the regulations.

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
*Washington, D. C.*

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by Part B, known as the United States grain standards Act, of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," approved August 11, 1916 (39 U. S. Statutes at Large, pages 446, 482), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do make, prescribe, publish, and give public notice of the following rules and regulations to be in force and effect on and after December 1, 1916, until amended or superseded by rules and regulations hereafter made by the Secretary of Agriculture, under said Act.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the official seal of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., this fourteenth day of October, nineteen hundred and sixteen.

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

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TENTATIVE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF  
AGRICULTURE UNDER THE UNITED STATES GRAIN STAND-  
ARDS ACT OF AUGUST 11, 1916.

Regulation 1. Definitions.

SECTION 1. Words used in these regulations in the singular form shall be deemed to import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of these regulations the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean—

*Paragraph 1. THE ACT.*—Part B, known as the United States grain standards Act, of an Act of Congress entitled "An Act Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes," approved August 11, 1916 (39 U. S. Statutes at Large, pages 446, 482).

*Paragraph 2. LICENSED INSPECTOR.*—Any person licensed by the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect and grade grain and to certificate the grade thereof for shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign

commerce under the Act and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder.

*Paragraph 3. LICENSE.*—A license issued by the Secretary of Agriculture to any person to inspect and grade grain and to certificate the grade thereof.

*Paragraph 4. DIVISION.*—A defined portion of the United States, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture for the purposes of the administration of the Act.

*Paragraph 5. DISTRICT.*—A defined portion of a division, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture for the purposes of the administration of the Act.

*Paragraph 6. GRAIN SUPERVISOR.*—An officer or agent of the Department of Agriculture designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, whose duties include the supervision of the inspection and grading of grain, and of the certification of grade thereof, in accordance with the Act and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder.

*Paragraph 7. OFFICE OF FEDERAL GRAIN SUPERVISION.*—The place designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, from time to time, as the headquarters of a district, under the charge of a grain supervisor.

*Paragraph 8. APPEAL.*—An appeal taken pursuant to section 6 of the Act from the inspection and grading of any grain for which standards have been fixed and established under the Act which has been sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale, or which has been shipped or delivered for shipment, in interstate or foreign commerce.

*Paragraph 9. DISPUTE.*—A dispute between the parties to the transaction, as to the grade of any grain for which standards have been fixed and established under the Act, sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by any of the grades fixed therefor in the official grain standards of the United States, which is shipped in interstate or foreign commerce without inspection under the Act, from a place at which there is no licensed inspector to a place at which there is no licensed inspector.

*Paragraph 10. PARTY.*—A person interested in a transaction involved in an appeal or a dispute.



*Paragraph 11. APPELLANT.*—A party taking an appeal to the Secretary of Agriculture.

*Paragraph 12. COMPLAINANT.*—A party referring a dispute to the Secretary of Agriculture.

*Paragraph 13. RESPONDENT.*—A party to an appeal or a dispute adverse to the appellant or the complainant.

*Paragraph 14. IN INTERSTATE OR FOREIGN COMMERCE.*—From any State, Territory, or District to or through any other State, Territory, or District, or to or through any foreign country, or within any Territory or District.

*Paragraph 15. STATE GRAIN INSPECTOR.*—A person duly authorized and employed to inspect and grade grain under the laws of a State having a State grain-inspection department established by the laws of such State.

#### Regulation 2. Licensed Inspectors.

SECTION 1. *Paragraph 1.* Applications for licenses shall be made to the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., upon forms furnished by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., or by any grain supervisor.

*Paragraph 2.* Each such application shall be written in English, shall be signed by the applicant, and shall state the kind of grain for which a license is sought.

*Paragraph 3.* In case the applicant is a person duly authorized and employed to inspect and grade the kind of grain for which the license is sought, under the laws of a State which has or which may hereafter have a State grain inspection department established by the law of such State, the application shall contain or be accompanied by satisfactory evidence thereof; a statement whether the applicant will or will not, during the term of the license sought, be interested financially or otherwise, directly or indirectly, in any grain elevator or warehouse or in the merchandising of grain, or in the employment of any person or corporation owning or operating any grain elevator or warehouse; a statement of the point or points where he expects to perform services as a



licensed inspector; and such other information as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem necessary.

*Paragraph 4.* In case the applicant is not a person mentioned in paragraph 3, his application shall contain or be accompanied by (a) satisfactory evidence that he has passed his twenty-first birthday and has had at least one year's experience as an inspector, or the equivalent of such experience in the actual determination of grade, of grain of the kind for which a license is sought; (b) a statement whether he will or will not, during the term of the license sought, be interested, financially or otherwise, directly or indirectly, in any grain elevator or warehouse, or in the merchandising of grain, or in the employment of any person or corporation owning or operating any grain elevator or warehouse; (c) a schedule of the fees which it is expected will be charged for his services as a licensed inspector; (d) satisfactory evidence that he will be provided with the necessary means or facilities for inspecting and grading grain of the kind for which a license is sought; (e) a statement of the point or points where he expects to perform services as a licensed inspector; (f) such other information as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem necessary.

SEC. 2. Each applicant for a license other than a person mentioned in paragraph 3 of section 1 of this regulation, whose application complies with the requirements of paragraphs 1, 2, and 4 of section 1 of this regulation, shall be examined for the purpose of determining his competency at such time and place and in such manner as the Department of Agriculture may require, except that when the applicant has been regularly engaged as an inspector in the actual inspection and grading of grain, of the kind for which a license is sought, for five or more years next preceding the date of his application, such examination may, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, be omitted.

SEC. 3. Each license issued by the Secretary of Agriculture shall be in the following form:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT.

LICENSE TO INSPECT AND GRADE GRAIN.

Number -----.

-----, of -----,  
is hereby licensed to inspect and grade -----  
in accordance with the official grain standards of the United  
States, and to certificate the grade thereof, for shipment or de-  
livery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, under  
the United States grain standards Act, approved August 11, 1916  
(39 United States Statutes at Large, page 482), and the rules and  
regulations prescribed thereunder.

This license is subject to suspension or revocation as provided  
in said Act and rules and regulations.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the  
official seal of the Department of Agriculture at Washington,  
D. C., this ----- day of -----, 191---.

[SEAL.]

-----,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

Countersigned:

-----,  
*Chief, Office of Markets and Rural Organization.*

SEC. 4. Each licensed inspector shall designate a place,  
which shall be accessible to all persons interested and  
approved by the Department of Agriculture, where he  
shall keep conspicuously posted the license issued to him  
by the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 5. Each licensed inspector shall be supplied by  
the Department of Agriculture with an identification  
card in the following form:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT.

IDENTIFICATION CARD.

License No. -----, 191---.

----- of -----  
has been duly licensed to inspect and grade-----.

under the United States grain standards Act, approved August 11, 1916 (39 U. S. Stat. at L., 482), and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder.

D. F. HOUSTON (facsimile),  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*

Countersigned:

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*Chief, Office of Markets and Rural Organization.*

SEC. 6. Each licensed inspector whose license remains unsuspended and revoked shall, without discrimination, as soon as practicable, and upon reasonable terms, inspect and grade any grain of the kind mentioned in his license, the inspection and grading of which is required under the Act, if such grain be offered for such inspection and grading in the daytime during customary business hours, under conditions which permit the taking of a representative sample or samples and the determination of the true grade of the grain involved.

SEC. 7. Each certificate of inspection and grade issued by a licensed inspector for grain inspected and graded by him under the Act shall be upon a sheet of durable paper 8½ inches long and 5 inches wide, and the form thereof shall be subject to the approval of the Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 8. In case a licensed inspector shall inspect and grade any grain under time, weather, or other conditions which are unfavorable, he shall state what such conditions are on the certificate of inspection and grade issued by him.

SEC. 9. Each licensed inspector shall immediately inform the supervisor of his district of any change in the point or points where he performs service as a licensed inspector, and, except in case of State grain inspectors, of any change in the schedule of fees for services performed by him as a licensed inspector or in the nature of his duties.

SEC. 10. *Paragraph 1.* Each licensed inspector shall, as soon as possible after inspecting and grading any grain and not later than the opening of customary busi-

ness hours on the next following business day, post at the place mentioned in section 4 a statement as to each lot or quantity of grain inspected and graded by him, showing the date of inspection and grading, the date and time of such posting, the kind of grain, the name of the person interested in the grain for whom the service was performed, and the name of such licensed inspector, and identifying the location and container of such grain by the initial and number of the car, the name or designation of the boat, barge, or other vessel, elevator or warehouse, the number or other designation of the hold or bin, and the name of the carrier, or otherwise as the case may require.

*Paragraph 2.* A copy of the statement mentioned in paragraph 1 of this section shall be immediately transmitted to the grain supervisor in charge of the district in which the inspection was made.

SEC. 11. Each licensed inspector shall keep complete and correct records of all grain inspected and graded by him, which shall be open for inspection and examination by the grain supervisor of his district or by any person designated by the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose, and shall, not later than the 15th day of each month, make a report to the Secretary of Agriculture through the grain supervisor of his district, on forms furnished by such supervisor, containing, separately for each lot or quantity of grain inspected and graded by such licensed inspector during the next preceding calendar month, (a) the place of inspection, (b) the date of inspection, (c) the name of the elevator or warehouse, if any, to which the grain was delivered, or from which it was shipped, (d) the kind of grain, (e) the quantity of each kind, (f) the grade thereof, (g) the charge made for the service rendered, (h) such other information as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem necessary, and (i) the signature of the licensed inspector making the report.



SEC. 12. Each licensed inspector shall immediately furnish the grain supervisor of his district any information which may come to the knowledge of such licensed inspector tending to show that any provision of the Act or of the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder has been violated by any person subject thereto.

SEC. 13. Before the license of a licensed inspector is suspended or revoked except when, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, such license is suspended pending investigation, the licensed inspector involved shall be furnished by the Secretary of Agriculture with a written statement specifying the charges against him and shall be allowed a reasonable time within which he personally may answer the same in writing and submit affidavits and other proper evidence. If requested by such licensed inspector, within the time allowed for answering, an oral hearing, of which reasonable notice shall be given, shall be held at a time and place and before an officer or officers or an agent or agents of the Department of Agriculture designated by the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose. A copy of the statement specifying the charges, the answer thereto, copies of all notices given, and all evidence heard, shall be made a part of the records of the Department of Agriculture and, together with the recommendation of such officer or agent, shall be transmitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for his consideration.

SEC. 14. In case the license of a licensed inspector is suspended or revoked by the Secretary of Agriculture, such license, together with the licensed inspector's card of identification, shall be returned to the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 15. At the expiration of any period or periods of suspension of the license of a licensed inspector, unless in the meantime such license shall have been revoked, it shall be returned with the card of identification to the licensed inspector to whom it was originally issued, and shall be posted as prescribed in section 4.

SEC. 16. No certificate of grade shall be issued, unless the inspection is based on samples which are correct and representative.

Regulation 3. Appeals.

SECTION 1. An appeal shall be taken to the Secretary of Agriculture by filing in the Office of Federal Grain Supervision, in the district in which the inspection appealed from was made, a complaint in conformity with section 4 or a stipulation in conformity with section 5 of this regulation. A complaint or stipulation may be filed in writing or by telegraph.

SEC. 2. An appeal shall be taken (*a*) before the grain leaves the place where the inspection appealed from was made, (*b*) before the identity of the grain has been lost, and (*c*) as promptly as possible after the posting of the notice of inspection of the grain involved, as required by section 10 of regulation 2, but in no event later than the expiration of 48 hours, exclusive of non-business days.

SEC. 3. Any party desiring to take an appeal may, in advance of the filing thereof, transmit to the proper Office of Federal Grain Supervision by telegraph, telephone, or otherwise such information as may be necessary to enable a grain supervisor in such office to proceed to the examination of the grain involved.

SEC. 4. A complaint, signed by the complainant or his agent, and dated, shall state:

(*a*) The names and the post-office addresses of the parties and of their agents, if any, representing them in the transaction;

(*b*) The point at which the inspection appealed from was made, and the date thereof;

(*c*) Whether the grain involved was sold, offered for sale, consigned for sale, shipped, or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, and the points of origin and destination of such grain;

(*d*) The kind of grain, and the grade given to it by the licensed inspector from whose determination the appeal is taken;

(e) The location of the grain, showing, as the case may be, the name of the carrier, car initial and number, name or other designation of vessel, barge, elevator, or warehouse, number or other designation of the hold or bin, or designation of wagon or other container;

(f) Whether the parties have agreed on samples to be submitted to the Office of Federal Grain Supervision;

(g) Any other material facts.

SEC. 5. A stipulation, signed by the parties or by their agents and dated, shall state all the facts required by section 4 to be stated in a complaint.

SEC. 6. An answer replying to the statements made in the complaint may be filed by a respondent within 24 hours, exclusive of non-business days, after service of the complaint. An answer shall be signed by the respondent or his agent and dated. Each statement in the complaint, except as to the grade of the grain, shall be deemed to be admitted unless controverted in an answer duly filed.

SEC. 7. Upon written, telegraphic, or telephonic application, showing good cause, the grain supervisor in charge of the Office of Federal Grain Supervision may extend the time for the filing of a complaint, stipulation, or answer. Such application, if made by telephone, shall be followed immediately by the filing of a written confirmation thereof.

SEC. 8. Any party may, in the discretion of the grain supervisor before whom the appeal is heard, file statements of material facts supplemental to a complaint, stipulation, or answer.

SEC. 9. Each complaint, stipulation, answer, statement, or other paper, and sample shall be deemed filed in an Office of Federal Grain Supervision when delivered thereto. If the post-office address of the respondent or his agent representing him in the transaction be more than 50 miles and not more than 300 miles from the Office of Federal Grain Supervision in which such appeal is filed, one day; if more than 300 and not more than 600



miles, two days; if more than 600 and not more than 1,000 miles, three days; if more than 1,000 and not more than 1,400 miles, four days; if more than 1,400 and not more than 1,800 miles, five days; if more than 1,800 and not more than 2,500 miles, six days; and if more than 2,500 miles, seven days, in addition to the time hereinbefore prescribed, shall be allowed for the filing of an answer by delivery of the same at an Office of Federal Grain Supervision. The distance shall be determined in accordance with United States parcel-post maps.

SEC. 10. The official of the Department of Agriculture receiving any complaint, stipulation, answer, statement, or other paper or sample offered for filing shall note thereon, or on a record kept by him for the purpose, the place, date, and hour of its receipt.

SEC. 11. A copy of each complaint, answer, paper, or other statement filed by any party shall be served upon all other parties, if any.

SEC. 12. Service of any complaint, answer, statement, order, notice, grade memorandum, findings, or other paper may be made either personally or by mail. Personal service thereof shall be made by delivering a copy to a party or his authorized agent, or by leaving it with any person in charge of his business office. Service thereof by mail shall be deemed made at the end of one day from the time of mailing a copy, postage prepaid, addressed to a party at his business address, when the place to which it is addressed is not more than 50 miles from the place of mailing; at the end of two days when the place to which it is addressed is more than 50 and not more than 300 miles from the place of mailing; at the end of three days when the place to which it is addressed is more than 300 and not more than 600 miles from the place of mailing; at the end of four days when the place to which it is addressed is more than 600 and not more than 1,000 miles from the place of mailing; at the end of five days when the place to which it is addressed is more than



1,000 and not more than 1,400 miles from the place of mailing; at the end of six days when the place to which it is addressed is more than 1,400 and not more than 1,800 miles from the place of mailing; at the end of seven days when the place to which it is addressed is more than 1,800 and not more than 2,500 miles from the place of mailing; and at the end of eight days when the place to which it is addressed is more than 2,500 miles from the place of mailing, the prescribed distances to be determined in accordance with the United States parcel-post maps.

SEC. 13. Any person may file with the grain supervisor in charge of any district a notice of the name and address of an agent within such district upon whom copies of any complaint, answer, statement, order, notice, grade memorandum, findings, or other paper may be served in appeals to which such person is a party from inspections made at points in such district. When any party has appeared by agent, service upon such agent shall be sufficient service upon the party. The grain supervisor in charge of any district may require proof of authority of agents. When such notice or proof is filed the authority shall be deemed to continue until revoked by a written instrument filed with the supervisor.

SEC. 14. When any complaint, answer, paper, or other statement offered for filing by a party in any Office of Federal Grain Supervision is not accompanied by a showing or written acknowledgment that it has been served as prescribed in this regulation it shall be filed in duplicate and a copy thereof shall be served upon the adverse party by the official with whom filed.

SEC. 15. The grain supervisor in charge of an Office of Federal Grain Supervision may dismiss any appeal filed therein without a determination if it appear that the Secretary of Agriculture is without jurisdiction to make a determination therein in accordance with the Act, or that sufficient evidence is not available upon which to determine the true grade of the grain involved, or that

the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act have not been complied with in taking the appeal. Any complaint, stipulation, answer, statement, or other paper filed by any party may be stricken from the files if it fail to comply with this regulation.

SEC. 16. If no request for an oral hearing be made in the complaint, stipulation, or answer, such hearing shall be deemed waived by the party or parties; but the grain supervisor or other employee of the Department of Agriculture designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, by whom an appeal is heard, may order an oral hearing at any time in his discretion.

SEC. 17. Whenever an appeal is set for oral hearing, notice of the time and place thereof shall be served a reasonable time in advance upon the parties or their authorized agents in person or by mail or by telegraph.

SEC. 18. When a hearing at which oral evidence may be submitted by the parties is granted or ordered it shall be held before the grain supervisor or other employee of the Department of Agriculture designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, by whom the appeal is heard.

SEC. 19. The testimony of witnesses at an oral hearing shall be upon oath or affirmation, administered by the grain supervisor or other person before whom the hearing is held, when required by him.

SEC. 20. No appeal shall be determined except upon the basis of a representative sample or samples of the grain involved. Such samples may be agreed upon by the parties or drawn by an employee of the Department of Agriculture authorized for the purpose.

SEC. 21. Such sample or samples, if agreed upon by the parties shall be filed at the place and within the time prescribed for the filing of the complaint or stipulation. Additional samples may be drawn, if necessary, by, or under the direction of, the supervisor before whom the appeal is heard.

SEC. 22. If samples be not agreed upon by the parties and filed as prescribed in section 21 of this regulation, a

representative sample or samples of each lot or parcel of the grain involved shall be drawn by the grain supervisor before whom the appeal is heard, or, under his direction, by an employee of the Department of Agriculture authorized for the purpose, and the appellant shall have the grain made accessible and placed under such conditions as to permit the taking of a representative sample.

SEC. 23. No sample shall be deemed to be representative unless it comply with the following requirements:

1. It shall be at least two quarts in size, of which approximately one and one-eighth pints shall be inclosed in an air-tight container and the remainder in a cloth sack.

2. In case of bulk grain in a carload lot or in a wagon, at least five probes, and as many more as may be necessary, in the discretion of the sampler, shall be drawn from the grain in different parts of the car or wagon, as the case may be.

3. In case of bulk grain in a canal boat, barge, ship, or other vessel, at least five probes, and as many more as may be necessary, in the discretion of the sampler, shall be taken from the grain at different points through each hatch or opening in the deck.

4. In the case of grain in sacks, samples shall be drawn from at least 10 per cent of the total number of sacks selected at random from the entire lot, except that if the grade of each individual sack be in question a sample shall be drawn from each sack.

5. The grain drawn from the different portions of a lot or parcel shall be thoroughly mixed, and such mixture, or a typical portion thereof, otherwise complying with these regulations, shall constitute a sample of the entire lot or parcel.

6. In case any portion, as much as  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per centum of a lot or parcel of grain is excessively wet, sour, musty, heated, heating, fire burnt, infested with live weevils, or otherwise of distinctly low quality, a sample drawn from such



portion, otherwise complying with this regulation, shall constitute a sample of the entire lot or parcel.

7. In case a lot or parcel of grain has been so loaded or handled as fraudulently to conceal evidently inferior grain, a sample of such inferior grain, otherwise complying with this regulation, shall constitute a sample of the entire lot or parcel.

SEC. 24. Samples of grain involved in an appeal shall be delivered in person, or transmitted by express or parcel post, to the Office of Federal Grain Supervision to which the appeal is taken.

SEC. 25. If samples be agreed upon by the parties they shall transmit and file therewith a written agreement signed by them in the following form:

We agree that the accompanying sample taken from a certain lot or parcel of grain described and identified as follows-----

-----  
is a representative sample of such lot or parcel, involved in an appeal taken to the Office of Federal Grain Supervision at -----, on -----, 191--.

This sample was taken by ----- at  
(Name of sampler.)

-----  
(Place.) (In accordance with the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the U. S. grain standards Act.)

or ----- (state manner in which sample was drawn), and has (or has not) been approved by the licensed inspector from whose inspection and grading the appeal is taken.

Place -----

Date -----

-----  
(Signatures.)

Approved: -----

-----  
*Inspector.*

In case it be practicable, the licensed inspector from whose inspection and grading the appeal is taken should be procured to indorse on the agreement a statement as to whether the sample is or is not representative.

SEC. 26. Samples of grain submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture, or such portions thereof as have not been



used in determining the grade, may, after the expiration of one month, be used for the purposes of the Department of Agriculture, and condemned and disposed of in accordance with the property regulations of the Department of Agriculture, and the proceeds, if any, covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts, or may at any time, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, be returned to the party by whom they were submitted, or his agent, at his expense.

SEC. 27. Any grain supervisor before whom an appeal is heard may require the production and submission in evidence by any party to such appeal of all books, papers, and documents in his custody, or under his control, evidencing or relating to the transaction, the grain, or other matter, involved in or relevant to the appeal.

SEC. 28. When an appeal is taken the sample or samples of the grain involved shall be examined as soon as possible, such tests shall be applied as are necessary, the papers and all other evidence shall be carefully considered, and, except as provided in section 15 of this regulation, a grade memorandum shall be issued by the grain supervisor hearing the appeal, showing the grade assigned by him to such grain, which shall be the final grade memorandum, unless superseded as provided in this regulation.

SEC. 29. Any party may within 24 hours, exclusive of non-business days, after issuance of any grade memorandum file with the grain supervisor issuing the same a statement objecting to the grade shown.

SEC. 30. If such objection be filed within the prescribed time, the sample or samples of the grain involved, the papers, and all other evidence shall be immediately submitted to a board of grain supervisors, which shall make such examination and apply such tests as may be necessary to determine the grade of the grain. The submission shall be to the board in the place in which the appeal was first heard or, if there be no board in that place, then to the nearest board of three members. In

case the members of a board of two agree, they shall, except as provided in section 15 of this regulation, issue a grade memorandum showing the grade assigned by them to the grain, which memorandum shall supersede the grade memorandum previously issued for such grain and shall be the final grade memorandum issued. In case the members of a board of two disagree, they shall immediately submit the sample or samples of grain, the papers, and all other evidence to the nearest board of three members, which shall make such examination and apply such tests as may be necessary to determine the grade of such grain, and shall, except as provided in section 15 of this regulation, issue a grade memorandum showing the grade assigned by them to the grain, which memorandum shall supersede the grade memorandum previously issued for such grain and shall be the final grade memorandum issued. The action of a majority of the members of a board of three shall constitute the action of the board.

SEC. 31. After the final grade memorandum has been issued and the parties in interest have had opportunity to be heard under this regulation, the grain supervisor or board issuing the final grade memorandum shall prepare the proposed findings of the Secretary of Agriculture, which shall be in writing, in a form approved by him and transmitted to him.

SEC. 32. A copy of each notice, order, grade memorandum, and findings shall be served upon each party.

#### Regulation 4. Disputes.

SECTION 1. A dispute shall be referred to the Secretary of Agriculture by filing in the Office of Federal Grain Supervision in the district where the grain is then located, either a complaint in conformity with section 3 or a stipulation in conformity with section 5 of this regulation. A complaint or stipulation may be filed in writing or by telegraph.

SEC. 2. A dispute shall be referred to the Secretary of Agriculture as promptly as possible and not later than the expiration of 48 hours, excluding non-business days, after the grain involved becomes subject to the examination of the party receiving the same.

SEC. 3. Any party desiring to refer a dispute to the Secretary of Agriculture may in advance transmit to the proper Office of Federal Grain Supervision by telegraph, telephone, or otherwise such information as may be necessary to enable a grain supervisor in such office to proceed to the examination of the grain involved.

SEC. 4. A complaint signed by the complainant or his agent and dated shall state:

(a) The names and the post-office addresses of the parties and of their agents, if any, representing them in the transaction;

(b) That there is a dispute between the parties as to the grade of the grain involved;

(c) The respective interests of the complainant and the respondent in the transaction;

(d) Whether the grain involved was sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by any of the grades fixed therefor in the official grain standards of the United States, and shipped in interstate or foreign commerce without inspection from a place at which there is no licensed inspector to a place at which there is no licensed inspector, and the points of origin and destination;

(e) The time when the grain became subject to the examination of the party receiving the same;

(f) The kind of grain and the respective claims of the parties as to the grade thereof;

(g) The location of the grain, showing, as the case may be, the name of the carrier, car initial and number, name or other designation of vessel, barge, elevator, or warehouse, number or other designation of hold or bin, or designation of wagon or other container;



(h) Whether the parties have agreed on samples to be submitted to the Office of Federal Grain Supervision;

(i) Any other material fact.

SEC. 5. A stipulation signed by the parties or by their agents and dated shall state all the facts required by section 4 to be stated in a complaint.

SEC. 6. An answer replying to the statements made in a complaint may be filed by a respondent within 24 hours, exclusive of non-business days, after service of the complaint. An answer shall be signed by the respondent or his agent and dated. Each statement in the complaint, except as to the grade of the grain, shall be deemed to be admitted unless controverted in an answer duly filed.

SEC. 7. Upon written, telegraphic, or telephone application showing good cause, the grain supervisor in charge of the Office of Federal Grain Supervision may extend the time for the filing of a complaint, stipulation, or answer. Such application if made by telephone shall be followed immediately by the filing of a written confirmation thereof.

SEC. 8. Any party may, in the discretion of the grain supervisor before whom the dispute is heard, file statements of material facts supplemental to the complaint, stipulation, or answer.

SEC. 9. Each complaint, stipulation, answer, statement, or other paper, and sample shall be deemed filed in an Office of Federal Grain Supervision when delivered thereto. If the post-office address of the respondent or his agent representing him in the transaction be more than 50 and not more than 300 miles from the Office of Federal Grain Supervision in which the complaint is filed, 1 day; if more than 300 and not more than 600 miles, 2 days; if more than 600 and not more than 1,000 miles, 3 days; if more than 1,000 and not more than 1,400 miles, 4 days; if more than 1,400 and not more than 1,800 miles, 5 days; if more than 1,800 and not more than 2,500 miles, 6 days; and if more than 2,500 miles, 7 days, in addition to the time hereinbefore prescribed shall be al-



lowed for the filing of an answer by delivery of the same at an Office of Federal Grain Supervision. The distances shall be determined in accordance with United States parcel post maps.

SEC. 10. The official of the Department of Agriculture receiving any complaint, stipulation, answer, statement, or other paper, or sample offered for filing, shall note thereon, or on a record kept by him for the purpose, the place, date, and hour of its receipt.

SEC. 11. A copy of each complaint, answer, paper, or other statement filed by any party shall be served upon the other party.

SEC. 12. Service of any complaint, answer, statement, order, notice, grade memorandum, findings, or other paper may be made either personally or by mail. Personal service thereof shall be made by delivering a copy to a party or his authorized agent, or by leaving it with any person in charge of his business office. Service thereof by mail shall be deemed made at the end of one day from the time of mailing a copy, postage prepaid, addressed to the party at his post-office address, when the place to which it is addressed is more than 50 and not more than 300 miles from the place of mailing; at the end of three days when the place to which it is addressed is more than 300 and not more than 600 miles from the place of mailing; at the end of four days when the place to which it is addressed is more than 600 and not more than 1,000 miles from the place of mailing; at the end of five days when the place to which it is addressed is more than 1,000 and not more than 1,400 miles from the place of mailing; at the end of six days when the place to which it is addressed is more than 1,400 and not more than 1,800 miles from the place of mailing; at the end of seven days when the place to which it is addressed is more than 1,800 and not more than 2,500 miles from the place of mailing; and at the end of eight days when the place to which it is addressed is more than 2,500 miles from the

place of mailing; the prescribed distances to be determined in accordance with United States parcel-post maps.

SEC. 13. Any person may file with the grain supervisor in charge of any district a notice of the name and address of an agent within such district upon whom copies of any complaint, answer, statement, order, notice, grade memorandum, findings, or other paper, may be served in disputes to which such person is a party, involving grain located in such district. When any party has appeared by agent, service upon such agent shall be sufficient service upon the party. The grain supervisor in charge of any district may require proof of authority of agents. When such notice or proof is filed, the authority shall be deemed to continue until revoked by a written instrument filed with the grain supervisor.

SEC. 14. When any complaint, answer, paper, or other statement offered for filing by a party in any Office of Federal Grain Supervision is not accompanied by a showing or written acknowledgment that it has been served as prescribed in this regulation, it shall be filed in duplicate and a copy thereof shall be served upon the adverse party by the official with whom filed.

SEC. 15. The grain supervisor in charge of an Office of Federal Grain Supervision may dismiss any dispute filed therein without determination if it appear that the Secretary of Agriculture is without jurisdiction to make a determination therein in accordance with the Act or that sufficient evidence is not available upon which to enable him to determine the true grade of the grain involved, or that the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act have not been complied with in referring the dispute to the Secretary of Agriculture. Any complaint, stipulation, answer, statement, or other paper filed by any party may be stricken from the files for failure to comply with this regulation.

SEC. 16. If no request for an oral hearing be made in the complaint, stipulation, or answer, such oral hearing shall be deemed waived by the party or parties, but the grain supervisor or other employee of the Department of Agriculture designated by the Secretary of Agriculture before whom an appeal is heard may order an oral hearing at any time in his discretion.

SEC. 17. Whenever a dispute is set for oral hearing, notice of the time and place thereof shall be served a

reasonable time in advance upon the parties or their authorized agents, in person or by mail or by telegraph.

Sec. 18. When a hearing at which oral evidence may be submitted by the parties is granted or ordered, it shall be held before the grain supervisor, or other employee of the Department of Agriculture designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, before whom the dispute is heard.

Sec. 19. The testimony of witnesses at an oral hearing shall be upon oath or affirmation, administered by the grain supervisor or other person before whom the hearing is held when required by him.

Sec. 20. No dispute shall be determined except upon the basis of a representative sample or samples of the grain involved. Such samples may be agreed upon by the parties or drawn by an employee of the Department of Agriculture authorized for the purpose.

Sec. 21. Such sample or samples, if agreed upon by the parties, shall be filed at the place and within the time prescribed for the filing of a complaint or stipulation. Additional samples may be drawn, if necessary, by or under the direction of the grain supervisor before whom the dispute is heard.

Sec. 22. If samples be not agreed upon by the parties and filed as prescribed in section 21 of this regulation, a representative sample or samples of each lot or parcel of the grain involved shall be drawn by the grain supervisor before whom the dispute is heard or under his direction, by an employee of the Department of Agriculture authorized for the purpose, and the complainant shall have the grain made accessible and placed under such conditions as to permit the taking of a representative sample.

Sec. 23. Section 23 of regulation 3 shall apply to samples for the purpose of disputes.

Sec. 24. Samples of grain involved in a dispute shall be delivered in person or transmitted by express or parcel post to the Office of Federal Grain Supervision to which the dispute is referred.

Sec. 25. If samples be agreed upon by the parties, they shall transmit and file therewith a written agreement signed by them in the following form:

We agree that the accompanying sample, taken from a certain lot or parcel of grain described and identified as follows: -----

is a representative sample of such lot or parcel involved in a



dispute referred to the Office of Federal Grain Supervision at \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_. This sample was taken by \_\_\_\_\_ (name of sampler) \_\_\_\_\_ (place) \_\_\_\_\_ (in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States grain-standards Act) or \_\_\_\_\_ (state manner in which sample was drawn).

Place\_\_\_\_\_.

Date\_\_\_\_\_.

(Signatures.) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

SEC. 26. Section 26 of Regulation 3 shall apply to samples filed in disputes.

SEC. 27. Any grain supervisor before whom a dispute is heard may require the production and submission in evidence by any party to such dispute of all books, papers, and documents in his custody or under his control, evidencing or relating to the transaction, the grain, or other matter, involved in or relevant to the dispute.

SEC. 28. When a dispute is referred to the Office of Federal Grain Supervision, the sample or samples of the grain involved shall be examined as soon as possible, such tests shall be applied as are necessary, the papers and all other evidence shall be carefully considered, and, except as provided in section 15 of this regulation, a grade memorandum shall be issued by the grain supervisor hearing the appeal showing the grade assigned by him to such grain, which shall be the final grade memorandum unless superseded as provided in this regulation.

SEC. 29. Any party may within 24 hours, exclusive of non-business days, after issuance of any grade memorandum, file with the grain supervisor issuing the same a statement objecting to the grade shown.

SEC. 30. If such objection be filed within the prescribed time, the sample or samples of the grain involved, the papers, and all other evidence shall be immediately submitted to a board of grain supervisors which shall make such examination and apply such tests as may be necessary to determine the grade of the grain. The submission shall be to the board in the place in which the dispute was first heard or, if there be no board in that place, then to the nearest board of three members. In case the members of a board of two agree, they shall, except as provided in section 15 of this regulation, issue a grade memorandum showing the grade assigned by them to the grain, which memorandum shall supersede



the grade memorandum previously issued for such grain and shall be the final grade memorandum issued. In case the members of a board of two disagree, they shall immediately submit the sample or samples of grain, the papers, and all other evidences to the nearest board of three members, which shall make such examination and apply such tests as may be necessary to determine the grade of such grain and shall, except as provided in section 15 of this regulation, issue a memorandum showing the grade assigned by them to the grain, which memorandum shall supersede the grade memorandum previously issued for such grain and shall be the final grade memorandum issued. The action of a majority of the members of a board of three shall constitute the action of the board.

SEC. 31. After the final grade memorandum has been issued and the parties in interest have had opportunity to be heard under this regulation, the grain supervisor or board issuing the final grade memorandum shall prepare the proposed findings of the Secretary of Agriculture, which shall be in writing, in a form approved by him and transmitted to him.

SEC. 32. A copy of each notice, order, grade memorandum, and findings shall be served upon each party.

#### Regulation 5. Department Fees and Charges.

SECTION 1. Copies, certified by the Secretary of Agriculture, under the official seal of the Department of Agriculture, of his findings in an appeal or a dispute, or of any order made in the course of the determination thereof, shall, upon prepayment of the charges prescribed by section 2 of this regulation, be furnished to any party or person showing to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Agriculture an interest therein or good reason for having the same.

SEC. 2. The charge for furnishing certified copies shall be 25 cents per copy, with an additional 10 cents for each 100 words in excess of 300 contained therein. A majority fraction of 100 shall be estimated as 100.

SEC. 3. *Paragraph 1.* The minimum fee in an appeal or dispute shall be \$1 if it involve the grade of grain in a wagonload or in a sack. In any other appeal or dispute the minimum fee shall be \$3.

When the total fee for determination of the grade of grain involved in any appeal or dispute at the rates specified below in this paragraph would amount to more than the minimum the fee in the appeal or dispute shall be fixed in accordance with the following schedule:

For bulk grain in carload lots, \$3 per car;

For bulk or sacked grain in wagon lots, \$1 per wagon;

For bulk grain other than in carload or wagon lots, \$2 per 1,000 bushels or fraction thereof;

For sacked grain other than in wagon lots, 1 cent per sack.

If samples are drawn by a grain supervisor or other employee of the Department of Agriculture an additional charge shall be made of \$1 for each car, wagon, or thousand bushels, or fraction thereof, of grain sampled, except that in case of sacked grain other than in wagon lots, the additional charge shall be at the rate of 1 cent for three sacks, with a minimum of \$1 for the total number sampled. Such further charges may be made for telegrams, express, parcel post, registry fees, and other items paid or incurred by the Department of Agriculture on account of the appeal or dispute, and for oral hearings, as will reimburse the department; all charges above the minimum, and all of such additional items, to be determined, in each case, by the Secretary of Agriculture.

*Paragraph 2.* The fees so fixed shall, in case of an appeal, be assessed against the appellant, and in case of a dispute against either the complainant or the respondent, or apportioned against both, as the Secretary of Agriculture may find to be just in each case, and set forth in the findings.

*Paragraph 3.* Unless advance deposits have been made at or prior to the filing of any complaint or stipulation there shall be delivered to the grain supervisor before whom the appeal or dispute is heard a certified check or post-office or express money order payable to the order of "Disbursing Clerk, Department of Agriculture," for an amount sufficient to cover the fees, to be determined as follows:

The minimum deposit, in each appeal or dispute, shall be \$5. When the total in any appeal or dispute at the rates specified in paragraph 1 of this section would amount to more than \$5, the deposit shall be at said rates. Additional sums may be required by the grain super-

visor hearing the appeal or dispute when deemed necessary by him as advance deposits.

*Paragraph 4.* Any part of such advance deposit which may remain after payment of the fee assessed shall be returned to the party or parties depositing the same. In case an appeal be sustained, the amount of the fee assessed shall be refunded. If requested by any party, any portion of an advance deposit required to be returned or refunded to said party under this paragraph may be retained to cover fees in future appeals or disputes.

*Paragraph 5.* All fees not covered by advance deposits shall be payable immediately upon service of a copy of the findings of the Secretary of Agriculture, and shall be paid by certified check or post-office or express money order drawn to the order of "Disbursing Clerk, Department of Agriculture," or in cash to the Disbursing Clerk.

*Paragraph 6.* The Disbursing Clerk of the Department of Agriculture shall hold all advance deposits in his custody until fees are assessed and he is furnished by the Office of Markets and Rural Organization with a certificate stating the amount thereof, and against whom assessed, and whether the appeal is sustained, as set forth in the findings or order of the Secretary. In case an appeal is not sustained, and in case of a dispute, all sums assessed as fees against such advance deposits and all sums collected and received by the Disbursing Clerk in payment of fees shall be deposited and covered into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

#### Regulation 6. Reports of Uninspected Grain.

SECTION 1. Whenever any grain, for which standards shall have been fixed and established under the Act, sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by any of the grades fixed therefor in the official grain standards of the United States, is shipped in interstate or foreign commerce without inspection from a place at which there is no inspector licensed under the Act to place at which there is no such inspector, the shipper of such grain shall, within seven days after such shipment, transmit by mail to the Secretary of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., a statement showing (a) the date of shipment, (b) the kind of grain, (c) the quantity thereof, (d) the grade by which it is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale, (e) the origin and destination thereof, (f) the name of



the initial carrier, (g) the car initial and number, or the name or designation of the vessel, boat, barge or vehicle, as the case may be, in which such grain is shipped, and (h) the name of the shipper.

**Regulation 7. Misgrading and Misrepresentation.**

SECTION 1. Hearings under section 5 of the Act shall be held by the Chief of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, or by a grain supervisor, or by some other official or employee of the Department of Agriculture designated for the purpose by the Secretary of Agriculture. Reports of the evidence taken and of the conclusions shall be made in writing by the official holding the hearing.

SEC. 2. Written notice of the time and place of hearing shall be given to the owner or shipper of the grain involved, and to the inspector thereof if the same has been inspected under the Act, such reasonable time in advance as will enable the persons notified, if they so desire, to attend in person, the length of such notice to be determined by the Chief of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization.

SEC. 3. The official conducting the hearing is authorized to administer oaths to the persons notified and to the witnesses offered by them and may adjourn the hearing from time to time.

SEC. 4. Persons notified shall, in advance of the hearing, receive from the official holding the hearing a brief written statement of the charges and shall be afforded opportunity to submit evidence in their own behalf.

SEC. 5. The findings of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be published.

**Regulation 8. Publications.**

SECTION 1. Lists of all licenses issued, suspended, and revoked, all places at which licenses and notices of inspection and grading by licensed inspectors, are required to be posted, and other information, publication of which is made pursuant to the Act and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder, shall be published in Service and Regulatory Announcements of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization and such other media as the Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time designate.



## UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT.

(39 U. S. Statutes at Large, p. 482.)

That this act shall be known by the short title of the "United States grain standards Act." The word "person," wherever used in this Act, shall be construed to import the plural or singular, as the case demands, and shall include individuals, associations, partnerships, and corporations; the words "in interstate or foreign commerce," wherever used in this Act, mean, "from any State, Territory, or District to or through any other State, Territory, or District, or to or through any foreign country, or within any Territory or District." When construing and enforcing the provisions of this Act, the act, omission, or failure of any official, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any association, partnership, or corporation within the scope of his employment or office shall, in every case, also be deemed the act, omission, or failure of such association, partnership, or corporation as well as that of the person.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to investigate the handling, grading, and transportation of grain and to fix and establish as soon as may be after the enactment hereof standards of quality and condition for corn (maize), wheat, rye, oats, barley, flaxseed, and such other grains as in his judgment the usages of the trade may warrant and permit, and the Secretary of Agriculture shall have power to alter or modify such standards whenever the necessities of the trade may require. In promulgating the standards, or any alteration or modification of such standards, the Secretary shall specify the date or dates when the same shall become effective, and shall give public notice, not less than ninety days in advance of such date or dates, by such means as he deems proper.

SEC. 3. That the standards so fixed and established shall be known as the official grain standards of the United States.

SEC. 4. That whenever standards shall have been fixed and established under this Act for any grain no person thereafter shall ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce any such grain which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade unless the grain shall have been inspected and graded by an inspector licensed under this Act and the grade by which it is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale be one of the grades fixed therefor in the official grain standards of the United States: *Provided*, That any person may sell, offer for sale, or consign for sale, ship, or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce any such grain by sample or by type, or under any name, description, or designation which is not false or misleading, and which name, description, or designation does not include in whole or in part the terms of any official grain standard of the United States: *Provided further*, That any such grain sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade may be shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce without inspection at point of shipment by an inspector licensed under this Act, to or through any place at which an inspector licensed under this Act is located, subject to be inspected by a licensed inspector at the place to which shipped or at some convenient point through which shipped for inspection, which inspection shall be under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe, and subject further to the right of appeal from such inspection, as provided in section six of this Act: *And provided further*, That any such grain sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by any of the grades fixed therefor in the official grain standards may, upon compliance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, be shipped in interstate or foreign commerce without inspection from a place at which there is

no inspector licensed under this Act to a place at which there is no such inspector, subject to the right of either party to the transaction to refer any dispute as to the grade of the grain to the Secretary of Agriculture, who may determine the true grade thereof. No person shall in any certificate or in any contract or agreement of sale or agreement to sell by grade, either oral or written, involving, or in any invoice or bill of lading or other shipping document relating to, the shipment or delivery for shipment, in interstate or foreign commerce, of any grain for which standards shall have been fixed and established under this Act, describe, or in any way refer to, any of such grain as being of any grade other than a grade fixed therefor in the official grain standards of the United States.

Sec. 5. That no person, except as permitted in section four, shall represent that any grain shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce is of a grade fixed in the official grain standards other than as shown by a certificate therefor issued in compliance with this Act; and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cause examinations to be made of any grain for which standards shall have been fixed and established under this Act, and which has been certified to conform to any grade fixed therefor in such official grain standards, or which has been shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce. Whenever, after opportunity for hearing is given to the owner or shipper of the grain involved, and to the inspector thereof if the same has been inspected, it is determined by the Secretary that any quantity of grain has been incorrectly certified to conform to a specified grade, or has been sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale under any name, description, or designation which is false or misleading, he may publish his findings.

Sec. 6. That whenever standards shall have been fixed and established under this act for any grain and any quantity of such grain sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale, or which has been shipped, or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce shall have been inspected and a dispute arises as to whether the grade as determined by such inspection of any such grain in fact conforms to the standard of the specified grade, any interested party may, either with or without reinspection, appeal the question to the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cause such investigation to be made and such tests to be applied as he may deem necessary and to determine the true grade: *Provided*, That any appeal from such inspection and grading to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be taken before the grain leaves the place where the inspection appealed from was made and before the identity of the grain has been lost, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe. Whenever an appeal shall be taken or a dispute referred to the Secretary of Agriculture under this Act, he shall charge and assess, and cause to be collected, a reasonable fee, in amount to be fixed by him, which fee, in case of an appeal, shall be refunded if the appeal is sustained. All such fees, not so refunded, shall be deposited and covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. The findings of the Secretary of Agriculture as to grade, signed by him or by such officer or officers, agent or agents, of the Department of Agriculture as he may designate, made after the parties in interest have had opportunity to be heard, shall be accepted in the courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of the true grade of the grain determined by him at the time and place specified in the findings.

Sec. 7. The Secretary of Agriculture may issue a license to any person, upon presentation to him of satisfactory evidence that such person is competent to inspect and grade grain and to certificate the grade thereof for shipment or

delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, under this Act and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder. No person authorized or employed by any State, county, city, town, board of trade, chamber of commerce, corporation, society, partnership, or association to inspect or grade grain shall certify, or otherwise state or indicate in writing, that any grain for shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, which has been inspected or graded by him, or by any person acting under his authority, is of one of the grades of the official grain standards of the United States, unless he holds an unsuspended and unrevoked license issued by the Secretary of Agriculture: *Provided*, That in any State which has, or which may hereafter have a State grain inspection department established by the laws of such State, the Secretary of Agriculture shall issue licenses to the persons duly authorized and employed to inspect and grade grain under the laws of such State. The Secretary of Agriculture may suspend or revoke any license issued by him under this Act whenever, after opportunity for hearing has been given to the licensee, the Secretary shall determine that such licensee is incompetent or has knowingly or carelessly graded grain improperly or by any other standard than is authorized under this Act, or has issued any false certificate of grade, or has accepted any money or other consideration, directly or indirectly, for any neglect or improper performance of duty, or has violated any provision of this Act or of the rules and regulations made hereunder. Pending investigation the Secretary of Agriculture, whenever he deems necessary, may suspend a license temporarily without hearing: *Provided further*, That no person licensed by the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect or grade grain or employed by him in carrying out any of the provisions of this Act shall, during the term of such license or employment, be interested, financially or otherwise, directly or indirectly, in any grain elevator or warehouse, or in the merchandising of grain, nor shall he be in the employment of any person or corporation owning or operating any grain elevator or warehouse.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall require every inspector licensed under this Act to keep complete and correct records of all grain graded and inspected by him, and to make reports to the Secretary of Agriculture, in such forms and at such times as he may require, showing the place of inspection, the date of inspection, the name of the elevator or warehouse, if any, to which the grain was delivered or from which it was shipped, the kind of grain, the quantity of each kind, the grade thereof, and such other information as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem necessary. The Secretary of Agriculture, on each first Tuesday in January and each first Tuesday in July of each year shall make publication of a summary of such facts as are ascertained, showing in as great detail as possible all the facts, including a summary as to the amount and grade of grain delivered to the elevator or warehouse and the amount and grade of grain delivered from such elevator or warehouse, and the estimated amount received on sample or type by such elevator or warehouse, and the estimated amount delivered therefrom on sample or type.

SEC. 8. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall, from time to time, make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the efficient execution of the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 9. That any person who shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of sections 4 or 7 of this Act, or any inspector licensed under this act who shall knowingly inspect or grade improperly any grain which has been shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, or shall knowingly give any false certificate of grade, or shall accept money or other consideration, directly or indirectly, for any neglect or improper performance of duty, and



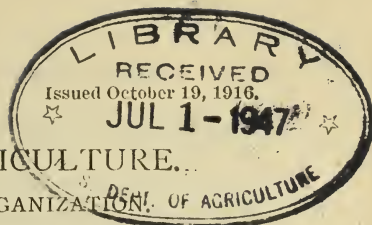
any person who shall improperly influence or attempt to improperly influence any such inspector in the performance of his duty, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000, or be imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

SEC. 10. That every person who forcibly assaults, resists, impedes, or interferes with any officer or employee of the United States Department of Agriculture in the execution of any duties authorized to be performed by this Act or the rules and regulations made hereunder shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$1,000, or be imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

SEC. 11. That if any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this Act shall, for any reason, be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof, directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

SEC. 12. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$250,000, which shall be available until expended, for the expenses of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, including such rent and the employment of such persons and means as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem necessary in the city of Washington and elsewhere.





# U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

OFFICE OF MARKETS AND RURAL ORGANIZATION.

CHARLES J. BRAND, Chief.

## SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

No. 13.<sup>1</sup>

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### OPINIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST REGARDING QUESTIONS ARISING UNDER THE UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT.

#### 1. APPLICABILITY OF OFFICIAL GRAIN STANDARDS FOR SHELLED CORN TO CONTRACTS ENTERED INTO PRIOR TO PROMULGATION THEREOF UNDER THE UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington.

DEAR SIR: Reference is made to your letter of September 5. You refer to the official grain standards of the United States for shelled corn which were promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture on September 1 to become effective December 1, 1916, pursuant to the United States grain standards Act of August 11, 1916 (Public No. 190). You state that prior to the promulgation of the new grades large quantities of corn were placed under contract throughout the country for May, 1917, delivery on the basis of the old grades, and raise the question of the inability to perform such contracts, and the consequent disturbance of the trade.

Section 4 of the Act provides, in part:

That whenever standards shall have been fixed and established under this Act for any grain no person thereafter shall ship or deliver for shipment interstate or foreign commerce any such grain which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade unless the grain shall have been inspected and

<sup>1</sup> Previous numbers in this series which relate to the United States grain standards Act are: Nos. 11 and 12.

graded by an inspector licensed under this Act and the grade by which it is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale be one of the grades fixed therefor in the official grain standards of the United States.

There are two conditions attached by this section to the shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of grain for which standards have been fixed and established under the Act, and which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade: *First*, subject to the exceptions in the provisos to section 4, the grain must be inspected and graded by an inspector licensed under the Act; *Second*, the grade by which it is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale must be one of the grades fixed therefor in the official grain standards of the United States.

The first condition may be complied with at any time prior to shipment, or, when permitted by the provisos, during the course of transit or upon arrival of the grain at destination. The second condition applies to the transaction pursuant to which the shipment is made, and can be complied with only at the time the transaction is entered into. If the shipment and the transaction both take place after the official standards are established, the duty and practicability of complying with both conditions are clear.

However, in the case at hand, different considerations are presented. It is plainly impossible for the parties to an agreement to sell or consign, entered into before there are any official grain standards of the United States, and before there is any opportunity to know what they will be, to specify the grade of the grain involved in accordance with such standards. It would plainly impute to Congress an absurd intention and would give a harmful retroactive effect to the statute, to hold that it prohibits the shipment of grain in interstate or foreign commerce pursuant to an agreement not made according to standards which had not yet been promulgated or become effective, even though such standards are established before the shipment. The language of the Act does not necessarily or reasonably require that such construction be given.

In view of the foregoing considerations, it is the opinion of the Department that section 4 of the Act does not apply to the shipment or delivery for shipment of grain made pursuant to transactions, such as those in question, which were entered into prior to the promulgation or establishment of the official grain standards of the United States, notwithstanding that the standards become effective before the actual shipment or delivery for shipment is made.

You will note, also, that the Act applies to the shipment or delivery for shipment of grain in interstate or foreign commerce only. It does not apply to intrastate transactions. Thus, it would have no legal effect upon contracts for the future delivery of grain entered into on your board of trade which do not require for their fulfillment

the shipment or delivery for shipment of such grain in interstate or foreign commerce.

If the above interpretation be correct, it is believed that no legal obstacle will arise in the fulfillment of the contracts referred to by reason of the establishment of the new standards for shelled corn, effective December 1, 1916.

This opinion is advisory only, and while it expresses the views of the Department on the question involved, it is, of course, not binding on the courts.

Since the receipt of your letter, the question raised therein has been discussed with you informally by officers of this Department in Washington. It is understood that the —— Board of Trade has adopted the new corn standards as a basis for contracts entered into thereon on and after September 1, 1916, and that the practical difficulties which you anticipated in the settlement of contracts made prior to that date on the basis of the old grades will be largely overcome by private adjustment. It is hoped that similar adjustments will be made, if necessary, respecting contracts made on other boards of trade.

Section 2 of the U. S. grain standards Act, after authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish standards for grain, requires him to give not less than 90 days advance public notice of their establishment, or of any alteration or modification thereof. As you doubtless know, the bill as passed by the House of Representatives provided for notice of not less than sixty days of the effective date of the standards. This was changed to 120 days in the Senate, but the conference committee of the two Houses reduced the period to 90 days as finally enacted.

Section 2 also contains a direction that the standards be established "as soon as may be after the enactment" of the statute. Since this Department had all the necessary data on hand to establish standards for shelled corn, it felt that it was its duty, in view of the provision last cited, to put them into effect as soon as practicable.

Experience with the permissive grades for corn established by the Secretary of Agriculture on July 1, 1914, indicated the advisability of making some changes therein. It was thought best to incorporate these modifications in the standards to become effective December 1, 1916, rather than to establish the old standards on that date and at some later date force the trade to adjust itself to the changes. The difference in the intrinsic value of corn of corresponding grades of the two standards is practically negligible. The investigations of the Department indicate that in only a small percentage of cases will the application of the new standards to the same corn result in any difference in grade.

It is the earnest aim of this Department to work in close harmony with, and in the interest of, all branches of the agricultural industry.



It is not its desire unduly or unnecessarily to disturb trade conditions. It is believed that the Department, in promulgating the corn standards to go into effect on December 1, 1916, has acted pursuant to the policy directed by Congress and with due regard, under the circumstances, for the interests of all concerned.

Very truly yours,

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary.*

OCTOBER 10, 1916.

**2. LEGAL WEIGHT PER BUSHEL NOT AFFECTED BY OFFICIAL GRAIN STANDARDS  
OF THE UNITED STATES.**

Correspondence received by the Department of Agriculture indicates that there is some misapprehension regarding the scope of the official grain standards of the United States for shelled corn. The Department of Agriculture has not attempted to fix or change the legal weight per bushel, but there have been prescribed test weights below which no shelled corn shall grade, respectively, No. 1 and No. 2. The following letter to a correspondent of the Department on this subject may be of general interest:

Dear Sir: Replying to your inquiry of the 4th instant, as to why weight per bushel is not included in grade numbers 3, 4, 5 and 6 of white, yellow and mixed corn in the official grain standards of the United States for shelled corn, I would say that the Department's investigations of the subject during the past two years have indicated that a minimum test weight per bushel is in some seasons and under some conditions necessary to insure against the inclusion in grades 1 and 2 of an undue proportion of light, immature or chaffy kernels which would not be excluded by the other requirements of these grades. In the grades below No. 2 the exclusion of light, immature and chaffy kernels is regarded as of much less importance and satisfactorily covered by the other specifications for those grades. No official weights per bushel are established for any grades, the reference to minimum weight in the definitions of grades Nos. 1 and 2 being to test weight per bushel.

Very truly yours,

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary.*

OCTOBER 13, 1916.

**3. REQUIREMENTS FOR INSPECTORS UNDER THE ACT APPLY ONLY TO GRAIN FOR  
WHICH STANDARDS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED AND WHICH IS SHIPPED OR  
DELIVERED FOR SHIPMENT IN INTERSTATE OR FOREIGN COMMERCE.**

DEAR SIR: Your letter of September 4 is received.

You state that you are chief inspector of the ——— Grain Exchange and, as such, inspect the contents of cars on the tracks of the various railroads and the ——— elevator. You ask whether it is



necessary for you to secure a Government license to inspect grain and, if so, whether you are qualified to obtain it under the law.

Section 4 of the United States grain standards Act of August 11, 1916 (Public No. 190), provides in part:

That whenever standards shall have been fixed and established under this Act for any grain no person thereafter shall ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce any such grain which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade unless the grain shall have been inspected and graded by an inspector licensed under this Act and the grade by which it is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale be one of the grades fixed therefor in the official grain standards of the United States.

Section 7 provides in part:

No person authorized or employed by any State, county, city, town, board of trade, chamber of commerce, corporation, society, partnership, or association to inspect or grade grain shall certify, or otherwise state or indicate in writing, that any grain for shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, which has been inspected or graded by him, or by any person acting under his authority, is of one of the grades of the official grain standards of the United States, unless he holds an unsuspended and unrevoked license issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

You will note that the requirements for inspectors under the Act apply only to grains for which standards have been established thereunder and which are shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce. No standards have been established under the Act for any grain except those for shelled corn, which have been promulgated to take effect December 1, 1916. Thus, on and after December 1, 1916, it is believed that it will be necessary for you to hold a license from the Secretary of Agriculture in order to entitle you to inspect and certify or otherwise state or indicate in writing the grade of shelled corn for shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce. The same will be true in like manner with respect to other grains whenever standards therefor are established under the Act.

The qualifications of applicants as inspectors under the Act will be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture from the facts in each individual case. Rules and regulations, including the subject of issuing licenses for the inspection of grain under the Act, are now being prepared and will be published as soon as they are completed. A copy will be sent to you promptly upon their issuance. If you desire to obtain an inspector's license, it is suggested that you file your application therefor in accordance with the requirements that will be set forth in the rules and regulations. In this connection your attention is called to the following provision in section 7 of the Act:

Provided further, That no person licensed by the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect or grade grain or employed by him in carrying out any of the pro-

visions of this Act shall, during the term of such license or employment, be interested, financially or otherwise, directly or indirectly, in any grain elevator or warehouse, or in the merchandising of grain, nor shall he be in the employment of any person or corporation owning or operating any grain elevator or warehouse.

A copy of the United States grain standards Act is enclosed, for your information.

Very truly yours,

D. F. HOUSTON.

*Secretary.*

SEPTEMBER 13, 1916.

#### 4. LICENSING INSPECTORS FOR SHELLED CORN.

The standards of quality and condition for shelled corn which have been promulgated in accordance with the provisions of the U. S. grain standards Act will become effective on December 1, 1916. After that date only persons licensed by the Secretary of Agriculture may be employed to inspect and grade shelled corn and to certificate the grade thereof for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce. It is important that all inspectors who are qualified under the Act to grade shelled corn be licensed before December 1, 1916, and, in advance of the issuance of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act, the following procedure will govern the licensing of such inspectors.

##### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

Applications for license shall be addressed to the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., upon forms furnished by that Office for the purpose.

The forms shall be filled out in English, in the handwriting of the applicant, shall be signed by him, shall contain a statement whether he will or will not during the term of the license sought be interested financially or otherwise, directly or indirectly, in any grain elevator or warehouse, or in the merchandising of grain, or be in the employment of any person or corporation owning or operating any grain elevator or warehouse, and a statement of the point or points where he expects to perform services as a licensed inspector.

##### STATE GRAIN INSPECTORS.

In case the applicant is a person duly authorized and employed to inspect and grade shelled corn, under the laws of any State which has a State Grain Inspection Department established by the laws of such State, his application shall contain or be accompanied by satisfactory evidence thereof, and shall answer all questions included in the form. The Secretary of Agriculture may call for such other information as he may deem necessary. Such persons who desire a license should apply at once to the Office of Markets and Rural

Organization, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Form No. 1, "Application for Grain Inspector's License by State Grain Inspector". Blanks in the certificate of authorization and employment must be properly filled and the certificate signed by the State official having custody of the records showing the authority and employment of the applicant, and authenticated by the official seal, if any, of such officer. Applications should be properly executed and filed with the Office of Markets and Rural Organization at as early a date as possible in order to insure action before December 1, 1916. Upon proper showing in the application, a license will be issued without examination of the applicant.

PERSONS OTHER THAN STATE GRAIN INSPECTORS.

In case the applicant is not a State Grain Inspector, his application shall contain (a) satisfactory evidence that he has passed his twenty-first birthday and has had at least one year's experience as an inspector of shelled corn, or the equivalent of such experience in the actual determination of the grade of shelled corn, (b) a schedule of the fees which it is expected will be charged for his services as a licensed inspector, (c) satisfactory evidence that he will be provided with the necessary means or facilities for inspecting and grading shelled corn, and (d) at least three vouchers from persons engaged in some commercial or investigational phase of the handling, grading or marketing of grain, certifying to the applicant's experience, business connections and general fitness to perform the duties of an inspector, and the names of at least five other persons who are acquainted with the applicant's character and ability, at least three of whom shall be engaged in some commercial or investigational phase of the handling, grading, or marketing of grain. All questions in the form must be answered. The Secretary of Agriculture may call for such other information as he may deem necessary. Persons of this class who desire a license should apply at once to the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for form No. 2, "Application for Grain Inspector's License by Person other than State Grain Inspector." Each such person whose application is satisfactory will be notified to appear at some convenient point for examination to determine his fitness for a license, except that, in the case of any person who has been employed continuously as an inspector of shelled corn for five years immediately preceding the date of his application, a license may be issued without such examination.

Applications should be properly executed and filed with the Office of Markets and Rural Organization at as early a date as possible in order that arrangements for examinations may be made and action taken before December 1, 1916.



## LABORATORY APPARATUS FOR GRADING SHELLED CORN ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL GRAIN STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

For the information of persons who desire to equip laboratories for the grading of shelled corn according to the official grain standards of the United States the following equipment is regarded as essential:

1. Brown-Duvel Moisture Tester, completely equipped with: Flasks; certified centigrade thermometers to read correctly from 170 degrees to 195 degrees; graduates of 25 c. c. capacity; one-hole rubber stoppers, sizes #5 and #3; condenser tubes; 150 c. c. oil measuring device; supply of oil; etc. (See United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry. Circular 72.)
2. Balance, capacity at least 500 grams, sensitive to 1/10 gram, with set of weights, 1 gram to 500 grams.
3. Balance, capacity approximately 50 grams, graduated beam to read one gram and fractions of a gram, with set of weights, 1 gram to 50 grams.
4. Grain sieve with bottom, at least fourteen inches in diameter, with round hole perforations 14/64 inch in diameter.
5. Weight per bushel tester, (Grain tester) one quart capacity, with funnel having an outlet opening 1 1/4 inches in diameter, opening held in place two inches above the test kettle. A hard wood stick,  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch thick by 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad and 12 inches long, with long edges rounded to a semicircle, is desirable for stroking the grain from the overflowing test kettle. (This apparatus is fully described in United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin 472, now in press.)
6. A device for correctly dividing a grain sample into smaller portions for analysis and moisture determinations. (See United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin 287.)
7. Grain Trier (Grain probe) at least 50 inches long.
8. Air tight containers, (sample cans) capacity approximately 450 grams.
9. Cloth sample bags, capacity at least two quarts.
10. Grain pans, with spout for pouring into other containers.

In addition to the apparatus listed above, the following equipment will be found convenient and desirable:

1. Extra moisture testing equipment, (flasks, thermometers, graduates, rubber stoppers, test tube cleaners, etc.).
2. Five-gallon oil can equipped with faucet.
3. Five-gallon oil can equipped with strainer funnel to recover oil.
4. Five-gallon refuse can.
5. Small funnel to fit in moisture flasks for pouring sample into the flasks.
6. Tweezers for mechanical analysis.
7. Small grain scoop.
8. Brush for cleaning up grain and grain dust.
9. Heavy table for handling samples, analysis, etc.
10. Furniture, including chairs, stationery supplies, files, etc., to keep proper records.



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**United States Department of Agriculture,**

OFFICE OF MARKETS AND RURAL ORGANIZATION,

CHARLES J. BRAND, Chief.

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**SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**No. 14**

**UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT**

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**Supervision Districts**

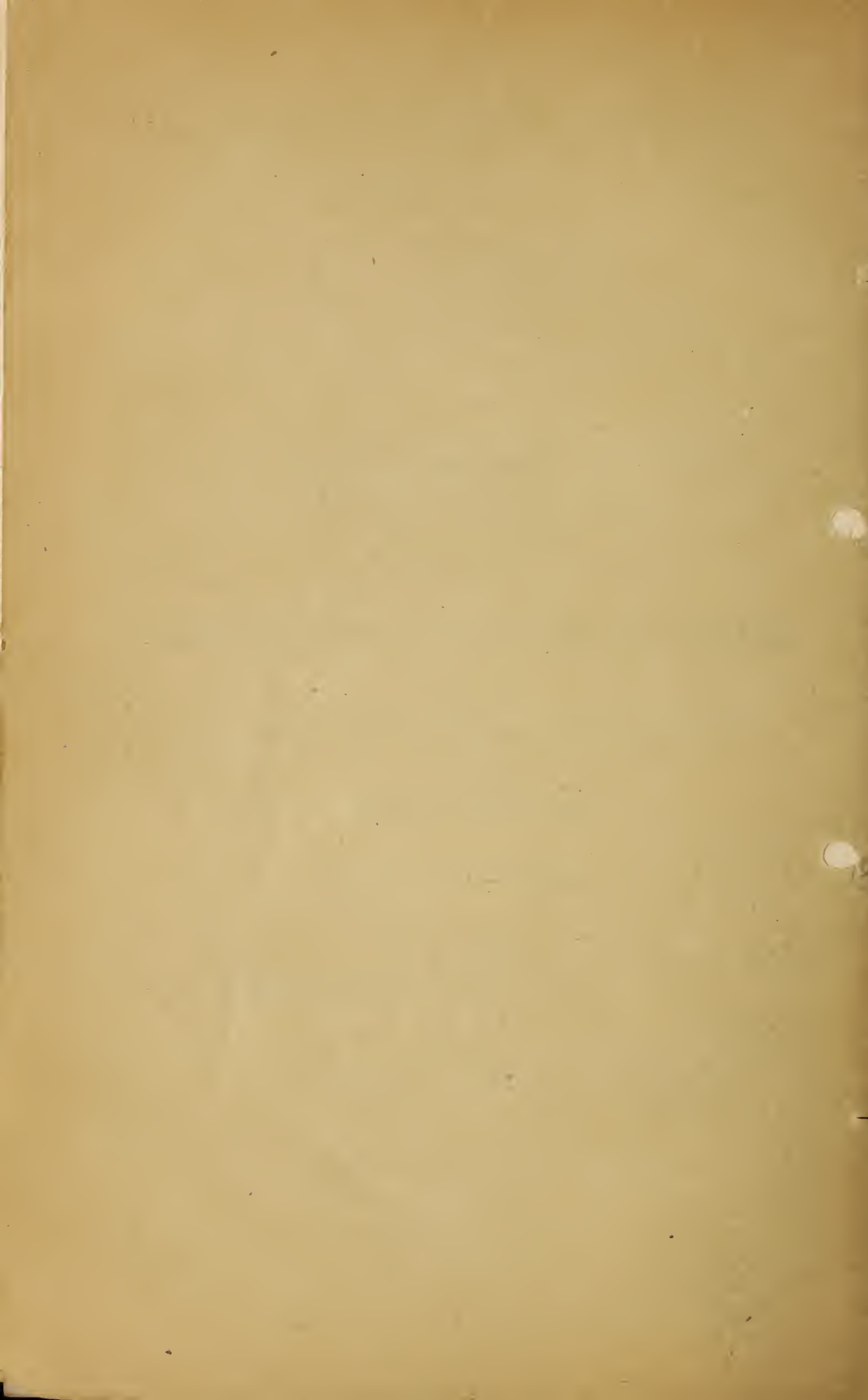
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ISSUED NOVEMBER 20, 1916.

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WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1916



## U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

OFFICE OF MARKETS AND RURAL ORGANIZATION.

CHARLES J. BRAND, CHIEF.

### SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

No. 14.<sup>1</sup>

#### UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT. SUPERVISION DISTRICTS.

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#### DESIGNATION OF DISTRICTS AND HEADQUARTERS THEREOF IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE UNDER THE UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT.

The portions of the United States defined below are designated as districts, and the city named as headquarters of each district is designated as the headquarters of such district, for the purposes of the administration of the United States grain standards Act of August 11, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 482):

##### DISTRICT NO. 1.

###### HEADQUARTERS, BOSTON, MASS.

The States of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont; and in the State of Connecticut the counties of New London, Tolland, and Windham.

##### DISTRICT NO. 2.

###### HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK, N. Y.

In the State of Connecticut the counties of:

Fairfield.

Litchfield.

New Haven.

Hartford.

Middlesex.

<sup>1</sup> Previous numbers in this series which relate to the United States grain standards Act are Nos. 11, 12, and 13.

In the State of New Jersey, the counties of:

Bergen.	Middlesex.	Sussex.
Essex.	Monmouth.	Union.
Hudson.	Morris.	Warren.
Hunterdon.	Passaic.	
Mercer.	Somerset.	

In the State of New York, the counties of:

Albany.	Hamilton.	Rockland.
Bronx.	Kings.	Saratoga.
Broome.	Montgomery.	Schenectady.
Chenango.	Nassau.	Schoharie.
Clinton.	New York.	Suffolk.
Columbia.	Orange.	Sullivan.
Delaware.	Otsego.	Ulster.
Dutchess.	Putnam.	Warren.
Essex.	Queens.	Washington.
Fulton.	Rensselaer.	Westchester.
Greene.	Richmond.	

In the State of Pennsylvania, the counties of:

Lackawanna.	Pike.	Wyoming.
Monroe.	Susquehanna.	
Northampton.	Wayne.	

The Territory of Porto Rico.

### DISTRICT NO. 3.

HEADQUARTERS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The entire State of Delaware.

In the State of New Jersey, the counties of:

Atlantic.	Cape May.	Ocean.
Burlington.	Cumberland.	Salem.
Camden.	Gloucester.	

In the State of Pennsylvania, the counties of:

Berks.	Lancaster.	Northumberland.
Bucks.	Lebanon.	Philadelphia.
Carbon.	Lehigh.	Schuylkill.
Chester.	Luzerne.	Snyder.
Columbia.	Lycoming.	Sullivan.
Dauphin.	Montgomery.	Union.
Delaware.	Montour.	

And in the county of CLINTON, all stations on the White Deer & Lorganton Railway. (See District No. 5.)

### DISTRICT NO. 4.

HEADQUARTERS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

In the State of New York, the counties of:

Allegany.	Chemung.	Genesee.
Cattaraugus.	Cortland.	Herkimer.
Cayuga.	Eric.	Jefferson.
Chautauqua.	Franklin.	Lewis.



Livingston.	Ontario.	Steuben.
Madison.	Orleans.	Tioga.
Monroe.	Oswego.	Tompkins.
Niagara.	St. Lawrence.	Wayne.
Oneida.	Schuyler.	Wyoming.
Onondaga.	Seneca.	Yates.

In the State of Pennsylvania, the counties of:

Bradford.	Potter.	Warren.
McKean.	Tioga.	

The county of CRAWFORD, except stations on the Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh, and on the Erie Railroad south and west of Saegerstown (see District No. 14) ;

And the county of ERIE, except stations south and west of Erie on the Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh (see District No. 14).

#### DISTRICT NO. 5.

##### HEADQUARTERS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

In the State of Maryland, the counties of:

Allegany.	Garrett.
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In the State of Ohio, the counties of:

Belmont.	Harrison.	Muskingum.
Carroll.	Jefferson.	Noble.
Columbiana.	Monroe.	Tuscarawas.
Guernsey.	Morgan.	Washington.

The county of COSHOCTON, except Roscoe and stations north and west thereof and stations north of Trinway on the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh (see District No. 14) ;

And in the county of LICKING, Newark and all stations east thereof on the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh, and all stations on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad east and south of Newark (see Districts Nos. 11 and 14).

In the State of Pennsylvania, the counties of:

Allegheny.	Center.	Indiana.
Armstrong.	Clarion.	Jefferson.
Beaver.	Clearfield.	Lawrence.
Bedford.	Elk.	Mercer.
Blair.	Fayette.	Somerset.
Butler.	Forest .	Venango.
Cambria.	Greene.	Washington.
Cameron.	Huntingdon.	Westmoreland.

And the county of CLINTON, except stations on the White Deer & Loganton Railway (see District No. 3).

In the State of West Virginia, the counties of:

Barbour.	Calhoun.	Hancock.
Braxton.	Doddridge.	Harrison.
Brooke.	Gilmer.	Lewis.

Marion.	Pleasants.	Upshur.
Marshall.	Preston.	Webster.
Monongalia.	Ritchie.	Wetzel.
Nicholas.	Taylor.	Wirt.
Ohio.	Tyler.	Wood.

And in the county of RANDOLPH, Weaver and all stations on the Alexander & Eastern Railway, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the Pickens & Hacker's Valley Railroad (see District No. 6).

### DISTRICT NO. 6.

#### HEADQUARTERS, BALTIMORE, MD.

The District of Columbia.

In the State of Maryland, the counties of:

Anne Arundel.	Dorchester.	Queen Annes.
Baltimore.	Frederick.	St. Marys.
Calvert.	Harford.	Somerset.
Caroline.	Howard.	Talbot.
Carroll.	Kent.	Washington.
Cecil.	Montgomery.	Wicomico.
Charles.	Prince Georges.	Worcester.

In the State of North Carolina, the counties of:

Alamance.	Gates.	Person.
Alleghany.	Granville.	Pitt.
Ashe.	Greene.	Rockingham.
Beaufort.	Guilford.	Stokes.
Bertie.	Halifax.	Surry.
Camden.	Hertford.	Tyrrell.
Carteret.	Hyde.	Vance.
Caswell.	Jones.	Wake.
Chowan.	Lenoir.	Warren.
Craven.	Martin.	Washington.
Currituck.	Nash.	Watauga.
Dare.	Northampton.	Wayne.
Duplin.	Onslow.	Wilkes.
Durham.	Orange.	Wilson.
Edgecombe.	Pamlico.	Yadkin.
Forsyth.	Pasquotank.	
Franklin.	Perquimans.	

In the State of Pennsylvania, the counties of:

Adams.	Fulton.	Perry.
Cumberland.	Juniata.	York.
Franklin.	Mifflin.	

In the State of Virginia, the counties of:

Accomac.	Bath.	Carroll.
Albermarle.	Bedford.	Charles City.
Alexandria.	Bland.	Charlotte.
Alleghany.	Botetourt.	Chesterfield.
Amelia.	Brunswick.	Clarke.
Amherst.	Buckingham.	Craig.
Appomattox.	Campbell.	Culpepper.
Augusta.	Caroline.	Cumberland.

Dinwiddie.	King George.	Prince Edward.
Elizabeth City.	King William.	Prince George.
Essex.	Lancaster.	Princess Anne.
Fairfax.	Loudoun.	Prince William.
Fauquier.	Louisa.	Pulaski.
Floyd.	Lunenburg.	Rappahannock.
Fluvanna.	Madison.	Richmond.
Franklin.	Mathews.	Roanoke.
Frederick.	Mecklenburg.	Rockbridge.
Giles.	Middlesex.	Rockingham.
Gloucester.	Montgomery.	Shenandoah.
Goochland.	Nansemond.	Smyth.
Grayson.	Nelson.	Southampton.
Greene.	New Kent.	Spotsylvania.
Greensville.	Norfolk.	Stratford.
Halifax.	Northampton.	Surry.
Hanover.	Northumberland.	Sussex.
Henrico.	Nottoway.	Warren.
Henry.	Orange.	Warwick.
Highland.	Page.	Westmoreland.
Isle of Wight.	Patrick.	Wythe.
James City.	Pittsylvania.	York.
King and Queen.	Powhatan.	

And the county of WASHINGTON, except all stations on the Virginia & Southwestern Railway north and west of Bristol (see District No. 10).

In the State of West Virginia, the counties of:

Berkeley.	Jefferson.	Pocahontas.
Grant.	Mineral.	Summers.
Greenbrier.	Monroe.	Tucker.
Hampshire.	Morgan.	
Hardy.	Pendleton.	

In the county of FAYETTE, all stations on the Sewell Valley Railroad (see District No. 11);

And the county of RANDOLPH, except Weaver and stations on the Alexander & Eastern Railway, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the Pickens & Hacker's Valley Railroad (see District No. 5).

#### DISTRICT NO. 7.

##### HEADQUARTERS, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

In the State of Alabama, the counties of:

Barbour.	Dale.	Houston.
Coffee.	Geneva.	
Covington.	Henry.	

In the State of Florida, the counties of:

Alachua.	Citrus.	Gadsden.
Baker.	Clay.	Hamilton.
Bay.	Columbia.	Hernando.
Bradford.	Dade.	Hillsborough.
Brevard.	De Soto.	Holmes.
Broward.	Duval.	Jackson.
Calhoun.	Franklin.	Jefferson.

Lafayette.	Nassau.	St. Lucie.
Lake.	Okaloosa.	Santa Rosa.
Lee.	Orange.	Seminole.
Leon.	Osceola.	Sumter.
Levy.	Palm Beach.	Suwanee.
Liberty.	Pasco.	Taylor.
Madison.	Pinellas.	Volusia.
Manatee.	Polk.	Wakulla.
Marion.	Putnam.	Walton.
Monroe.	St. John's.	Washington.

In the State of Georgia, the counties of:

Appling.	Decatur.	Mitchell.
Bacon.	Dodge.	Montgomery.
Baker.	Dougherty.	Pierce.
Ben Hill.	Early.	Quitman.
Berrien.	Echols.	Randolph.
Brooks.	Effingham.	Screven.
Bryan.	Emanuel.	Tattnall.
Bulloch.	Evans.	Telfair.
Calhoun.	Glynn.	Terrell.
Camden.	Grady.	Thomas.
Candler.	Irwin.	Tift.
Charlton.	Jeff Davis.	Toombs.
Chatham.	Jenkins.	Turner.
Clay.	Lee.	Ware.
Clinch.	Liberty.	Wayne.
Coffee.	Lowndes.	Wheeler.
Colquitt.	McIntosh.	Wilcox.
Crisp.	Miller.	Worth.

In the State of North Carolina, the counties of:

Bladen.	Harnett.	Pender.
Brunswick.	Hoke.	Robeson.
Columbus.	Johnston.	Sampson.
Cumberland.	New Hanover.	Scotland.

In the State of South Carolina, the counties of:

Bamberg.	Darlington.	Lee.
Barnwell.	Dillon.	Marion.
Beaufort.	Dorchester.	Marlboro.
Berkeley.	Florence.	Orangeburg.
Calhoun.	Georgetown.	Sumter.
Charleston.	Hampton.	Williamsburg.
Clarendon.	Horry.	
Colleton.	Jasper.	

### DISTRICT NO. 8.

#### HEADQUARTERS, ATLANTA, GA.

In the State of Alabama, the counties of:

Autauga.	Calhoun.	Clay.
Bibb.	Chambers.	Cleburne.
Blount.	Cherokee.	Coosa.
Bullock.	Chilton.	Crenshaw.



Dekalb.	Macon.	St. Clair.
Elmore.	Marshall.	Shelby.
Etowah.	Montgomery.	Talladega.
Jefferson.	Pike.	Tallapoosa.
Lee.	Randolph.	
Lowndes.	Russell.	

And in the county of DALLAS, Selma and all stations east thereof on the Western Railway of Alabama. (See District No. 26.)

In the State of Georgia, the counties of:

Baldwin.	Glascock.	Oglethorpe.
Banks.	Gordon.	Paulding.
Barrow.	Greene.	Pickens.
Bartow.	Gwinnett.	Pike.
Bibb.	Habersham.	Polk.
Bleckley.	Hall.	Pulaski.
Burke.	Hancock.	Putnam.
Butts.	Haralson.	Rabun.
Campbell.	Harris.	Richmond.
Carroll.	Hart.	Rockdale.
Catoosa.	Heard.	Schley.
Chattahoochee.	Henry.	Spalding.
Chattooga.	Houston.	Stephens.
Cherokee.	Jackson.	Stewart.
Clarke.	Jasper.	Sumter.
Clayton.	Jefferson.	Talbot.
Cobb.	Johnson.	Taliaferro.
Columbia.	Jones.	Taylor.
Coweta.	Laurens.	Towns.
Crawford.	Lincoln.	Troup.
Dade.	Lumpkin.	Twiggs.
Dawson.	McDuffie.	Union.
Dekalb.	Macon.	Upson.
Dooly.	Madison.	Walker.
Douglas.	Marion.	Walton.
Elbert.	Merriwether.	Warren.
Fannin.	Milton.	Washington.
Fayette.	Monroe.	Webster.
Floyd.	Morgan.	White.
Forsyth.	Murray.	Whitfield.
Franklin.	Muscogee.	Wilkes.
Fulton.	Newton.	Wilkinson.
Gilmer.	Oconee.	

In the State of North Carolina, the counties of:

Alexander.	Cherokee.	Iredell.
Anson.	Clay.	Jackson.
Avery.	Cleveland.	Lea.
Buncombe.	Davidson.	Lincoln.
Burke.	Davie.	McDowell.
Cabarrus.	Gaston.	Macon.
Caldwell.	Graham.	Madison.
Catawba.	Haywood.	Mecklenburg.
Chatham.	Henderson.	Mitchell.

Montgomery.	Richmond.	Swain.
Moore.	Rowan.	Transylvania.
Polk.	Rutherford.	Union.
Randolph.	Stanly.	Yancey.

In the State of South Carolina, the counties of:

Abbeville.	Greenville.	Pickens.
Aiken.	Greenwood.	Richland.
Anderson.	Kershaw.	Saluda.
Cherokee.	Lancaster.	Spartanburg.
Chester.	Laurens.	Union.
Chesterfield.	Lexington.	York.
Edgefield.	Newberry.	
Fairfield.	Oconee.	

In the State of Tennessee, the counties of:

Blount.	Loudon.	Polk.
Bradley.	McMinn.	Rhea.
Hamilton.	Meigs.	
James.	Monroe.	

### DISTRICT NO. 9.

#### HEADQUARTERS, NASHVILLE, TENN.

In the State of Alabama, the counties of:

Cullman.	Lauderdale.	Madison.
Jackson.	Limestone.	Morgan.

In the State of Kentucky, the counties of:

Allen.	Logan.	Trigg.
Christian.	Monroe.	Warren.
Clinton.	Simpson.	
Cumberland.	Todd.	

In the State of Tennessee, the counties of:

Anderson.	Hamblen.	Pickett.
Bedford.	Hancock.	Putnam.
Benton.	Hawkins.	Roane.
Bledsoe.	Hickman.	Robertson.
Campbell.	Houston.	Rutherford.
Cannon.	Humphreys.	Scott.
Carter.	Jackson.	Sequatchie.
Cheatham.	Jefferson.	Sevier.
Claiborne.	Johnson.	Smith.
Clay.	Knox.	Stewart.
Cocke.	Lawrence.	Sullivan.
Coffee.	Lewis.	Sumner.
Cumberland.	Lincoln.	Trousdale.
Davidson.	Macon.	Unicoi.
Dekalb.	Marion.	Union.
Dickson.	Marshall.	Van Buren.
Fentress.	Maury.	Warren.
Franklin.	Montgomery.	Washington.
Giles.	Moore.	Wayne.
Grainger.	Morgan.	White.
Greene.	Overton.	Williamson.
Grundy.	Perry.	Wilson.

And in the county of HENRY, all stations on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad east of Paris. (See District No. 25.)

## DISTRICT NO. 10.

## HEADQUARTERS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

In the State of Indiana, the counties of:

Clark.	Jefferson.	Spencer.
Crawford.	Orange.	Vanderburg.
Dubois.	Perry.	Warrick.
Floyd.	Pike.	Washington.
Gibson.	Posey.	
Harrison.	Scott.	

In the county of JACKSON, all stations on the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh south of Seymour (see District No. 12) ;

And in the county of JENNINGS, all points south of North Vernon on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad and the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh (see Districts Nos. 11 and 12).

In the State of Kentucky, the counties of:

Adair.	Hardin.	Metcalfe.
Anderson.	Harlan.	Muhlenberg.
Barren.	Hart.	Nelson.
Bell.	Henderson.	Ohio.
Boyle.	Henry.	Oldham.
Breckinridge.	Hopkins.	Owen.
Bullitt.	Jackson.	Owsley.
Butler.	Jefferson.	Pulaski.
Carroll.	Jessamine.	Rockcastle.
Casey.	Knox.	Russell.
Clay.	Larue.	Scott.
Daviess.	Laurel.	Shelby.
Edmonson.	Lee.	Spencer.
Estill.	Lincoln.	Taylor.
Fayette.	McCreary.	Trimble.
Franklin.	McLean.	Washington.
Garrard.	Madison.	Wayne.
Grayson.	Marion.	Webster.
Green.	Meade.	Whitley.
Hancock.	Mercer.	Woodford.

In the State of Virginia, the counties of:

Lee. Scott.

In the county of WASHINGTON, all stations on the Virginia & Southwestern Railway north and west of Bristol (see District No. 6) ;

And the county of WISE, except stations on the Interstate Railroad, the Norfolk & Western Railway, and the Virginia & Kentucky Railway (see District No. 11).

## DISTRICT NO. 11.

## HEADQUARTERS, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

In the State of Indiana, the counties of:

Dearborn.	Ohio.	Switzerland.
Franklin.	Ripley.	Union.

And in the county of JENNINGS, all stations on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad east of North Vernon. (See Districts Nos. 10 and 12.)

In the State of Kentucky, the counties of:

Bath.	Grant.	Menifee.
Boone.	Greenup.	Montgomery.
Bourbon.	Harrison.	Morgan.
Boyd.	Johnson.	Nicholas.
Bracken.	Kenton.	Pendleton.
Breathitt.	Knott.	Perry.
Campbell.	Laurence.	Pike.
Carter.	Leslie.	Powell.
Clark.	Letcher.	Robertson.
Elliott.	Lewis.	Rowan.
Fleming.	Magoffin.	Wolfe.
Floyd.	Martin.	
Gallatin.	Mason.	

In the State of Ohio, the counties of:

Adams.	Franklin.	Montgomery.
Athens.	Gallia.	Perry.
Brown.	Greene.	Pickaway.
Butler.	Hamilton.	Pike.
Champaign.	Highland.	Preble.
Clark.	Hocking.	Ross.
Clermont.	Jackson.	Scioto.
Clinton.	Lawrence.	Union.
Delaware.	Madison.	Vinton.
Fairfield.	Meigs.	Warren.
Fayette.	Miami.	

In the county of LICKING, all stations south of Central City on the Toledo & Ohio Central Railway and all stations west of Newark on the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh (see Districts Nos. 5 and 14);

And the county of SHELBY, except stations on the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad (see District No. 13).

In the State of Virginia, in the counties of:

Buchanan.	Russell.	Tazewell.
Dickenson.		

And in the county of WISE, all stations on the Interstate Railroad, the Norfolk & Western Railway, and the Virginia & Kentucky Railway. (See District No. 10.)

In the State of West Virginia, the counties of:

Boone.	Logan.	Raleigh.
Cabell.	McDowell.	Roane.
Clay.	Mason.	Wayne.
Jackson.	Mercer.	Wyoming.
Kanawha.	Mingo.	
Lincoln.	Putnam.	

And the county of FAYETTE, except stations on the Sewell Valley Railroad. (See District No. 6.)

## DISTRICT NO. 12.

### HEADQUARTERS, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

In the State of Illinois, the counties of:

Clark.	Edgar.	Vermilion.
Crawford.	Lawrence.	Wabash.



In the State of Indiana, the counties of:

Adams.	Hamilton.	Morgan.
Bartholomew.	Hancock.	Owen.
Benton.	Hendricks.	Parks.
Blackford.	Henry.	Putnam.
Boone.	Howard.	Randolph.
Brown.	Huntington.	Rush.
Carroll.	Jay.	Shelby.
Clay.	Johnson.	Sullivan.
Clinton.	Knox.	Tippecanoe.
Daviess.	Lawrence.	Tipton.
Decatur.	Madison.	Vermilion.
Delaware.	Marion.	Vigo.
Fayette.	Martin.	Wabash.
Fountain.	Miami.	Warren.
Grant.	Monroe.	Wayne.
Greene.	Montgomery.	Wells.

In the county of CASS, Anoka Junction and all stations south thereof on the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh (see District No. 20) ;

The county of JACKSON, except stations south of Seymour on the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh (see District No. 10) ;

And the county of JENNINGS, except stations east and south of North Vernon on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad and the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh (see District Nos. 10 and 11).

In the State of Ohio, the counties of:

Darke.	Mercer.
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### DISTRICT NO. 13.

#### HEADQUARTERS, TOLEDO, OHIO.

In the State of Indiana, the counties of:

Dekalb.	Noble.	Steuben.
Lagrange.		

And the county of ALLEN, except stations west of Fort Wayne on the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad and the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh (see District No. 20).

In the State of Michigan, the counties of:

Branch.	Hillsdale.	Lenawee.
Calhoun.		

The county of MONROE, except the station of Monroe and all stations north thereof on the Detroit & Toledo Shore Line Railroad, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, the Michigan Central Railroad, and the Pere Marquette Railroad; and except stations east of Dundee on the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway (see District No. 15) ;

And in the county of WASHTENAW, all stations south of Pittsfield on the Ann Arbor Railroad (see District No. 15).

In the State of Ohio, the counties of:

Allen.	Henry.	Sandusky.
Auglaize.	Logan.	Seneca.
Crawford.	Lucas.	Van Wert.
Defiance.	Marion.	Williams.
Fulton.	Ottawa.	Wood.
Hancock.	Paulding.	Wyandot.
Hardin.	Putnam.	

In the county of ERIE, all stations on and west of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad (see District No. 14) ;

In the county of HURON, Monroeville and all stations north thereof on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; all stations west of Norwalk on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway and the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad; and all stations on the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad and the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh (see District No. 14) ;

In the county of SHELBY, all stations on the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad (see District No. 11).

#### DISTRICT NO. 14.

##### HEADQUARTERS, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

In the State of Ohio, the counties of:

Ashland.	Lake.	Richland.
Ashtabula.	Lorain.	Stark.
Cuyahoga.	Mahoning.	Summit.
Geauga.	Medina.	Trumbull.
Holmes.	Morrow.	Wayne.
Knox.	Portage.	

In the county of COSHOCTON, all stations north of Trinway and all stations north and west of and including Roscoe on the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh (see District No. 5) ;

In the county of ERIE, all stations east of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad (see District No. 13) ;

The county of HURON, except Monroeville and stations north thereof on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; except stations west of Norwalk on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway and the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad; and except all stations on the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad and the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh (see District No. 13) ;

In the county of LICKING, all stations north of Newark on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and all stations north of Central City on the Toledo & Ohio Central Railway (see Districts Nos. 5 and 11) ;

In the State of Pennsylvania:

In the county of CRAWFORD, all stations on the Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh, and on the Erie Railroad all stations south and west of Saegerstown (see District No. 4) ;

And in the county of ERIE, all stations southwest and west of Erie on the Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh (see District No. 4) ;

## DISTRICT NO. 15.

## HEADQUARTERS, DETROIT, MICH.

In the State of Michigan, the counties of:

Alcona.	Ingham.	Muskegon.
Alpena.	Ionia.	Newaygo.
Antrim.	Iosco.	Oakland.
Arenac.	Isabella.	Oceana.
Bay.	Jackson.	Ogemaw.
Benzie.	Kalkaska.	Osceola.
Charlevoix.	Lake.	Oscoda.
Cheboygan.	Lapeer.	Otsego.
Clare.	Leelanau.	Presque Isle.
Clinton.	Livingston.	Roscommon.
Crawford.	Macomb.	Saginaw.
Eaton.	Manistee.	St. Clair.
Emmet.	Mason.	Sanilac.
Genesee.	Meecosta.	Shiawassee.
Gladwin.	Midland.	Tuscola.
Grand Traverse.	Missaukee.	Wayne.
Gratiot.	Montcalm.	Wexford.
Huron.	Montmorency.	

The county of BARRY, except stations on the Chicago, Kalamazoo & Saginaw Railway and stations on the Michigan Central Railroad between Neely and Richland Junction (see District No. 20) ;

The county of KENT, except South Grand Rapids and points south thereof on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway, and Eagle Mills, and points south thereof on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway (see District No. 20) ;

In the county of MONROE, the station of Monroe and all stations north thereof on the Detroit & Toledo Shore Line Railroad, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, the Michigan Central Railroad, the Pere Marquette Railroad; and stations east of Dundee on the Detroit, Toledo & Iron-ton Railroad (see District No. 13) ;

The county of OTTAWA, except stations on the Pere Marquette Railroad (see District No. 20) ;

And the county of WASHTENAW, except stations south of Pittsfield on the Ann Arbor Railroad (see District No. 13) ;

## DISTRICT NO. 16.

## HEADQUARTERS, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

In the State of Michigan, the counties of:

Delta.	Dickinson.	Menominee.
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In the county of ALGER, all stations on the Chicago & North Western Railway and all stations south of Eben Junction on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway (see District No. 17) ;

In the county of BARAGA, all stations on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway south of Sidnaw (see District No. 17) ;

In the county of CHIPPEWA, all stations on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway, except Sault Ste. Marie (see District No. 17) ;

The county of IRON, except stations west of Stager on the Chicago & North Western Railway (see District No. 17) ;

In the county of LUCE, all stations on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway (see District No. 17) ;

The county of MACKINAC, except stations on the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway (see District No. 17) ;

In the county of MARQUETTE, all stations south of Little Lake on the Chicago & North Western Railway and stations on the Escanaba & Lake Superior Railroad (see District No. 17) ;

And the county of SCHOOLCRAFT, except stations on the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway and stations on Munising, Marquette & South-eastern Railway (see District No. 17).

In the State of Wisconsin, the counties of:

Adams.	Juneau.	Portage.
Brown.	Kewaunee.	Racine.
Calumet.	Langlade.	Richland.
Columbia.	Lincoln.	Sauk.
Dane.	Manitowoc.	Shawano.
Dodge.	Marinette.	Sheboygan.
Door.	Marquette.	Washington.
Florence.	Milwaukee.	Waukesha.
Fond du Lac.	Monroe.	Waupaca.
Forest.	Oconto.	Waushara.
Green Lake.	Outagamie.	Winnebago.
Jefferson.	Ozaukee.	

In the county of CRAWFORD, all stations east of Crawford on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway (see District No. 18) ;

The county of GRANT, except stations south of Montfort Junction on the Chicago & North Western Railway and stations on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (see District No. 20) ;

In the county of IOWA, all stations on and north of the line of the Chicago & North Western Railway between Blue Mounds and Montfort Junction (see District No. 20) ;

In the county of MARATHON, all stations on and east of the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway between Dancy and Pine River (see District No. 18) ;

In the county of ONEIDA, stations east and south of Newbold on the Chicago & North Western Railway and all stations on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway (see District No. 17) ;

In the county of VERNON, La Farge and stations south thereof on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and all stations on the Hillsboro & Northeastern Railway (see District No. 18) ;

In the county of VILAS, all stations between Clearwater Lake and State Line on the Chicago & North Western Railway (see District No. 17) ;

And the county of WALWORTH, except stations between Clinton and Darien on the Chicago & North Western Railway and stations between Avalon and Richmond on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway (see District No. 20) ;

And in the county of WOOD, all stations between Grand Rapids and Kelner on the Chicago & North Western Railway, all stations between Grand Rapids and Rudolph on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and stations east of Grand Rapids on the Green Bay & Western Railroad (see District No. 18).



## DISTRICT NO. 17.

## HEADQUARTERS, DULUTH, MINN.

In the State of Michigan, the counties of:

Gogebie.	Keweenaw.	Ontonagon.
Houghton.		

The county of ALGER, except stations on the Chicago & North Western Railway and stations south of Eben Junction on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway (see District No. 16) ;

The county of BARAGA, except stations south of Sidnaw on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway (see District No. 16) ;

In the county of CHIPPEWA, Sault ste. Marie and all other stations except those on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway (see District No. 16) ;

In the county of IRON, all stations west of Stager on the Chicago & North Western Railway (see District No. 16) ;

The county of LUCE, except stations on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway (see District No. 16) ;

In the county of MACKINAC, all stations on the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway (see District No. 16) ;

The county of MARQUETTE, except stations south of Little Lake on the Chicago & North Western Railway and stations on the Escanaba & Lake Superior Railroad (see District No. 16) ;

And in the county of SCHOOLCRAFT, all stations on the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway and the Munising, Marquette & Southeastern Railway (see District No. 16).

In the State of Minnesota, the counties of:

Aitkin.	Crow Wing.	Marshall.
Beltrami.	Hubbard.	Pennington.
Carlton.	Itasca.	Polk.
Cass.	Kittson.	Red Lake.
Clearwater.	Koochiching.	Roseau.
Cook.	Lake.	St. Louis.

The County of BENTON, except stations on the Northern Pacific Railway (see District No. 18) ;

The county of KANABEC, except stations on the Great Northern Railway between Braham and Grasston (see District No. 18) ;

In the county of MAHONOMEN, all stations on the Great Northern Railway (see District No. 18) ;

The county of MILLELACS, except stations on the Great Northern Railway south of Milaca (see District No. 18) ;

In the county of MORRISON, all stations east of the line of the Northern Pacific Railway between Fort Ripley and Rice (see District No. 18) ;

The county of PINE, except stations on the Great Northern Railway between Braham and Brook Park (see District No. 18).

In the State of Wisconsin, the counties of:

Ashland.	Douglas.	Sawyer.
Bayfield.	Iron.	Washburn.

In the county of BARRON, all stations north of Cameron on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway and stations on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway (see District No. 18) ;

The county of BURNETT, except stations on the Northern Pacific Railway (see District No. 18) ;

In the county of ONEIDA, all stations north of Newbold on the Chicago & North Western Railway and all stations on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway (see District No. 16) ;

In the county of PRICE, all stations north of Prentice on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway (see District No. 18) ;

In the county of RUSK, all stations north of Bruce on the Chippewa Valley & Northern Railway and all stations north of Ladysmith on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway (see District No. 18) ;

And the county of VILAS, except stations between Clearwater Lake and State Line on the Chicago & North Western Railway (see District No. 16).

### DISTRICT NO. 18.

#### HEADQUARTERS, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

In the State of Iowa, the counties of :

Allamakee.	Hancock.	Winnebago.
Cerro Gordo.	Howard.	Winneshiek.
Chickasaw.	Kossuth.	Worth.
Emmet.	Mitchell.	
Floyd.	Palo Alto.	

In the State of Minnesota, the counties of :

Anoka.	Jackson.	Rice.
Becker.	Kandiyohi.	Rock.
Big Stone.	Lac qui Parle.	Scott.
Blue Earth.	Lesueur.	Sherburne.
Brown.	Lincoln.	Sibley.
Carver.	Lyon.	Stearns.
Chippewa.	McLeod.	Steele.
Chisago.	Martin.	Stevens.
Clay.	Meeker.	Swift.
Cottonwood.	Mower.	Todd.
Dakota.	Murray.	Traverse.
Dodge.	Nicollet.	Wabasha.
Douglas.	Nobles.	Wadena.
Faribault.	Norman.	Waseca.
Fillmore.	Olmsted.	Washington.
Freeborn.	Ottertail.	Watsonwan.
Goodhue.	Pipestone.	Wilkin.
Grant.	Pope.	Winona.
Hennepin.	Ramsey.	Wright.
Houston.	Redwood.	Yellow Medicine.
Isanti.	Renville.	

In the county of BENTON, all stations on the Northern Pacific Railway (see District No. 17) ;

In the county of KANABEC, all stations on the Great Northern Railway between Braham and Grasston (see District No. 17) ;

The county of MAHNOMEN, except stations on the Great Northern Railway (see District No. 17) ;

In the county of MILLELACS, all stations on the Great Northern Railway south of Milaca (see District No. 17) ;

In the county of MORRISON, all stations on and west of the line of the Northern Pacific Railway between Fort Ripley and Rice (see District No. 17) ;

And in the county of PINE, all stations on the Great Northern Railway between Brahman and Brook Park (see District No. 17).

In the State of Montana, the counties of:

Blaine.	Hill.	Stillwater.
Cascade.	Musselshell.	Sweet Grass.
Chouteau.	Phillips.	Toole.
Custer.	Prairie.	Valley.
Dawson.	Richland.	Wibaux.
Fallon.	Rosebud.	
Fergus.	Sheridan.	

The county of MEAGHER, except stations west of Martindale, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and stations on the White Sulphur Springs and Yellowstone Park Railway (see District No. 32) ;

And the county of YELLOWSTONE, except stations east and south of Osborne on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (see District No. 31).

The entire State of North Dakota.

In the State of South Dakota, the counties of:

Armstrong.	Edmunds.	Marshall.
Beadle.	Faulk.	Meade.
Brookings.	Grant.	Miner.
Brown.	Haakon.	Moody.
Buffalo.	Hamlin.	Perkins.
Butte.	Hand.	Potter.
Campbell.	Harding.	Roberts.
Clark.	Hughes.	Sanborn.
Codington.	Hyde.	Spink.
Corson.	Jerauld.	Stanley.
Day.	Kingsbury.	Sully.
Deuel.	Lake.	Walworth.
Dewey.	McPherson.	Ziebach.

In the county of JACKSON, all stations on the Chicago & North Western Railway (see District No. 19) ;

In the county of LAWRENCE, all stations between Redwater and Sturgis on the Chicago & North Western Railway (see District No. 31) ;

In the county of LYMAN, all stations on the Chicago & North Western Railway (see District No. 19) ;

And in the county of PENNINGTON, all stations on the Chicago & North Western Railway between Black Hawk and Cottonwood (see Districts Nos. 19 and 31).

In the State of Wisconsin, the counties of:

Buffalo.	Jackson.	Saint Croix.
Chippewa.	La Crosse.	Taylor.
Clark.	Pepin.	Trempealeau.
Dunn.	Pierce.	
Eau Claire.	Polk.	

The county of BARRON, except stations north of Cameron on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway and stations on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway (see District No. 17);

In the county of BURNETT, all stations on the Northern Pacific Railway (see District No. 17);

The county of CRAWFORD, except stations east of Crawford on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway (see District No. 16);

In the county of MARATHON, all stations west of the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway between Dancy and Pine River (see District No. 16);

The county of PRICE, except stations north of Prentice on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway (see District No. 17);

The county of RUSK, except stations north of Bruce on the Chippewa Valley & Northern Railway and stations north of Ladysmith on the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway (see District No. 17);

The county of VERNON, except stations south of La Farge, on the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and stations on the Hillsboro & Northeastern Railway (see District No. 16);

The county of WOOD, except stations between Grand Rapids and Kelner, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, stations between Grand Rapids and Rudolph on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and stations east of Grand Rapids on the Green Bay & Western Railroad (see District No. 16).

### DISTRICT NO. 19.

#### HEADQUARTERS, OMAHA, NEBR.

In the State of Iowa, the counties of:

Adair.	Greene.	Osceola.
Adams.	Grundy.	Page.
Appanoose.	Guthrie.	Plymouth.
Audubon.	Hamilton.	Pocahontas.
Boone.	Hardin.	Polk.
Buena Vista.	Harrison.	Pottawattamie.
Butler.	Humboldt.	Ringgold.
Calhoun.	Ida.	Sac.
Carroll.	Jasper.	Shelby.
Cass.	Lucas.	Sioux.
Cherokee.	Lyon.	Story.
Clarke.	Madison.	Tama.
Clay.	Marion.	Taylor.
Crawford.	Marshall.	Union.
Dallas.	Mills.	Warren.
Decatur.	Monona.	Wayne.
Dickinson.	Monroe.	Webster.
Franklin.	Montgomery.	Woodbury.
Fremont.	O'Brien.	Wright.

In the State of Kansas, the counties of:

Cheyenne.	Decatur.	Rawlins.
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The county of JEWELL, except stations on the Missouri Pacific Railway south of Mankato (see District No. 24);

The county of NORTON, except stations on the Missouri Pacific Railway (see District No. 24);



The county of PHILLIPS, except stations on the Missouri Pacific Railway (see District No. 24) ;

In the county of REPUBLIC, all stations on and north of the line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway between Formosa and Mahaska (see District No. 24) ;

The county of SMITH, except stations on the Missouri Pacific Railway (see District No. 24) ;

And in the county of WASHINGTON, the station of Mahaska (see District No. 24) ;

In the State of Nebraska, the counties of:

Adams.	Gage.	Pawnee.
Antelope.	Garfield.	Phelps.
Blaine.	Grant.	Pierce.
Boone.	Greeley.	Platte.
Boyd.	Hall.	Polk.
Brown.	Hamilton.	Richardson.
Buffalo.	Harlan.	Rock.
Burt.	Holt.	Saline.
Butler.	Hooker.	Sarpy.
Cass.	Howard.	Soumbers.
Cedar.	Jefferson.	Seward.
Cherry.	Johnson.	Sheridan.
Clay.	Kearney.	Sherman.
Colfax.	Keyapaha.	Stanton.
Cuming.	Knox.	Thayer.
Custer.	Laurester.	Thomas.
Dakota.	Loup.	Thurston.
Dawson.	Madison.	Valley.
Dixon.	Merick.	Washington.
Dodge.	Nance.	Wayne.
Douglas.	Nemaha.	Webster.
Fillmore.	Nuckolls.	Wheeler.
Franklin.	Otoe.	York.

The county of DAWES, except stations southwest of Dakota Junction on the Chicago & North Western Railway (see District No. 31) ;

In the county of FURNAS, all stations between Cedar Bluff and Stanford on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (see District No. 31) ;

And in the county of REDWILLOW, all stations between Cedar Bluff and Stanford on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (see District No. 31).

In the State of South Dakota, the counties of:

Aurora.	Gregory.	Todd.
Bennett.	Hanson.	Tripp.
Bonhomme.	Hutchinson.	Turner.
Brule.	Lincoln.	Union.
Charles Mix.	McCook.	Washabaugh.
Clay.	Mellette.	Washington.
Davidson.	Minnehaha.	Yankton.
Douglas.	Shannon.	

The county of CUSTER, except stations on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (see District No. 31) ;

The county of FALL RIVER, except stations on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (see District No. 31) ;

The county of JACKSON, except stations on the Chicago & North Western Railway (see District No. 18) ;

The county of LYMAN, except stations on the Chicago & North Western Railway (see District No. 18) ;

And the county of PENNINGTON, except stations between Black Hawk and Cottonwood on the Chicago & North Western Railway, and all stations on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and the Rapid City, Black Hills & Western Railroad (see Districts Nos. 18 and 31).

### DISTRICT NO. 20.

#### HEADQUARTERS, CHICAGO, ILL.

In the State of Illinois, the counties of :

Boone.	Kane.	Ogle.
Carroll.	Kankakee.	Stephenson.
Cook.	Kendall.	Whiteside.
DeKalb.	Lake.	Will.
Dupage.	Lee.	Winnebago.
Jo Daviess.	McHenry.	

The county of GRUNDY, except stations south of the Big Four Railroad (see District No. 21) ;

The county of IROQUOIS, except stations on the Illinois Central Railroad, Gilman to Thawville, inclusive, and stations west of Watseka on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway (see District No. 21) ;

And in the county of LA SALLE, all stations north of the line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway (see District No. 21).

In the State of Indiana, the counties of :

Elkhart.	Laporte.	St. Joseph.
Fulton.	Marshall.	Starke.
Jasper.	Newton.	White.
Kosciusko.	Porter.	Whitley.
Lake.	Pulaski.	

The county of CASS, except Anoka Junction and stations south thereof on the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh (see District No. 12) ;

And in the county of ALLEN, all stations west of Fort Wayne on the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad and the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh (see District No. 13).

In the State of Iowa, the counties of :

Benton.	Clayton.	Fayette.
Blackhawk.	Clinton.	Jackson.
Bremer.	Delaware.	Jones.
Buchanan.	Dubuque.	Linn.

In the State of Michigan, the counties of :

Allegan.	Cass.	St. Joseph.
Berrien.	Kalamazoo.	Van Buren.

In the county of BARRY, all stations on the Chicago, Kalamazoo & Saginaw Railway, and all stations between Neely and Richland Junction on the Michigan Central Railroad (see District No. 15) ;

In the county of KENT, all stations south of South Grand Rapids on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railway, and all stations south of Eagle Mills on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway (see District No. 15) ;

And in the county of OTTAWA, all stations on the Pere Marquette Railroad (see District No. 15).

In the State of Wisconsin, the counties of:

Green.	Lafayette.	Rock.
Kenosha.		

In the county of GRANT, stations south of Montfort Junction on the Chicago & North Western Railway and all stations on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (see District No. 16);

In the county of IOWA, all stations south of the line of the Chicago & North Western Railway between Blue Mounds and Montfort Junction (see District No. 16);

In the county of WALWORTH, all stations between Clinton and Darien on the Chicago & North Western Railway and all stations between Avalon and Richmond on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway (see District No. 16).

### DISTRICT NO. 21.

#### HEADQUARTERS, PEORIA, ILL.

In the State of Illinois, the counties of:

Adams.	Henderson.	Mercer.
Brown.	Henry.	Peoria.
Bureau.	Knox.	Piatt.
Cass.	Livingston.	Putnam.
Champaign.	Logan.	Rock Island.
Dewitt.	McDonough.	Schuyler.
Douglas.	McLean.	Stark.
Ford.	Marshall.	Tazewell.
Fulton.	Mason.	Warren.
Hancock.	Menard.	Woodford.

In the county of GRUNDY, stations south of the Big Four Railroad (see District No. 20);

In the county of IROQUOIS, stations on the Illinois Central Railroad, Gilman to Thawville, inclusive, and stations west of Watseka on the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railway (see District No. 20);

In the county of LA SALLE, all stations on and south of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway (see District No. 20);

The county of MACON, except stations west of Decatur on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railroad and stations south of Decatur on the Illinois Central Railroad, the Vandalia Railroad, and the Wabash Railway (see District No. 22);

And in the county of SANGAMON, all stations on and north of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad (see District No. 22).

In the State of Iowa, the counties of:

Cedar.	Johnson.	Poweshiek.
Davis.	Keokuk.	Scott.
Des Moines.	Lee.	Van Buren.
Henry.	Louisa.	Wapello.
Iowa.	Mahaska.	Washington.
Jefferson.	Muscatine.	

In the State of Missouri, the counties of:

Clark.	Lewis.	Scotland.
Knox.		

## DISTRICT NO. 22.

## HEADQUARTERS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

In the State of Illinois, the counties of:

Bond.	Greene.	Perry.
Calhoun.	Jasper.	Pike.
Christian.	Jersey.	Randolph.
Clay.	Macoupin.	Richland.
Clinton.	Madison.	St. Clair.
Coles.	Marion.	Scott.
Cumberland.	Monroe.	Shelby.
Edwards.	Montgomery.	Washington.
Effingham.	Morgan.	Wayne.
Fayette.	Moultrie.	

In the county of HAMILTON, McLeansboro and all stations northwest thereof on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad (see District No. 23);

The county of JEFFERSON, except stations south of Kenneth on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad (see District No. 23);

In the county of MACON, all stations west of Decatur on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railroad and all stations south of Decatur on the Illinois Central Railroad, the Vandalia Railroad, and the Wabash Railway (see District No. 21);

And in the county of SANGAMON, all stations south of the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad (see District No. 21).

In the State of Missouri, the counties of:

Audrain.	Laclede.	Pike.
Callaway.	Lincoln.	Pulaski.
Camden.	Madison.	Ralls.
Cole.	Maries.	St. Charles.
Crawford.	Marion.	St. Francois.
Dent.	Miller.	St. Louis.
Franklin.	Monroe.	Warren.
Gasconade.	Montgomery.	Washington.
Iron.	Osage.	
Jefferson.	Phelps.	

In the county of GREENE, stations northeast of Springfield, on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad (see District No. 24);

In the county of MONTEAU, stations on the Missouri Pacific Railway between Olean and Russellville (see District No. 24);

The county of STE. GENEVIEVE, except stations on the Cape Girardeau Northern Railway (see District No. 23);

And the county of WEBSTER, except stations between Cedar Gap and Palmetto on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad (see District No. 25).

## DISTRICT NO. 23.

## HEADQUARTERS, CAIRO, ILL.

In the State of Arkansas, the counties of:

Clay.	Randolph.
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The county of GREENE, except stations on the Cache Valley Railroad (see District No. 25);

And in the county of LAWRENCE, all stations north of Hoxie on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway (see District No. 25).



## In the State of Illinois, the counties of:

Alexander.	Johnson.	Union.
Franklin.	Massac.	White.
Gallatin.	Pope.	Williamson.
Hardin.	Pulaski.	
Jackson.	Saline.	

The county of HAMILTON, except stations northwest of McLeansboro on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad (see District No. 22) ;

And in the county of JEFFERSON, stations south of Kenneth on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad (see District No. 22).

## In the State of Kentucky, the counties of:

Ballard.	Fulton.	McCracken.
Caldwell.	Graves.	Marshall.
Calloway.	Hickman.	Union.
Carlisle.	Livingston.	
Crittenden.	Lyon.	

## In the State of Missouri, the counties of:

Bollinger.	New Madrid.	Shannon.
Butler.	Perry.	Stoddard.
Cape Girardeau.	Reynolds.	Wayne.
Carter.	Ripley.	
Mississippi.	Scott.	

The county of DUNKLIN, except stations on the Deering Southwestern Railway, the Paragould & Memphis Railway, the St. Louis Southwestern Railway, and stations south of Kennett on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad (see District No. 25) ;

In the county of HOWELL, stations east of Willow Springs on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad (see District No. 25) ;

And in the county of STE. GENEVIEVE, stations on the Cape Girardeau Northern Railway (see District No. 22).

## In the State of Tennessee, the counties of:

Lake.	Obion.	Weakley.
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## DISTRICT NO. 24.

## HEADQUARTERS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

## In the State of Arkansas, the counties of:

Benton.	Carroll.	Washington.
Boone.	Madison.	

## In the State of Kansas, the counties of:

Allen.	Franklin.	Nemaha.
Anderson.	Geary.	Neosho.
Atchison.	Graham.	Osage.
Bourbon.	Jackson.	Osborne.
Brown.	Jefferson.	Ottawa.
Cherokee.	Johnson.	Pottawatomie.
Clay.	Leavenworth.	Riley.
Cloud.	Lincoln.	Rooks.
Coffey.	Linn.	Russell.
Crawford.	Lyon.	Shawnee.
Doniphan.	Marshall.	Trego.
Douglas.	Miami.	Wabaunsee.
Ellis.	Mitchell.	Wyandotte.

In the county of DICKINSON, all stations on and north of the line of the Union Pacific Railroad between Dorrance and Kansas Falls (see District No. 30) ;

In the county of ELLSWORTH, all stations on and north of the line of the Union Pacific Railroad between Dorrance and Kansas Falls (see District No. 30) ;

In the county of JEWELL, all stations south of Mankato on the Missouri Pacific Railway (see District No. 19) ;

In the county of NORTON, all stations on the Missouri Pacific Railway (see District No. 19) ;

In the county of PHILLIPS, all stations on the Missouri Pacific Railway (see District No. 19) ;

In the county of REPUBLIC, all stations south of the line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway between Formosa and Mahaska (see District No. 19) ;

In the county of SALINE, all stations on and north of the line of the Union Pacific Railroad between Dorrance and Kansas Falls (see District No. 30) ;

In the county of SMITH, all stations on the Missouri Pacific Railway (see District No. 19) ;

And in the county of WASHINGTON, all stations, except Mahaska (see District No. 19).

In the State of Missouri, the counties of:

Adair.	Dallas.	Mercer.
Andrew.	Daviess.	Morgan.
Atchison.	Dekalb.	Newton.
Barry.	Gentry.	Nodaway.
Barton.	Grundy.	Pettis.
Bates.	Harrison.	Platte.
Benton.	Henry.	Polk.
Boone.	Hickory.	Putnam.
Buchanan.	Holt.	Randolph.
Caldwell.	Howard.	Ray.
Carroll.	Jackson.	St. Clair.
Cass.	Jasper.	Saline.
Cedar.	Johnson.	Schuyler.
Chariton.	Lafayette.	Shelby.
Christian.	Lawrence.	Stone.
Clay.	Linn.	Sullivan.
Clinton.	Livingston.	Taney.
Cooper.	McDonald.	Vernon.
Dade.	Macon.	Worth.

The county of GREENE, except stations northeast of Springfield on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad (see District No. 22) ;

And the county of MONITEAU, except stations on the Missouri Pacific Railway between Olean and Russellville (see District No. 22).

In the State of Oklahoma, the counties of:

Adair.	Delaware.	Ottawa.
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## DISTRICT NO. 25.

## HEADQUARTERS, MEMPHIS, TENN.

In the State of Alabama, the counties of:

Colbert.	Lamar.	Walker.
Fayette.	Lawrence.	Winston.
Franklin.	Marion.	

In the State of Arkansas, the counties of:

Arkansas.	Garland.	Newton.
Ashley.	Grant.	Ouachita.
Baxter.	Hempstead.	Perry.
Bradley.	Hot Springs.	Phillips.
Calhoun.	Howard.	Pike.
Chicot.	Independence.	Poinsett.
Clark.	Izard.	Pope.
Cleburne.	Jackson.	Prairie.
Cleveland.	Jefferson.	Pulaski.
Columbia.	Johnson.	St. Francis.
Conway.	Lafayette.	Saline.
Craighead.	Lee.	Searcy.
Crittenden.	Lincoln.	Sharp.
Cross.	Lonoke.	Stone.
Dallas.	Marion.	Union.
Desha.	Mississippi.	Van Buren.
Drew.	Monroe.	White.
Faulkner.	Montgomery.	Woodruff.
Fulton.	Nevada.	Yell.

The county of FRANKLIN, except stations on the Arkansas Central Railroad (see District No. 29) ;

In the county of GREENE, stations on the Cache Valley Railroad (see District No. 23) ;

And the county of LAWRENCE, except stations north of Hoxie on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway (see District No. 23).

In the State of Louisiana, the parishes of:

Claiborne.	Morehouse.	West Carroll.
East Carroll.	Union.	

In the State of Mississippi, the counties of:

Alcorn.	Itawamba.	Sharkey.
Attala.	Lafayette.	Sunflower.
Benton.	Lee.	Tallahatchie.
Bolivar.	Leflore.	Tate.
Calhoun.	Lowndes.	Tippah.
Carroll.	Marshall.	Tishomingo.
Chickasaw.	Monroe.	Tunica.
Choctaw.	Montgomery.	Union.
Clay.	Noxubee.	Washington.
Coahoma.	Oktibbeha.	Webster.
De Soto.	Panola.	Winston.
Grenada.	Pontotoc.	Yalobusha.
Holmes.	Prentiss.	Yazoo.
Issaquena.	Quitman.	

In the State of Missouri, the counties of:

Douglas.	Ozark.	Texas.
Oregon.	Pemiscot.	Wright.

In the county of DUNKLIN, all stations on the Deering Southwestern Railway, the Paragould & Memphis Railway, the St. Louis Southwestern Railway and stations south of Kennett on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad (see District No. 23);

The county of HOWELL, except stations east of Willow Springs on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad (see District No. 23);

And in the county of WEBSTER, stations between Cedar Gap and Palmetto on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad (see District No. 22).

In the State of Tennessee, the counties of:

Carroll.	Gibson.	McNairy.
Chester.	Hardeman.	Madison.
Crockett.	Hardin.	Shelby.
Decatur.	Haywood.	Tipton.
Dyer.	Henderson.	
Fayette.	Lauderdale.	

And the county of HENRY, except stations on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad east of Paris (see District No. 9).

## DISTRICT NO. 26.

### HEADQUARTERS, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

In the State of Alabama, the counties of:

Baldwin.	Greene.	Pickens.
Butler.	Hale.	Sumter.
Choctaw.	Marengo.	Tuscaloosa.
Clarke.	Mobile.	Washington.
Conecuh.	Monroe.	Wilcox.
Escambia.	Perry.	

The county of DALLAS, except Selma and stations east thereof on the Western Railway of Alabama (see District No. 8).

In the State of Florida, the county of Escambia:

In the State of Louisiana, the parishes of:

Acadia.	Jefferson Davis.	St. Charles.
Ascension.	Lafayette.	St. Helena.
Assumption.	Lafourche.	St. James.
Avoyelles.	La Salle.	St. John the Baptist.
Bienville.	Lincoln.	St. Landry.
Caldwell.	Livingston.	St. Martin.
Catahoula.	Madison.	St. Mary.
Concordia.	Natchitoches.	St. Tammany.
East Baton Rouge.	Orleans.	Tangipahoa.
East Feliciana.	Ouachita.	Tensas.
Evangeline.	Plaquemines.	Terrebonne.
Franklin.	Pointe Coupee.	Vermilion.
Grant.	Rapides.	Washington.
Iberia.	Red River.	West Baton Rouge.
Iberville.	Richland.	West Feliciana.
Jackson.	St. Bernard.	Winn.



In the parish of DE SOTO, all stations southeast of Mansfield on the Texas & Pacific Railway (see Districts Nos. 27 and 28) ;

In the parish of SABINE, all stations on the Texas & Pacific Railway (see District No. 27) ;

And in the parish of WEBSTER, all stations south of the line of the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railway (see District No. 28).

In the State of Mississippi, the counties of:

Adams.	Jackson.	Neshoba.
Amitee.	Jasper.	Newton.
Claiborne.	Jefferson.	Pearl River.
Clarke.	Jefferson Davis.	Perry.
Copiah.	Jones.	Pike.
Covington.	Kemper.	Rankin.
Forrest.	Lamar.	Scott.
Franklin.	Louderdale.	Simpson.
George.	Lawrence.	Smith.
Greene.	Leake.	Walthall.
Hancock.	Lincoln.	Warren.
Harrison.	Madison.	Wayne.
Hinds.	Marion.	Wilkinson.

### DISTRICT NO. 27.

#### HEADQUARTERS, GALVESTON, TEX.

In the State of Louisiana, the parishes of:

Allen.	Calcasieu.	Jefferson.
Beauregard.	Cameron.	Vernon.

In the parish of DE SOTO, stations south and southwest of Mansfield on the Kansas City Southern Railway and the Mansfield Railway (see Districts Nos. 26 and 28) ;

And the parish of SABINE, except stations on the Texas & Pacific Railway (see District No. 26).

In the State of Texas, the counties of:

Angelina.	Fayette.	Kinney.
Aransas.	Fort Bend.	Kleberg.
Atascosa.	Frio.	Lasalle.
Austin.	Galveston.	Lavaca.
Bandera.	Goliad.	Lee.
Bastrop.	Gonzales.	Leon.
Bee.	Grimes.	Liberty.
Bexar.	Guadalupe.	Live Oak.
Brazoria.	Hardin.	McMullen.
Brazos.	Harris.	Madison.
Brooks.	Hays.	Matagorda.
Burleson.	Hidalgo.	Maverick.
Caldwell.	Houston.	Medina.
Calhoun.	Jackson.	Milam.
Cameron.	Jasper.	Montgomery.
Chambers.	Jefferson.	Nacogdoches.
Colorado.	Jim Hogg.	Newton.
Comal.	Jim Wells.	Nueces.
Dewitt.	Karnes.	Orange.
Dimmit.	Kendall.	Polk.
Duval.	Kerr.	Real.

Refugio.	Travis.	Webb.
Robertson.	Trinity.	Wharton.
Sabine.	Tyler.	Willacy.
San Augustine.	Uvalde.	Williamson.
San Jacinto.	Victoria.	Wilson.
San Patricio.	Walker.	Zapata.
Shelby.	Waller.	Zavalla.
Starr.	Washington.	

## DISTRICT NO. 23.

## HEADQUARTERS, FORT WORTH, TEX.

In the State of Arizona, the counties of:

Cochise.	Greenlee.	Pinal.
Gila.	Maricopa.	Santa Cruz.
Graham.	Pima.	Yuma.

In the State of Arkansas, the counties of:

Little River.	Miller.	Sevier.
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In the State of Louisiana, the parishes of:

Bossier.	Caddo.
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The parish of DE SOTO, except stations south, southeast, and southwest of Mansfield on the Kansas City Southern Railway, the Mansfield Railway, and the Texas & Pacific Railway (see Districts Nos. 26 and 27) ;

And in the parish of WEBSTER, all stations on and north of the line of the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific Railway (see District No. 26).

In the State of New Mexico, the counties of:

Dona Ana.	Grant.	Luna.
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And in the county of SIERRA, all stations south of Lake Valley on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway (see District No. 31).

In the State of Oklahoma, the counties of:

Bryan.	Johnston.	Marshall.
Choctaw.	Love.	Pushmataha.
Jefferson.	McCurtain.	

In the State of Texas, the counties of:

Anderson.	Cherokee.	Dawson.
Andrews.	Childress.	Delta.
Archer.	Clay.	Denton.
Armstrong.	Cochran.	Dickens.
Bailey.	Coke.	Eastland.
Baylor.	Coleman.	Ector.
Bell.	Collin.	Edwards.
Blanco.	Collingsworth.	Ellis.
Borden.	Comanche.	El Paso.
Bosque.	Concho.	Erath.
Bowie.	Cooke.	Falls.
Brewster.	Coryell.	Fannin.
Briscoe.	Cottle.	Fisher.
Brown.	Crane.	Floyd.
Burnet.	Crockett.	Foard.
Callahan.	Crosby.	Franklin.
Camp.	Culberson.	Freestone.
Case.	Dallas.	Gaines.

Garza.	Limestone.	San Saba.
Gillespie.	Llano.	Schleicher.
Glasscock.	Loving.	Scurry.
Grayson.	Lubbock.	Shackleford.
Gregg.	Lynn.	Smith.
Hale.	McCulloch.	Somervell.
Hall.	McLennan.	Stephens.
Hamilton.	Marion.	Sterling.
Hardeman.	Martin.	Stonewall.
Harrison.	Mason.	Sutton.
Haskell.	Menard.	Tarrant.
Henderson.	Midland.	Taylor.
Hill.	Mills.	Terrell.
Hood.	Mitchell.	Terry.
Hopkins.	Montague.	Throckmorton.
Howard.	Morris.	Titus.
Hunt.	Motley.	Tom Green.
Irion.	Navarro.	Upshur.
Jack.	Nolan.	Upton.
Jeff Davis.	Palo Pinto.	Valverde.
Johnson.	Panola.	Van Zandt.
Jones.	Parker.	Ward.
Kaufman.	Pecos.	Wichita.
Kent.	Presidio.	Wilbarger.
Kimble.	Rains.	Winkler.
King.	Red River.	Wise.
Knox.	Reeves.	Wood.
Lamar.	Rockwall.	Yoakum.
Lamb.	Runnels.	Young.
Lampasas.	Rusk.	

The county of DONLEY, except stations on the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Railway (see District No. 29) ;

In the county of POTTER, all stations on the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway southeast of Amarillo (see Districts Nos. 29, 30, and 31) ;

And the county of RANDALL, except stations between Amarillo and Dawn on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway (see District No. 30).

### DISTRICT NO. 29.

#### HEADQUARTERS, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

In the State of Arkansas, the counties of :

Crawford.	Polk.	Sebastian.
Logan.	Scott.	

And in the county of FRANKLIN, stations on the Arkansas Central Railroad (see District No. 25).

In the State of Oklahoma, the counties of :

Atoka.	Carter.	Cotton.
Beckham.	Cherokee.	Craig.
Blaine.	Cleveland.	Creek.
Caddo.	Coal.	Custer.
Canadian.	Comanche.	Dewey.

Garfield.	McClain.	Pontotoc.
Garvin.	McIntosh.	Pottawatomie.
Grady.	Major.	Roger Mills.
Greer.	Mayes.	Rogers.
Harmon.	Murray.	Seminole.
Haskell.	Muskogee.	Sequoyah.
Hughes.	Noble.	Stephens.
Jackson.	Nowata.	Tillman.
Kingfisher.	Okfuskee.	Tulsa.
Kiowa.	Oklahoma.	Wagoner.
Latimer.	Okmulgee.	Washington.
Le Flore.	Pawnee.	Washita.
Lincoln.	Payne.	
Logan.	Pittsburg.	

In the county of ALFALFA, Augusta and stations south thereof on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; Carmen and stations south thereof on the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad; and all stations on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad (see District No. 30).

And the county of OSAGE, except stations on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway and stations north of Nelagoney on the Midland Valley Railroad (see District No. 30).

In the State of Texas, the county of Wheeler,

The county of CARSON, except stations on the Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway (see District No. 30);

In the county of DONLEY, all stations on the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Railway (see District No. 28);

The county of GRAY, except stations on the Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway (see District No. 30);

And in the county of POTTER, all stations east of Amarillo on the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Railway (see Districts Nos. 28, 30, and 31).

### DISTRICT NO. 30.

#### HEADQUARTERS, WICHITA, KANS.

In the State of Kansas, the counties of:

Barber.	Harper.	Ness.
Barton.	Harvey.	Pawnee.
Butler.	Haskell.	Pratt.
Chase.	Hodgeman.	Reno.
Chautauqua.	Kearny.	Rice.
Clark.	Kingman.	Rush.
Comanche.	Kiowa.	Sedgwick.
Cowley.	Labette.	Seward.
Edwards.	Lane.	Stafford.
Elk.	McPherson.	Stevens.
Finney.	Marion.	Sumner.
Ford.	Meade.	Wilson.
Grant.	Montgomery.	Woodson.
Gray.	Morris.	
Greenwood.	Morton.	

In the county of DICKINSON, all stations south of the line of the Union Pacific Railroad between Dorrance and Kansas Falls (see District No. 24);



In the county of ELLSWORTH, all stations south of the line of the Union Pacific Railroad between Dorrance and Kansas Falls (see District No. 24) ;

And in the county of SALINE, all stations south of the line of the Union Pacific Railroad between Dorrance and Kansas Falls (see District No. 24).

In the State of New Mexico, the counties of:

Chaves.	Lincoln.	Roosevelt.
Curry.	Otero.	
Eddy.	Quay.	

The county of GUADALUPE, except stations west of Vaughn on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway (see District No. 31) ;

And in the county of TORRANCE, all stations on the El Paso & South-western Railroad (see District No. 31).

In the State of Oklahoma, the counties of:

Beaver.	Grant.	Texas.
Cimarron.	Harper.	Woods.
Ellis.	Kay.	Woodward.

The county of ALFALFA, except stations south of Augusta on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, and stations south of Carmen on the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad, and all stations on the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad (see District No. 29) ;

And in the county of OSAGE stations on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad and stations north of Nelagoney on the Midland Valley Railroad (see District No. 29).

In the State of Texas, the counties of:

Castro.	Hutchinson.	Parmer.
Deaf Smith.	Lipscomb.	Roberts.
Hansford.	Moore.	Sherman.
Hemphill.	Ochiltree.	

In the county of CARSON, stations on the Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway (see District No. 29) ;

The county of DALLAM, except stations on the Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad (see District No. 31) ;

In the county of GRAY, stations on the Panhandle & Santa Fe Railway (see District No. 29) ;

The county of HARTLEY, except stations on the Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad (see District No. 31) ;

The county of OLDHAM, except stations on the Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad (see District No. 31) ;

In the county of POTTER, all stations on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway and all stations west of Amarillo on the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Railway (see Districts Nos. 28, 29, and 31) ;

In the county of RANDALL, all stations between Amarillo and Dawn on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway (see District No. 28).

### DISTRICT NO. 31.

#### HEADQUARTERS, DENVER, COLO.

In the State of Arizona, the counties of:

Apache.	Mohave.	Yavapai.
Coconino.	Navajo.	

In the State of California, the counties of:

Imperial.	Riverside.	Ventura.
Los Angeles.	San Bernardino.	
Orange.	San Diego.	

In the county of INYO, all stations on the line of the Southern Pacific Co. between Brown and Owenyo and all stations on the Tonopah & Tidewater Railroad (see District No. 32);

And in the county of KERN, Mojave and all stations east thereof on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, and all stations on the line of the Southern Pacific Co. between Oban and Linnie (see District No. 32).

The entire State of Colorado.

In the State of Idaho, the county of Franklin.

And in the counties of BANNOCK, BEAR LAKE, and ONEIDA all stations south and southeast of Pocatello on the Oregon Short Line Railroad (see District No. 32).

In the State of Kansas, the counties of:

Greeley.	Sheridan.	Wallace.
Hamilton.	Sherman.	Wichita.
Logan.	Stanton.	
Scott.	Thomas.	

In the State of Montana, the counties of:

Big Horn.	Carbon.
-----------	---------

In the county of YELLOWSTONE, stations east and south of Osborne on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (see District No. 18).

In the State of Nebraska, the counties of:

Arthur.	Frontier.	Lincoln.
Banner.	Garden.	Logan.
Box Butte.	Gosper.	McPherson.
Chase.	Hayes.	Morrill.
Cheyenne.	Hitchcock.	Perkins.
Deuel.	Keith.	Scotts Bluff.
Dundy.	Kimball.	Sioux.

In the county of DAWES, all stations southwest of Dakota Junction on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway (see District No. 19);

The county of FURNAS, except stations between Cedar Bluff and Stanford on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (see District No. 19);

And the county of RED WILLOW, except stations between Cedar Bluff and Stanford on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (see District No. 19).

In the State of Nevada, the counties of:

Clark.	Eureka.	Lincoln.
Elko.	Lander.	White Pine.

And the county of NYE, except the station of Tonopah (see District No. 32).

In the State of New Mexico, the counties of:

Bernalillo.	Sandoval.	Taos.
Colfax.	San Juan.	Union.
McKinley.	San Miguel.	Valencia.
Mora.	Santa Fe.	
Rio Arriba.	Socorro.	

In the county of GUADALUPE, stations west of Vaughn on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway (see District No. 30) ;

The county of SIERRA, except stations south of Lake Valley on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway (see District No. 28) ;

And the county of TORRANCE, except stations on the El Paso & South-western Railroad (see District No. 30).

In the State of South Dakota :

In the county of CUSTER, stations on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (see District No. 19) ;

In the county of FALL RIVER, stations on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad (see District No. 19) ;

The county of LAWRENCE, except stations between Redwater and Sturgis on the Chicago & North Western Railway (see District No. 18) ;

And in the county of PENNINGTON, all stations on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and the Rapid City, Black Hills & Western Railroad (see Districts Nos. 18 and 19).

In the State of Texas :

In the county of DALLAM, stations on the Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad (see District No. 30) ;

In the county of HARTLEY, stations on the Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad (see District No. 30) ;

In the county of OLDHAM, stations on the Fort Worth & Denver City Railroad (see District No. 30) ;

And in the county of POTTER, all stations northwest of Amarillo on the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway (see Districts Nos. 28, 29, and 30).

The entire State of Utah.

The entire State of Wyoming.

## DISTRICT NO. 32.

### HEADQUARTERS, PORTLAND, OREG.

The Territory of Alaska.

In the State of California, the counties of :

Alameda.	Mariposa.	Santa Clara.
Alpine.	Mendocino.	Santa Cruz.
Amador.	Merced.	Shasta.
Butte.	Modoc.	Sierra.
Calaveras.	Mono.	Siskiyou.
Colusa.	Monterey.	Solano.
Contra Costa.	Napa.	Sonoma.
Del Norte.	Nevada.	Stanislaus.
Eldorado.	Placer.	Sutter.
Fresno.	Plumas.	Tehama.
Glenn.	Sacramento.	Trinity.
Humboldt.	San Benito.	Tulare.
Kings.	San Francisco.	Tuolumne.
Lake.	San Joaquin.	Yolo.
Lassen.	San Luis Obispo.	Yosemite National Park.
Madera.	San Mateo.	Yuba.
Marin.	Santa Barbara.	

The county of INYO, except stations on the line of the Southern Pacific Co. between Brown and Owenyo and all stations on the Tonopah & Tidewater Railroad (see District No. 31) ;

And the county of KERN, except Mojave and all stations east thereof on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway and all stations on the line of the Southern Pacific Co. between Obar and Linnie (see District No. 31).  
The Territory of Hawaii.

In the State of Idaho, the counties of:

Ada.	Clearwater.	Lewis.
Adams.	Custer.	Lincoln.
Benewah.	Elmore.	Madison.
Bingham.	Fremont.	Minidoka.
Blaine.	Gem.	Nez Perce.
Boise.	Gooding.	Owyhee.
Bonner.	Idaho.	Power.
Bonneville.	Jefferson.	Shoshone.
Boundary.	Kootenai.	Teton.
Canyon.	Latah.	Twin Falls.
Cassia.	Lemhi.	Washington.

And the counties of BANNOCK, BEAR LAKE, and ONEIDA, except stations south and southeast of Pocatello on the Oregon Short Line Railroad. (See District No. 31.)

In the State of Montana, the counties of:

Beaverhead.	Jefferson.	Powell.
Broadwater.	Lewis and Clark.	Ravalli.
Deerlodge.	Lincoln.	Sanders.
Flathead.	Madison.	Silverbow.
Gallatin.	Mineral.	Teton.
Glacier National Park.	Missoula.	
Granite.	Park.	

And in the county of MEAGHER, stations west of Martindale on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and all stations on the White Sulphur Springs & Yellowstone Park Railway (see District No. 18).

In the State of Nevada, the counties of:

Churchill.	Humboldt.	Ormsby.
Douglas.	Lyon.	Storey.
Esmeralda.	Mineral.	Washoe.

And in the county of NYE, the station of Tonopah. (See District No. 31.)

The entire State of Oregon.

The entire State of Washington.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed this 17th day of November, 1916.

[SEAL.]

D. F. HOUSTON,  
*Secretary of Agriculture.*



LIST SHOWING THE DISTRICT OR DISTRICTS TO WHICH THE STATES OR TERRITORIES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ARE ASSIGNED.<sup>1</sup>

Name.	District No.	Name.	District No.
Alabama -----	7, 8, 9, 25, 26	Montana -----	18, 31, 32
Alaska -----	32	Nebraska -----	19, 31
Arizona -----	28, 31	Nevada -----	31, 32
Arkansas -----	23, 24, 25, 28, 29	New Hampshire -----	1
California -----	31, 32	New Jersey -----	2, 3
Colorado -----	31	New Mexico -----	28, 30, 31
Connecticut -----	1, 2	New York -----	2, 4
Delaware -----	3	North Carolina -----	6, 7, 8
District of Columbia -----	6	North Dakota -----	18
Florida -----	7, 20	Ohio -----	5, 11, 12, 13, 14
Georgia -----	7, 8	Oklahoma -----	24, 28, 29, 30
Hawaii -----	32	Oregon -----	32
Idaho -----	31, 32	Pennsylvania -----	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 14
Illinois -----	12, 20, 21, 22, 23	Porto Rico -----	2
Indiana -----	10, 11, 12, 13, 20	Rhode Island -----	1
Iowa -----	18, 19, 20, 21	South Carolina -----	7, 8
Kansas -----	19, 24, 30, 31	South Dakota -----	18, 19, 31
Kentucky -----	9, 10, 11, 23	Tennessee -----	8, 9, 23, 25
Louisiana -----	25, 26, 27, 28	Texas -----	27, 28, 29, 30, 31
Maine -----	1	Utah -----	31
Maryland -----	5, 6	Vermont -----	1
Massachusetts -----	1	Virginia -----	6, 10, 11
Michigan -----	13, 15, 16, 17, 20	Washington -----	32
Minnesota -----	17, 18	West Virginia -----	5, 6, 11
Mississippi -----	25, 26	Wisconsin -----	16, 17, 18, 20
Missouri -----	21, 22, 23, 24, 25	Wyoming -----	31

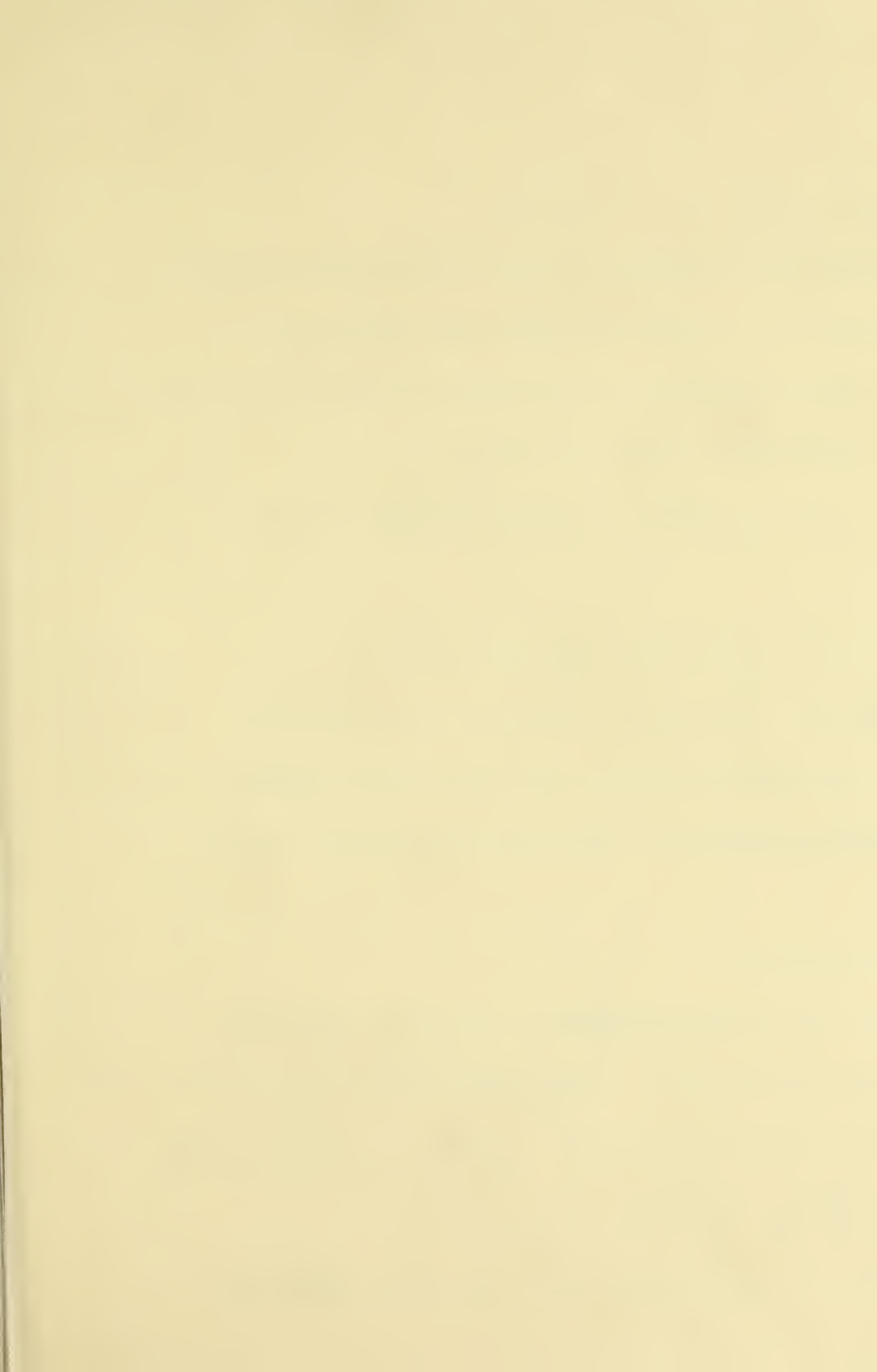
<sup>1</sup> The plan of districting the United States for the purpose of handling disputes and appeals promptly has involved a large amount of detailed work. After the districting has been in operation for a time it will be possible to determine what changes, if any, should be made in order to facilitate the trade.

# INDEX OF DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS.

	District No.		District No.
Atlanta.....	8	Louisville.....	10
Baltimore.....	6	Memphis.....	25
Boston.....	1	Milwaukee.....	16
Buffalo.....	4	Minneapolis.....	18
Cairo.....	23	Nashville.....	9
Chicago.....	20	New Orleans.....	26
Cincinnati.....	11	New York.....	2
Cleveland.....	14	Oklahoma City.....	29
Denver.....	31	Omaha.....	19
Detroit.....	15	Peoria.....	21
Duluth.....	17	Philadelphia.....	3
Fort Worth.....	28	Pittsburgh.....	5
Galveston.....	27	Portland.....	32
Indianapolis.....	12	St. Louis.....	22
Jacksonville.....	7	Toledo.....	13
Kansas City, Mo.....	24	Wichita.....	30

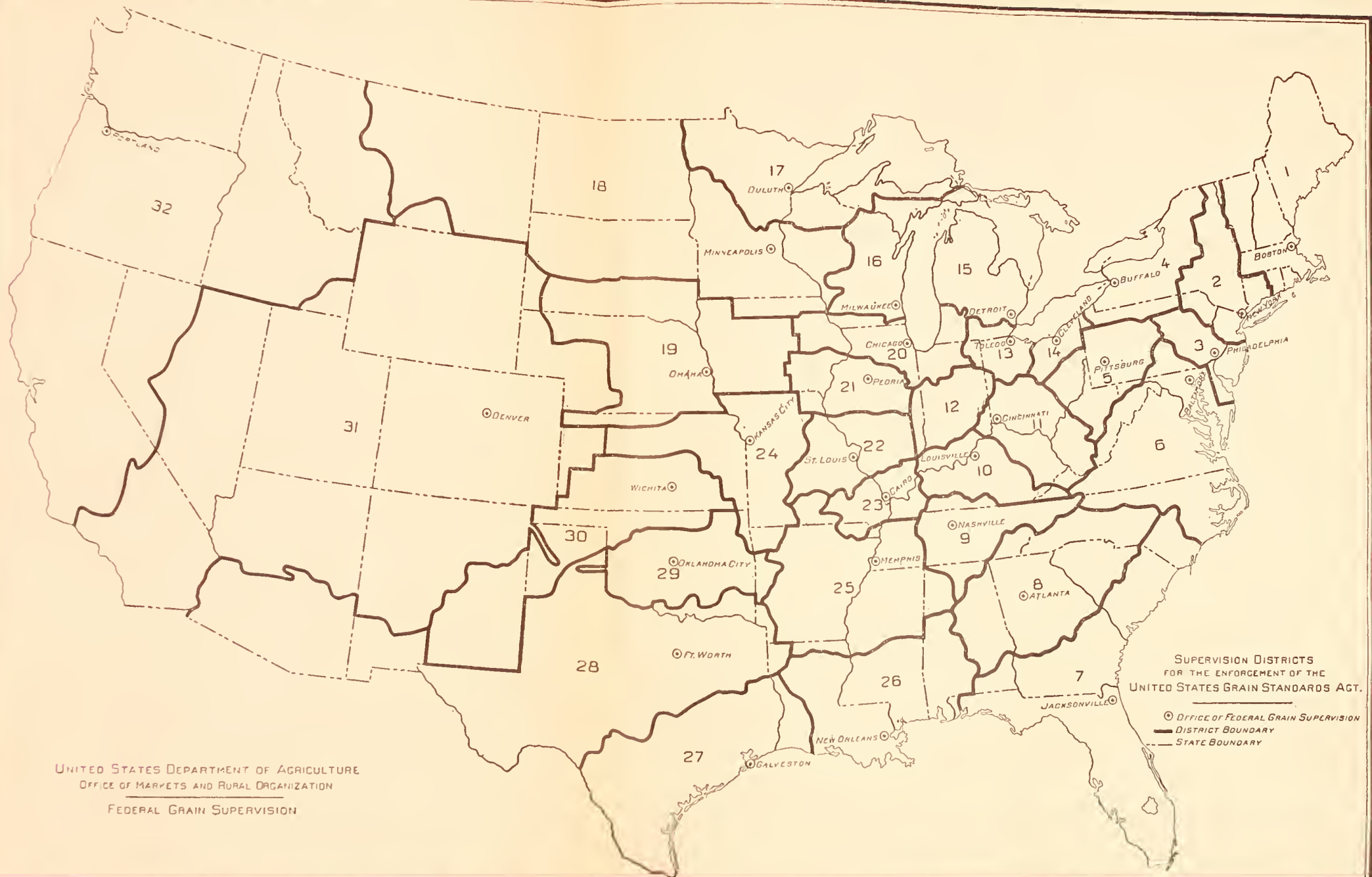
# NUMERICAL INDEX OF DISTRICTS.

District No.	Headquarters at—	Page.	District No.	Headquarters at—	Page.
1	Boston, Mass.....	1	17	Duluth, Minn.....	15
2	New York, N. Y.....	1	18	Minneapolis, Minn.....	16
3	Philadelphia, Pa.....	2	19	Omaha, Nebr.....	18
4	Buffalo, N. Y.....	2	20	Chicago, Ill.....	20
5	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	3	21	Peoria, Ill.....	21
6	Baltimore, Md.....	4	22	St. Louis, Mo.....	22
7	Jacksonville, Fla.....	5	23	Cairo, Ill.....	22
8	Atlanta, Ga.....	6	24	Kansas City, Mo.....	23
9	Nashville, Tenn.....	8	25	Memphis, Tenn.....	25
10	Louisville, Ky.....	9	26	New Orleans, La.....	26
11	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	9	27	Galveston, Tex.....	27
12	Indianapolis, Ind.....	10	28	Fort Worth, Tex.....	28
13	Toledo, Ohio.....	11	29	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	29
14	Cleveland, Ohio.....	12	30	Wichita, Kans.....	30
15	Detroit, Mich.....	13	31	Denver, Colo.....	31
16	Milwaukee, Wis.....	13	32	Portland, Oreg.....	33









UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
OFFICE OF MARKETS AND RURAL ORGANIZATION  
FEDERAL GRAIN SUPERVISION

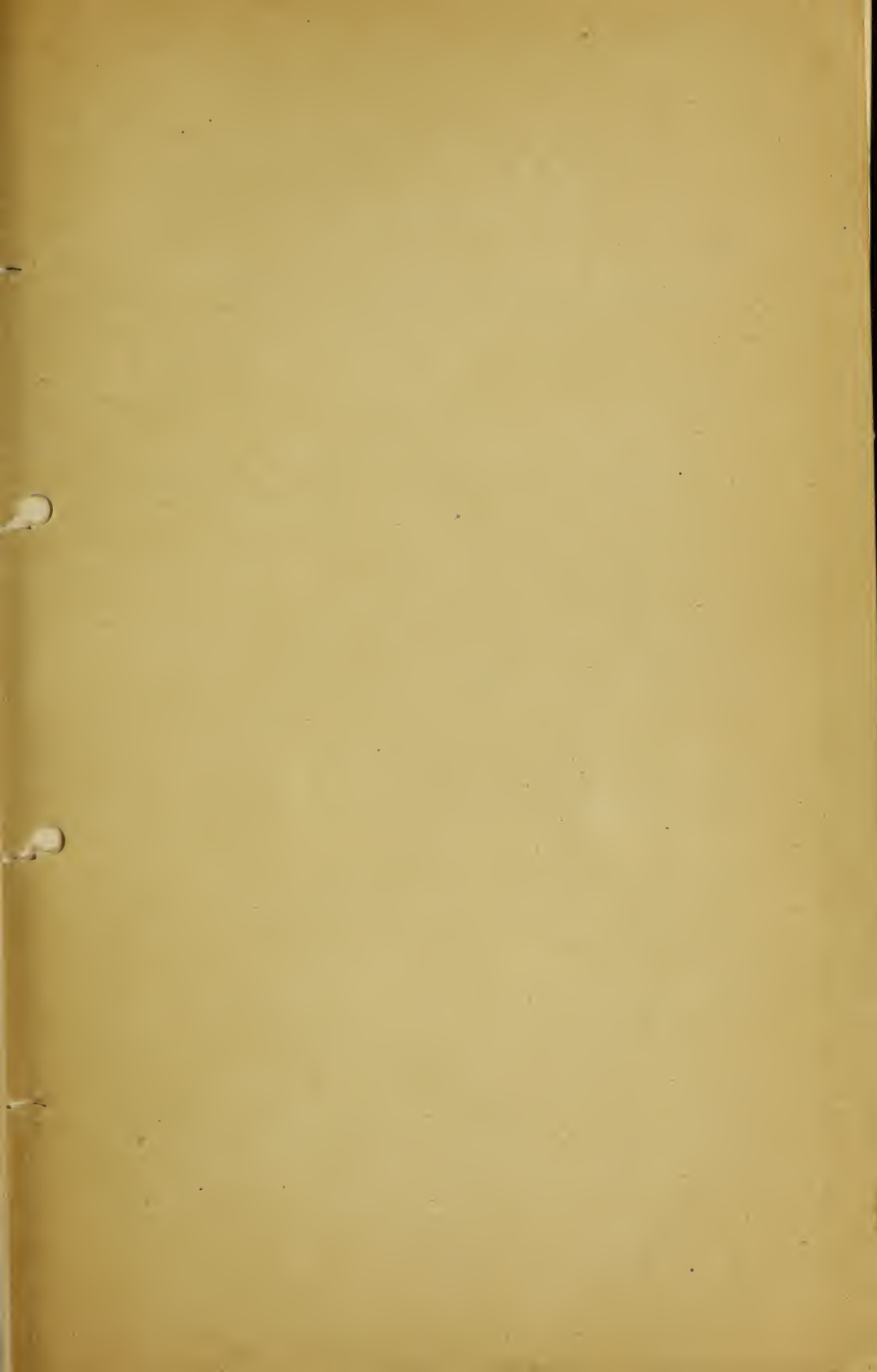
SUPERVISION DISTRICTS  
FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE  
UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT.

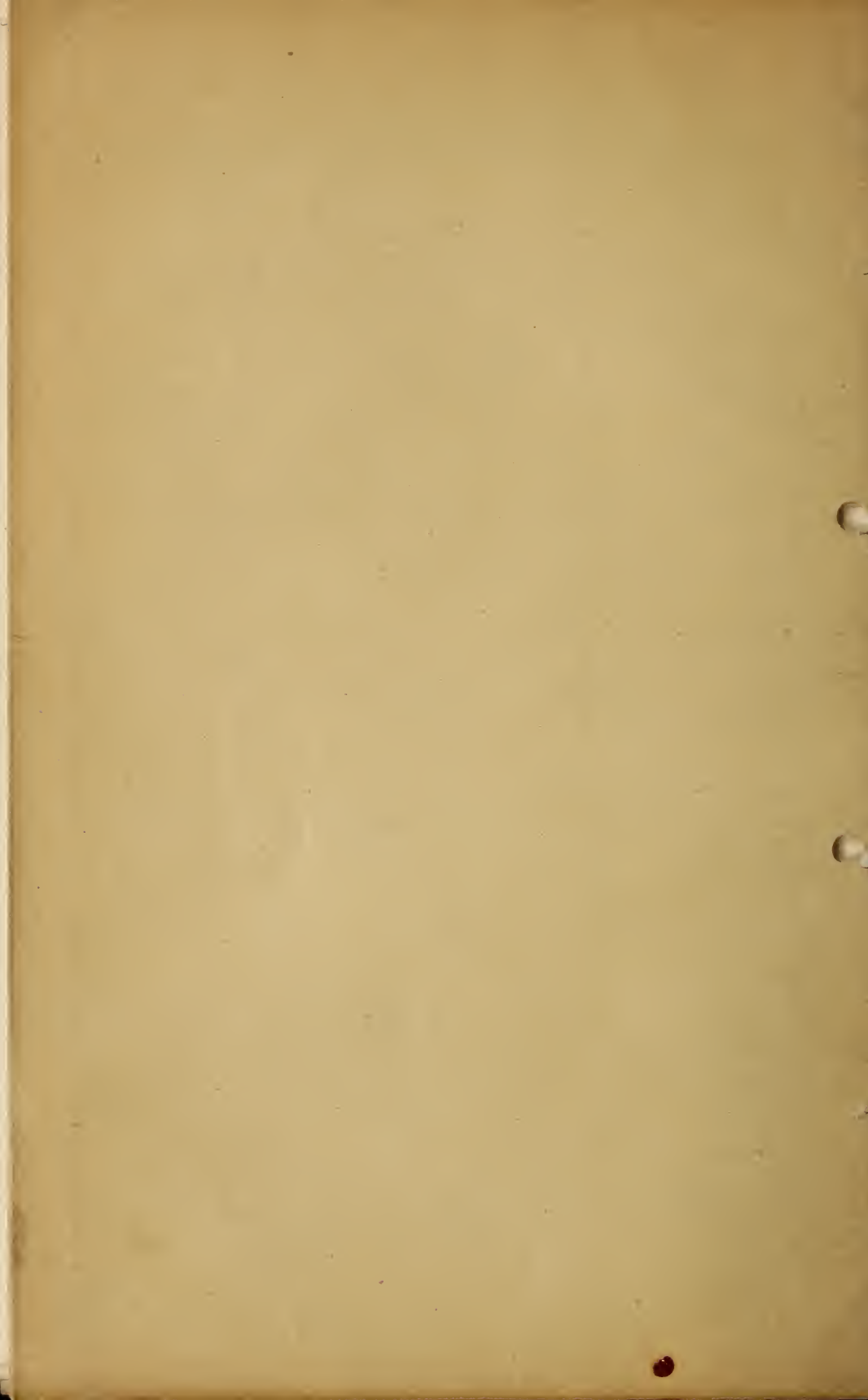
○ OFFICE OF FEDERAL GRAIN SUPERVISION  
— DISTRICT BOUNDARY  
--- STATE BOUNDARY

NOTE: Enlarged copies of this map will be furnished for office use on receipt of a request addressed to the Office of Markets and Rural Organization.

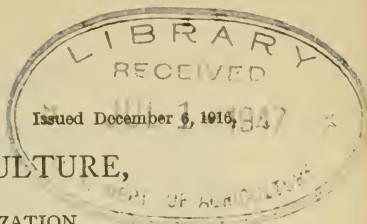


THE COUNTY OF ...  
...  
...









# U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OFFICE OF MARKETS AND RURAL ORGANIZATION,

CHARLES J. BRAND, CHIEF.

## SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

No. 15.<sup>1</sup>

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Suggested forms for designating agents in appeals and disputes.....	8	Effect of the act upon intrastate transactions.....	13
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### 1. SUGGESTED FORMS OF CERTIFICATES OF GRADE.

Regulation 2, section 14, of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States grain standards Act provides as follows:

Paragraph 1. Each certificate of grade issued by a licensed inspector for grain inspected and graded by him under the Act shall, except as permitted in paragraph 4 of this section, embody within its written or printed terms: (a) The caption "Grain Inspection Certificate"; (b) whether it is an original, or a duplicate, or other copy; (c) whether the inspection is in, out, export, or otherwise; (d) the name of the State, board of trade, chamber of commerce, exchange, or other organization, if any, by which the licensed inspector is regularly authorized or employed to inspect and grade grain; (e) the name of the city or town in which the license of the licensed inspector is posted; (f) the consecutive number of the certificate; (g) the date and, if other than that in which the licensed inspector is located the place where, the inspection was performed; (h) that the certificate is issued by an inspector holding a license, under the United States grain standards Act, to inspect and grade the kind of grain cov-

<sup>1</sup> Previous numbers in this series which relate to the United States grain standards Act are: Nos. 11-14, inclusive.

ered by the certificate; (*i*) the identification and location of the grain at the time of inspection by either (1) car initials, car number, name of carrier or other owner or operator of track, or (2) name or other designation of boat or vessel and hold number, or (3) name or other designation of elevator or warehouse and of bin or compartment, or (4) otherwise as the case may require; (*j*) the approximate amount of grain covered by the certificate, stated either in carloads, or in bushels, or by weight; (*k*) the kind of grain covered by the certificate; (*l*) the grade of the grain according to the official grain standards of the United States, to which may be added the analysis or any reason for assigning the particular grade; and (*m*) the signature of the licensed inspector who inspected and graded the grain, affixed by him or by an authorized agent, in addition to which the signature of the chief inspector or other superior may be affixed by him or by an authorized agent.

Paragraph 2. Each certificate of grade issued under the Act may also embody within its written or printed terms any other matter not inconsistent with the Act and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder.

Paragraph 3. No certificate of grade shall be issued under the Act until its form has been approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, except as permitted in paragraph 4 of this section.

Paragraph 4. True copies of the form of each certificate of grade proposed to be issued by any licensed inspector shall, not later than the expiration of 20 days after the date of the license of such licensed inspector, be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture. Prior to the expiration of 60 days after the approval of such form, any certificate of grade customarily in use by such licensed inspector may be issued by him without such approval if it comply with the act and with the requirements of subdivisions *h*, *l*, and *m* of paragraph 1 of this section.

The department has been requested to suggest a form of certificate which would be approved by it. In order to meet this request and to bring about, as far as practicable, the adoption of a uniform certificate, a form showing the suggested arrangement of the substance of the certificate (see fig. 1), and three specific forms showing the practical working out of the arrangement suggested (see figs. 2, 3, and 4) are here presented. For illustrative purposes it has been necessary to reduce the forms from the size of  $5 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$  inches, which is the actual size desired. These three latter forms show possible arrangement for (*a*) export certificate for use in cargo inspection by a chamber of commerce in an export market; (*b*) out inspection certificate for use in car inspection by a State inspection department, and (*c*) a certificate for general use by an independent inspector not authorized or employed by an organization or a State inspection department.

All of these forms have been approved by the Department of Agriculture (their actual size is  $5 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$  inches). They are not the only possible arrangements of certificates that would be approved, but

are presented for consideration in order to secure the greatest possible uniformity.

(c)..... (In, out, export.)	(a) GRAIN INSPECTION CERTIFICATE.	(f) No.....
	(d) ..... (Name of organization.)	(b) ..... (Original, duplicate, etc.)
	(e) ..... (City or town, and State.)	
	(g) .....19..	
<p>(h) I hereby certify that I hold a license under the United States grain standards Act to inspect and grade the kind of grain covered by this certificate; that on the above date I inspected and graded the following lot or parcel of grain; and that the grade thereof, according to the official grain standards of the United States, is that stated below:</p>		
(i) (Car initials) (Boat or vessel) (Elevator or warehouse)....	(Car No.) (Hold No.) (Bin or compartment)....	(Carrier, or otherwise as the case may require)....
(j) Amount.....	(k) Kind.....	(l) Grade.....
..... (Analysis or any reason for assigning the particular grade.)		
(Countersigned:)		
..... (Chief Inspector.)	(m)..... .....	..... Licensed Inspector.

FIG. 1. Suggested form of a grain inspection certificate, covering the thirteen requirements of regulation 2, section 14, paragraph 1, of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The letters in parentheses are merely for the purpose of indicating the corresponding subdivisions of paragraph 1 of section 14 of regulation 2.

The letters or words in parentheses are not intended to be printed on the form, except to the extent that the inclusion of such matter may be desirable.

If the inspector who issues the certificate be not authorized or employed by an organization he should insert in the blank space indicated by (d) for the name of organization his own name, for example, "JOHN DOE, INSPECTOR."

In the blank spaces indicated by (i) such of the matter in parentheses may be included as will meet the requirements of the market where the inspector is located.

While not required by the regulations it is desirable that a complete analysis, or such partial analysis as will show the reason for assigning the particular grade, be inserted in the space indicated for the purpose.



OUT INSPECTION	NO. <small>ORIGINAL</small> _____	
<h2 style="text-align: center;">GRAIN INSPECTION CERTIFICATE</h2>		
NAME OF STATE <input type="text"/> STATE GRAIN INSPECTION DEPARTMENT NAME OF CITY <input type="text"/> NAME OF STATE <input type="text"/>		
_____/19____		
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HOLD A LICENSE UNDER THE UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT TO INSPECT AND GRADE THE KIND OF GRAIN COVERED BY THIS CERTIFICATE; THAT ON THE ABOVE DATE I INSPECTED AND GRADED THE FOLLOWING LOT OR PARCEL OF GRAIN; AND THAT THE GRADE THEREOF, ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL GRAIN STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES, IS THAT STATED BELOW:</b></p>		
CAR INITIALS	CAR NO.	CARRIER
AMOUNT	KIND	GRADE
ANALYSIS		
COUNTERSIGNED		
CHIEF INSPECTOR _____		LICENSED INSPECTOR _____

FIG. 2.—A form of grain inspection certificate approved by the Department of Agriculture for use by inspectors employed by State inspection departments. Adapted for "out inspection." Reduced from 5 by 8½ inches in size.



EXPORT INSPECTION	GRAIN INSPECTION CERTIFICATE		NO. .... ORIGINAL.
	NAME OF CITY	CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	
	NAME OF CITY	NAME OF STATE	.....19.....
<p>I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HOLD A LICENSE UNDER THE UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT TO INSPECT AND GRADE THE KIND OF GRAIN COVERED BY THIS CERTIFICATE; THAT ON THE ABOVE DATE I INSPECTED AND GRADED THE FOLLOWING LOT OR PARCEL OF GRAIN; AND THAT THE GRADE THEREOF, ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL GRAIN STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES, IS THAT STATED BELOW:</p>			
BOAT OR VESSEL	HOLD NO.		
AMOUNT	KIND	GRADE	
ANALYSIS			
COUNTERSIGNED			LICENSED INSPECTOR
			CHIEF INSPECTOR

FIG. 3.—A form of grain inspection certificate approved by the Department of Agriculture for use by inspectors employed by chambers of commerce or other similar organizations. Adapted for export inspection of cargo shipments. Reduced from 5 by 8½ inches in size.

INSPECTION	NO. ORIGINAL
<h1>GRAIN INSPECTION CERTIFICATE</h1> <h2>JOHN DOE, INSPECTOR</h2>	
NAME OF CITY	NAME OF STATE
<p>I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HOLD A LICENSE UNDER THE UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT TO INSPECT AND GRADE THE KIND OF GRAIN COVERED BY THIS CERTIFICATE; THAT ON THE ABOVE DATE I INSPECTED AND GRADED THE FOLLOWING LOT OR PARCEL OF GRAIN; AND THAT THE GRADE THEREOF, ACCORDING TO THE OFFICIAL GRAIN STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES, IS THAT STATED BELOW:</p>	
CAR INITIALS	NO. ELEVATOR OR WAREHOUSE
BOAT OR VESSEL	HOLD NO.
AMOUNT	KIND
ANALYSIS	GRADE
<p>BIN NO.</p>	
LICENSED INSPECTOR	

Fig. 4.—A form of grain inspection certificate approved by the Department of Agriculture for use by independent inspectors and adapted for general inspection use. Reduced from 5 by 8½ inches in size.

The signature of the licensed inspector who issues the certificate may be affixed either by him or by some other person authorized by him for the purpose. If the certificate be not personally signed by such licensed inspector it is recommended that a facsimile of his signature be affixed by rubber stamp or otherwise by a person authorized by him for the purpose, followed by the name or initials of such authorized person, as, for example, "JOHN DOE, LICENSED INSPECTOR, BY RICHARD ROE" or "BY R. R."

The seal or other design of the organization or independent licensed inspector may be placed on the certificate if desired.

## 2. ADAPTING PRESENT CERTIFICATE FORMS FOR TEMPORARY USE.

Section 14 of regulation 2 of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States grain standards Act provides that any certificate of grade customarily in use by a licensed inspector may be issued by him prior to the expiration of 60 days after the approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of the form to be used by such licensed inspector if it comply with the Act and subdivisions (*h*), (*l*), and (*m*) of paragraph 1 of that section.

Subdivision (*l*) may be complied with by properly stating the grade, if such grade be one of the grades of the official grain standards of the United States.

Subdivisions (*h*) and (*m*) may be complied with by legibly printing, stamping with a rubber stamp, or otherwise placing on the face of the certificate the following language, inserting in the space provided therefor the signature of the licensed inspector who inspected and graded the grain, which may be affixed by himself or by some other person authorized by him for the purpose:

This certificate is issued by me, an inspector holding a license under the United States grain standards Act to inspect and grade shelled corn.

-----,  
*Licensed Inspector.*

The above form specifies shelled corn, since that is the only grain for which standards have been promulgated under the act.

## 1. SUGGESTION FOR LICENSED INSPECTOR'S CERTIFICATE RECORD.

An accurate record should be kept of every original, duplicate, and other copy of certificates of grade issued by a licensed inspector. This may be kept as a carbon copy, stub, or book record. Each duplicate and other copy of any certificate of grade should be given the same number as the original. If the certificates are bound in book form and consecutively numbered prior to issuance, it would be most convenient to have a sufficient number of blank certificates, not numbered, for use as duplicates and other copies, giving each such copy the same number as the original.



**4. SUGGESTED FORMS FOR DESIGNATING AGENTS IN APPEALS AND DISPUTES.**

Regulation 3, section 15, provides as follows:

Any person may file in the Office of Federal Grain Supervision in any district a notice of the name and address of an agent within such district upon whom copies of any complaint, answer, statement, order, notice, grade memorandum, findings, or other paper may be served in appeals, to which such person may be a party, from inspections made at points in such district, or otherwise to represent him in such appeals. When any party has appeared by agent, service upon such agent shall be sufficient service upon the party. The grain supervisor in charge of an Office of Federal Grain Supervision may require proof of authority of agents. When such notice or proof is filed, the authority shall be deemed to continue until revoked by a written instrument filed in said office.

Regulation 4, section 14, contains a similar provision with respect to disputes.

For the purpose of facilitating the procedure in appeals and disputes, the department recommends that any person who is or expects to be a party to appeals or disputes, in a district where he is not personally located, file in the Office of Federal Grain Supervision in such district notice of the name and address of an agent authorized to represent him in such appeals or disputes. For this purpose the following form has been prepared, copies of which will be furnished upon the request of any interested person by any Office of Federal Grain Supervision or by the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Washington. D. C.

Name of principal\_\_\_\_\_

Post-office address\_\_\_\_\_

Name of agent\_\_\_\_\_

Post-office address\_\_\_\_\_

Notice is hereby given that the above-named agent is authorized to represent the above-named principal in all matters in appeals or disputes filed in the Office of Federal Grain Supervision of the district in which such agent is located. Service upon such agent of copies of any complaint, answer, statement, order, notice, grade memorandum, findings, or other paper in such appeals or disputes shall be sufficient service upon said principal. This authority shall continue until revoked by a written instrument filed in said office.

(Signature of principal)\_\_\_\_\_

(Date)\_\_\_\_\_

In case the principal named is a corporation, partnership, or association, the signature of the principal should be affixed by a person authorized for the purpose, who also should sign the notice.

**5. FORMS OF GRADE MEMORANDA ISSUED IN CONNECTION WITH APPEALS AND DISPUTES.**

Four forms of grade memoranda in appeals and disputes will be issued by grain supervisors in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States grain-standards Act, as follows:



(a) Appeal grade memorandum issued by a single grain supervisor in compliance with regulation 3, section 22, paragraph 1, of the rules and regulations. Unless objection be filed, in accordance with section 23 of said regulation, within 24 hours after the time of issuance stamped thereon, this grade memorandum will be the final grade memorandum.

(b) Appeal grade memorandum issued by a board of grain supervisors in compliance with regulation 3, section 24, of the rules and regulations.

(c) Dispute grade memorandum issued by a single grain supervisor in compliance with regulation 4, section 21 of the rules and regulations. Unless objection be filed, in accordance with section 22 of said regulation, within 24 hours after the time of issuance stamped thereon, this grade memorandum will be the final grade memorandum.

(d) Dispute grade memorandum issued by a board of grain supervisors in compliance with regulation 4, section 23, of the rules and regulations.

Figure 5 represents the form of appeal grade memorandum issued by a single grain supervisor. The forms of the other three grade memoranda are substantially similar.

#### OPINIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST ARISING UNDER THE UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT.

##### 6. EMPLOYMENT OF TERM "PRIME SAIL MIXED CORN" IN TRANSACTIONS ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 1, 1916.

DEAR SIR: Reference is made to the conference which was held on October 6 with a committee representing the ——— Chamber of Commerce, and to your letter of the same date, in which you request a ruling by this department permitting you in future to trade in Prime Sail Mixed Corn in your market, and to certify to your inspections and shipments in accordance with the published requirements of this standard, either through licensed inspectors or inspectors appointed by the ——— Chamber of Commerce.

It appears from the statements made by your committee and in your letter that the term "Prime Sail Mixed Corn" is a designation of grade within the meaning of the United States grain standards Act. It is the opinion of the department that the provisions of the Act prescribing the use of the official grain standards of the United States and inspection, grading, and certification thereunder are applicable to transactions involving the shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of corn sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by any grade whatsoever, and that, hence, the employment of the designation "Prime Sail Mixed Corn" in such transactions would be unlawful on and after December 1, 1916.

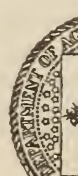
As explained to your committee, this department has no authority to determine finally the question presented by you. The foregoing is merely an expression of its views, which may or may not be accepted by the courts.

Very truly, yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

OCTOBER 18, 1916.

U.S.G.S.A. Form No. 1.



ORIGINAL


**GRADE MEMORANDUM**

Appeal No.

**United States Department of Agriculture**

**OFFICE OF MARKETS AND RURAL ORGANIZATION**

OFFICE OF  
FEDERAL GRAIN SUPERVISION



I certify that, in compliance with regulation 3, section 22, paragraph 1, of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States grain standards Act of August 11, 1916 (39 Stat., 482), the grade shown below has been assigned by me to the grain located at..... on.....

and identified as follows:

Amount.....	Kind.....	Grade.....
-------------	-----------	------------

This grade memorandum supersedes.....

Unless objection be filed, in accordance with section 23 of the aforesaid regulation, within 24 hours after the time of issuance stamped hereon, this grade memorandum will be the final grade memorandum, and thereafter, in due course, proposed findings will be transmitted to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Grain Supervisor.

Fig. 5.—Form of grade memorandum issued by Offices of Federal Grain Supervision on determinations of grade in appeals. This is one of four similar forms issued by grain supervisors in appeals and disputes. Reduced from 5 by 8½ inches in size.

**7. COMPARISON BETWEEN REQUIREMENTS OF OLD AND NEW GRADES FOR SHELLED CORN.**

DEAR SIR: In the absence of Secretary Houston, receipt is acknowledged of your letter of October 14, with reference to the grades for white corn promulgated in Service and Regulatory Announcement No. 11.

These grades do not permit a larger amount of foreign material and cracked corn combined than the old grades. For example, the old grades allowed in No. 3 white corn, 2 per cent of foreign material, including dirt, cob, other grains, finely broken corn, etc., and 4 per cent of cracked corn, not including finely broken corn, a total of 6 per cent, while the new grades allow only a total of 4 per cent of foreign material and cracked corn. This, however, is determined by using a screen with perforations fourteen sixty-fourths inch in diameter, while in the old grades the cracked corn was determined by using a screen with perforations sixteen sixty-fourths inch in diameter, and the foreign material by using a screen with perforations nine sixty-fourths inch in diameter. It has been found that where the screens specified for the purpose of the new grades are used there will be very few cases in which corn which failed to make a given grade under the old method would make that grade under the new.

The percentage of foreign material and cracked corn, which includes dirt, permitted in grade No. 3 of the official grain standards for shelled corn established, effective December 1, 1916, means the proportionate amount of such material occurring in corn when handled under fair commercial conditions. If any dirt or other foreign matter be added to corn shipped in interstate or foreign commerce for the purpose of lowering the quality of such corn, whether the grade be affected or not, the question would then become one of adulteration under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, and upon ascertainment of the facts the appropriate action would be taken by the Department under that statute.

With reference to the provision which allows "a slight tinge of light straw color or of pink on kernels of corn otherwise white," that provision has the same significance in the new as in the old grades, as discussed on pages 9, 10, and 11 of Department Bulletin No. 168, "Grades for Commercial Corn," of which a copy is inclosed herewith.

Very truly yours,

C. F. MARVIN,  
*Acting Secretary.*

OCTOBER 28, 1916.

**8. IMPORT GRAIN; AND SHIPMENTS PART FOR INTERSTATE AND PART FOR INTRASTATE COMMERCE.**

DEAR SIR: Reference is made to your letter of October 23, reply to which has been delayed pending the preparation and publication in final form of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States grain standards Act.

You ask where the grade will be determined on import grain—as the grain leaves the vessel or as it is taken into elevator storage?

The words "in interstate or foreign commerce" are defined by the act as meaning "from any State, Territory, or District to or through any other State, Territory, or District, or to or through any foreign country, or within any Territory or District." Only shipments of grain made from points in the United States are subject to the provisions of the act and the rules and regulations thereunder. If you use the word "import" in its customary sense it would seem that no inspection under the act for the purpose of the importation is required. If, however, what you refer to is really a shipment from a point



in the United States outside of Louisiana, and the inspection required by the act takes place in New Orleans, the question whether the service shall be performed as the grain leaves the vessel or as it is taken into elevator storage is one for the parties to the transaction and the inspector to decide as a practical matter.

You also ask how a cargo will be taken care of that was part for interstate and part for intrastate shipment. If that part of the cargo which is shipped in interstate or foreign commerce, as defined in the Act, is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade, section 4 of the Act applies, and, except as permitted in the provisos to that section, the grain must be inspected and graded by a licensed inspector either at point of shipment, at a point en route, or at destination. If this does not fully answer your question, please inform this office in regard to the details of the transaction you have in mind so that further consideration may be given to it.

You ask whether paragraphs 3 and 6 of section 23 of regulation 3 of the tentative draft of the rules and regulations (now paragraphs 3 and 7 of section 7 of regulation 5) apply to import grain. As explained above, if the word "import" is used in its customary sense, the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder do not apply. If, however, the transaction you have in mind is really a shipment from a point in the United States, with respect to which an appeal or a dispute may be referred to the Secretary of Agriculture, the paragraphs in question would apply to samples which might be drawn for the purpose of such appeal or dispute.

Very truly yours.

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

NOVEMBER 11, 1916.

**9. INSPECTION OF SACKED CORN FOR EXPORT; APPLICATION OF ACT TO SMALL SHIPMENTS; FEES OF LICENSED INSPECTORS.**

DEAR SIR: Reference is made to your letter of October 23 addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, a reply to which has been delayed pending the preparation and publication in final form of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States grain standards Act, a copy of which, no doubt, will be in your possession when you receive this letter.

You state that you handle sacked corn through Mobile for Cuba and other foreign points and ask whether, if such corn has been inspected at point of shipment by a licensed inspector under the Act, it will be subject to inspection on arrival at Mobile before being loaded aboard ship.

Section 4 of the act provides, in part:

That whenever standards shall have been fixed and established under this Act for any grain no person thereafter shall ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce any such grain which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade unless the grain shall have been inspected and graded by an inspector licensed under this Act and the grade by which it is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale be one of the grades fixed therefor in the official grain standards of the United States.

There are two conditions attached by this section to the shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of grain for which standards have been fixed and established under the Act, and which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade: First, subject to the exceptions in the provisos to section 4, the grain must be inspected and graded by an inspector licensed under the act; second, the grade by which it is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale must be one of the grades fixed therefor in the official grain standards of the United States. The first condition may be complied with at, or prior to, the time of shipment, or, in the cases mentioned in the



provisos, either during the course of transportation or upon arrival of the grain at destination. The second condition applies to the transaction pursuant to which the shipment is made and can be complied with only at the time the transaction is entered into. If the shipment and the transaction both take place after the official standards are established, the duty of complying with both conditions is clear. If both conditions have been complied with, there having been inspection by a licensed inspector at point of shipment, and no factor enters into the transaction which would result in its being considered as a new shipment from Mobile or from any other point in the United States during the course of its transportation, there seems to be nothing in the Act which would require an additional inspection at Mobile. There is nothing, however, in the act which would prevent the parties from having such inspection performed at Mobile if they so desire.

You ask whether, if your local grain merchants receive a car of corn from some market at which it has been inspected by a licensed inspector, it will have to be inspected again upon arrival, and, if not, how you are to know whether the inspection conformed to the United States grain standards act. The first part of this question has already been answered. As to the second part, your knowledge will be based upon the issuance of a certificate by the licensed inspector referred to.

You ask whether, if your local grain merchants make an interstate shipment of 25 or 50 sacks of corn, such shipment will have to be inspected, and if so, how you are to arrive at a satisfactory charge for the service.

You will note from the language of section 4, above quoted, that no distinction is made between shipments, as far as size is concerned. If, therefore, the act would apply under the conditions mentioned above to a carload, it would also apply to any smaller quantity. The question of the amount of the charge to be made in the case of such shipments is one primarily to be determined by the inspector and the parties for whom the service is performed. In this connection your attention is invited to sections 9, 11, and 16 of regulation 2 of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

You also ask whether the licensed inspector will have to get permission from the officials of the railroads before he can inspect any car of corn that is subject to inspection.

There is nothing in the act or in the rules and regulations specifically dealing with the manner in which an inspector shall gain access to the grain for the purpose of inspection. That, it would seem, must be provided for by the persons for whom the grain is handled and by the carrier, in view of the fact that failure to comply with the provisions of section 4, partly quoted above, is a violation of the act. It is understood, however, that this is a matter which is sufficiently cared for in present practice.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

NOVEMBER 13, 1916.

10. EFFECT OF THE ACT UPON INTRASTATE TRANSACTIONS.

DEAR SIR: Reference is made to your letter of October 25.

It appears that your mill is located on the eastern edge of the State of Kansas and that you receive your wheat direct from Kansas country stations. It is the desire of yourself and of the owners of other large Kansas mills similarly situated to have the benefits of Federal supervision of the inspection of grain shipped to such mills from interior Kansas points, in accordance with the method provided by the United States grain standards act of August 11, 1916 (39 Stat., 482). You call attention to the apparent lack of opportunity to receive

the benefits of the act with respect to such shipments, recommend its amendment to remedy the situation, and ask to be advised of the views of the department in the matter.

The United States grain standards Act is based upon the power of Congress, under article 1, section 8, clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States, to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States. Its field of operation is limited to certain phases of interstate and foreign commerce. It appears that the shipments of grain mentioned by you take place entirely within the State of Kansas—that is, constitute wholly intrastate transactions—and do not, therefore, come within the terms of the Act. It is further believed that no valid amendment could be made to the Act which would directly control the inspection of grain for the purpose of such shipments and supersede State or local inspection, since there is no power in Congress to regulate intrastate commerce.

However, it is thought that indirectly benefits may accrue under the Act to persons interested in transactions involving intrastate shipments of grain such as those you describe. The inspection and grading of grain under the Act will be performed not by Federal employees, but by inspectors licensed for the purpose by the Secretary of Agriculture after satisfactory proof of their competency, or if they are persons authorized or employed to inspect grain under the laws of a State having a State grain inspection department, after satisfactory evidence of such authority or employment. Practically, it is believed that in markets where grain is handled in both interstate and intrastate commerce, and is inspected, the inspection will be made usually by the same inspectors. It would seem also that practical considerations would bring about in such markets the use in all such transactions of the official grain standards of the United States. With respect to their inspection of interstate grain such inspectors will, both theoretically and actually, be subject to supervision under the Act. With respect to their inspection of intrastate grain they will not theoretically be under Federal supervision, but it would seem that practically they would be subject to its influence. Ordinarily they would not know at the time of inspection whether they were inspecting for interstate or intrastate commerce, and would not risk noncompliance with the Federal supervision requirements, in any case, with the possible consequence of the revocation of their licenses, or their liability to criminal prosecution under the act if it should turn out that the inspection was for the purpose of interstate commerce.

On the other hand, there would be no right of appeal to the Secretary of Agriculture, under the Act, from the grading by an inspector of grain involved solely in an intrastate transaction. Furthermore the grain supervisors employed under the Act who will hear appeals could not take jurisdiction in such cases. However, it is believed that whenever in any intrastate transaction, such as you describe, the services of an inspector, who holds a license from the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act, may be secured to inspect the grain, you may indirectly receive the benefits of Federal supervision, as pointed out above, with respect to his inspection of the grain.

If you have any further views in regard to the question discussed, I shall be very glad to consider them.

Very truly yours,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary*.

NOVEMBER 13, 1916.

11. INTERSTATE SHIPMENT OF SHELLED CORN WITHOUT INSPECTION.

DEAR SIR: Reference is made to your letter of October 25.

It appears that you are a wholesale dealer in hay and grain, with headquarters at ———, Mo.; that you sell corn to buyers, principally at other country points,

on shippers' sworn weights and guaranteed grades without official inspection either at the shipping point or destination; and also that you buy corn at other points which is biller to ———, Mo., is unloaded there, and is thence reshipped. You desire to know whether under the United States grain standards Act of August 11, 1916 (39 Stat., 482), it will be lawful for you on and after December 1, 1916, to ship shelled corn without inspection from points such as ———, Mo., where there is no inspector licensed under the act, to points where there is no such inspector, and to indicate on your invoice to the buyer that the corn is a certain grade and is guaranteed as such.

It is assumed that the shipments to which you refer, originating in ———, are made to points in some other State or Territory or district of the United States.

Section 4 of the United States grain standards act provides:

That whenever standards shall have been fixed and established under this Act for any grain no person thereafter shall ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce any such grain which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade unless the grain shall have been inspected and graded by an inspector licensed under this Act and the grade by which it is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale be one of the grades fixed therefor in the official grain standards of the United States: *Provided*, That any person may sell, offer for sale, or consign for sale, ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce any such grain by sample or by type, or under any name, description, or designation which is not false or misleading, and which name, description, or designation does not include in whole or in part the terms of any official grain standard of the United States: *Provided further*, That any such grain sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade may be shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce without inspection at point of shipment by an inspector licensed under this Act, to or through any place at which an inspector licensed under this act is located, subject to be inspected by a licensed inspector at the place to which shipped or at some convenient point through which shipped for inspection, which inspection shall be under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe, and subject further to the right of appeal from such inspection, as provided in section six of this act: *And provided further*, That any such grain sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by any of the grades fixed therefor in the official grain standards may, upon compliance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, be shipped in interstate or foreign commerce without inspection from a place at which there is no inspector licensed under this act to a place at which there is no such inspector, subject to the right of either party to the transaction to refer any dispute as to the grade of the grain to the Secretary of Agriculture, who may determine the true grade thereof. No person shall in any certificate or in any contract or agreement of sale or agreement to sell by grade, either oral or written, involving, or in any invoice or bill of lading or other shipping document relating to, the shipment or delivery for shipment, in interstate or foreign commerce, of any grain for which standards shall have been fixed and established under this Act, describe, or in any way refer to, any of such grain as being of any grade other than a grade fixed therefor in the official grain standards of the United States.

Pursuant to section 2 of the Act, the Secretary of Agriculture has established standards, known as the official grain standards of the United States, for shelled corn, effective on and after December 1, 1916. It appears that after that date, pursuant to the third proviso of section 4 of the act, shelled corn sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by any of the grades of the official grain standards may, upon compliance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, be shipped in interstate or foreign commerce without inspection from a place at which there is no inspector licensed under the act to a place at which there is no such inspector, subject to the right of either party to the transaction to refer any dispute as to the grade of the grain to the Secretary of Agriculture for determination. You will note that if the sale, offer for sale, or consignment for sale of the shelled



corn involved be by grade, the grade referred to must be one of the grades of the official grain standards of the United States.

It is believed that in the class of transactions mentioned you may also, without having the corn inspected, indicate on your invoice to the buyer that it is a certain grade of the official grain standards of the United States, and may guarantee it as such.

Your attention, however, is directed in this connection to the following provision of section 7 of the Act:

No person authorized or employed by any State, county, city, town, board of trade, chamber of commerce, corporation, society, partnership, or association to inspect or grade grain shall certify, or otherwise state or indicate in writing, that any grain for shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, which has been inspected or graded by him, or by any person acting under his authority, is of one of the grades of the official grain standard of the United States, unless he holds an unsuspended and unrevoked license issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

There is inclosed for your information copy of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act. Particular reference is made to regulation 7 in regard to reports of uninspected grain and to regulation 4, covering the subject of disputes.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

NOVEMBER 13, 1916.

12. EMPLOYMENT OF LICENSED INSPECTORS BY GRAIN ELEVATORS OR WAREHOUSES.

GENTLEMEN: Reference is made to your letter of October 27, reply to which has been delayed pending the preparation and publication in final form of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States grain standards act, copy of which no doubt will have reached you by the time you receive this letter.

You state that a fee of 25 cents per car is charged to the country shipper sending grain to ——— on ——— grades, and that on cars going out you bear the expense of inspection. It appears that the business at ——— is not large enough to insure a sufficient income from inspection fees alone to support an inspector, and that heretofore you have paid the inspector a monthly compensation. You ask whether the inspector may be paid by you a specified salary, say \$125 per month, or whether he would have to collect the fee of 25 cents per car on both in and out bound shipments, and if such fees are not sufficient to make the amount of the monthly salary he desires you would be permitted to pay him the difference. It is assumed that it is contemplated that the inspector in question would be licensed under the United States grain standards Act.

Section 7 of the act provides in part as follows:

That no person licensed by the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect or grade grain or employed by him in carrying out any of the provisions of this Act shall, during the term of such license or employment, be interested, financially or otherwise, directly or indirectly, in any grain elevator or warehouse, or in the merchandising of grain, nor shall he be in the employment of any person or corporation owning or operating any grain elevator or warehouse.

The department is informed that you operate a grain elevator in ———. If such is the case it would seem, under the facts stated, that if you entered into either of the arrangements suggested the inspector would in fact be in your employment, within the meaning of the proviso above quoted.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

NOVEMBER 14, 1916.



## U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

OFFICE OF MARKETS AND RURAL ORGANIZATION

CHARLES J. BRAND

JUL 18 1949

## SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

No. 16.<sup>1</sup>

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1.

## CHANGES IN FORMS HERETOFORE SUGGESTED FOR PAPERS FILED IN DISPUTES UNDER THE UNITED STATES COTTON FUTURES ACT.

Modifications in the United States cotton futures Act, which became effective September 1, 1916, necessitate certain changes in the forms suggested in Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 4, for use in connection with disputes referred to the Secretary of Agriculture.

The revised forms are appended.

## FORM OF COMPLAINT.

Regulation 2, section 3, of the new rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture requires, among other things, that the complaint shall state:

(b) That there is a dispute between the parties as to the classification of the cotton involved, and the facts showing that the dispute arises under a section 5 contract.

(e) Complainant's claim as to the classification of each bale of cotton involved in the dispute, and the facts material thereto.

The form of complaint, in paragraphs (b) and (e) and in the concluding sentence, has been changed accordingly.

<sup>1</sup> Previous numbers in this series which relate to the United States cotton futures Act are Nos. 1-10, inclusive.

## BEFORE THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Dispute No. ....  
(Leave blank.)

Contract No. ....  
(Fill in.)

United States cotton futures Act, section 5.

..... Complainant..	}	COMPLAINT.  (Sec. 3, Reg. 2, of the Rules and Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.)
v.		
..... Respondent..		

Complainant.. state.. that:

(a) The name.. of the complainant.. is .....  
are .....  
(Set out in full, giving partners and partnership  
name, if a firm.)

whose post office address is.....  
(Street, number, city, and State.)

The name.. of the respondent.. is .....  
are .....  
(Set out in full, giving partners and partnership name,  
if a firm.)

whose post office address is.....  
(Street, number, city, and State.)

(b) On ....., 191.., ..... tendered .....  
(respondent..) or (complainant..)

bales of cotton to ..... in settlement of a con-  
(complainant..) or (respondent..)

tract for ..... delivery entered into subsequent to September 1, 1916, on  
(Month)

the ..... Cotton Exchange; .....  
(City) (State)

subject to the United States cotton futures Act, section 5. There is a dispute between  
the parties as to the classification of ..... bales of said cotton.

(c) The interest of complainant.. in the contract is that of .....  
(buyer) or (seller)

..... and of .....  
(person receiving the tender.) or (person making the tender.)

(d) On ....., 191.., .....  
(respondent..) or (complainant..)

gave notice that the cotton involved would be delivered on ....., 191...

(e) Complainant.. claim as to the classification of each bale of the cotton involved in this dispute, and the facts material thereto, are set forth in the statement.. marked Contract No. .., which <sup>is</sup><sub>are</sub> attached to and made a part of this complaint.

(f) The lot and tag numbers identifying each bale in dispute, and the place or places where said cotton is located, are set forth in said attached statement .. marked Contract No. ....

(g) The parties have agreed upon the samples to be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture by complainant .. in this dispute, except samples of bales marked as follows:

(Here give lot number and tag number of each bale, the sample of which has not been agreed upon.)

(h) Within complainant.. knowledge, .....  
(Give number of bales; if none, state fact.)  
bales of cotton involved in this dispute have been involved in a dispute previously referred to the Secretary of Agriculture, as follows:

(Here give, if known, reference to such previous dispute by names of parties, dates, findings, or other means, and like adequate identification, by marks or numbers, of each bale in dispute which was involved in such previous dispute.)

Complainant.. request.. that a determination be made of the classification of the cotton involved in this dispute .....  
(and, if an oral hearing is desired, so state.)

....., 191...  
(Date)

.....  
(Signature of complainant.. or (his) or (their) authorized agent; if agent signs, give his address.)

Service of copies of this complaint and attached papers acknowledged this .....  
day of ....., 191...

.....  
(Signature of respondent...)

(If service is not acknowledged in writing, sworn proof of service on respondent should be furnished.)

#### FORM OF DETAILED STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY COMPLAINT OR STIPULATION.

In the detailed statement which is made a part of the complaint for the purpose of paragraph (e) above quoted, the column of the old form headed "Question in dispute" is now omitted. The column of the old form headed "Staple" has been changed to "Length of staple." It is suggested that every fifth horizontal line be made somewhat heavier than the other lines, the counting of the number of bales being materially facilitated thereby. The same form is designed to be used in connection with the form of stipulation.





BEFORE THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Dispute No. ....  
(Leave blank.)

Contract No. ....  
(Fill in.)

United States cotton futures Act, section 5.

Complainant..	}	ANSWER.  (Sec. 5, Reg. 2, of the Rules and Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.)
v.		
Respondent..		

Respondent.. admit.. each allegation of the complaint, except subdivisions (e) and (h) thereof, and state.. that:

(a) The name.. of the respondent.. <sup>is</sup> are .....  
(Set out in full, giving partners and partner-  
ship name, if a firm.) .., whose post office address is .....  
(Street, number, city,  
and State.)

(b) The interest of respondent.. in the contract is that of.....  
(seller) or (buyer)  
and of person who ..... the tender.  
(made) or (received)

(c) The respondent.. claim as to the classification of each bale of cotton involved in this dispute, and the facts material thereto, are set forth in the statement.. marked Contract No. .... which <sup>is</sup> are attached to and made a part of this answer.

(d) Within respondent.. knowledge, .....  
(Give number of bales; if none, state fact.)

bales of the cotton involved in this dispute have been involved in a dispute previously referred to the Secretary of Agriculture, as follows:

(Here give, if known, reference to such previous dispute by names of parties, dates, findings, or other means, and like adequate identification, by marks or numbers, of each bale in dispute which was involved in such previous dispute.)

A determination of the classification of the cotton involved in this dispute is requested .....  
(and, if an oral hearing is desired, so state.)  
....., 191...  
(Date.)

.....  
(Signature of respondent.. or (his) or (their) authorized  
agent; if agent signs, give his address.)

Service of copies of this answer and attached papers acknowledged this.....  
day of ....., 191...

.....  
(Signature of complainant...)

(If service is not acknowledged in writing, sworn proof of service on complainant should be furnished.)

The form of answer shown above is suitable for the average dispute, but in case the respondent does not admit each allegation of the complaint, except subdivisions (e) and (h) thereof, he should vary the form of answer so as specifically to deny each allegation not admitted by him and allege the corresponding fact as he contends it to be.

FORM OF DETAILED STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANSWER.

The form of detailed statement accompanying the answer is as follows:

STATEMENT.

Complainant..

v.

Dispute No. . . . .

Contract No. . . . .

Detailed statement made a part of answer.

Respondent..

Number of bales in dispute .....

[illegible]

### FORM OF STIPULATION.

Regulation 2, section 6, of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, now requires, among other things, that the stipulation shall state:

(b) That there is a dispute between the parties as to the classification of the cotton involved, and the facts showing that the dispute arises under a section 5 contract.

(e) The respective claims of the complainant and respondent as to the classification of each bale of cotton involved in the dispute, and the facts material thereto.

The corresponding changes have been made in paragraphs (b) and (e) and in the concluding sentence of the form of stipulation.

BEFORE THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Dispute No. ....  
(Leave blank.)

United States cotton futures Act, section 5.

Complainant..

V.

Respondent..

Complainant.. and respondent.. agree and state that:

(a) The name.. of the complainant.. is  
are .....

(Set out in full, giving partners and partnership name, if a firm.)

whose post office address is .....  
(Street, number, city and State.)

The name.. of the respondent.. is ..  
are ..  
(Set out in full, giving partners and partnership name, if a firm.)

whose post office address is ..  
(Street, number, city and State.)

(b) On .. 191.., .. tendered.....  
(respondent..) or (complainant..)

bales of cotton to .. in settlement of a con-  
(complainant..) or (respondent..)

tract for ..... delivery entered into subsequent to September 1, 1916, on  
(Month)

the ..... Cotton Exchange, .....  
(City) (State)

su' ject to the United States cotton futures Act, section 5. There is a dispute between  
the parties as to the classification of ..... bales of said cotton.

(c) The interest of complainant.. in the contract is that of .....  
(buyer) or (seller)

and of person who ..... the tender; and the interest  
(received) or (made)

of respondent.. in the contract is that of ..... and  
(seller) or (buyer)

of person who ..... the tender.  
(made) or (received)

(d) On .., 191.., ..... gave notice  
(respondent..) or (complainant..)

that the cotton involved would be delivered on .., 191..

(e) The respective claims of complainant.. and respondent.. as to the classification  
of each bale of the cotton involved herein, and the facts material thereto, are set  
forth on the statement.. marked Contract No. ...., which is attached to and made  
are  
a part of this stipulation.

(f) The lot and tag numbers identifying each bale in dispute, and the place or places  
where said cotton is located, are set forth in said attached statement.., marked Con-  
tract No. ....

(g) The parties have agreed upon the samples to be submitted to the Secretary of  
Agriculture in this dispute, except samples of bales marked as follows:

(Here give lot number and tag number of each bale, the sample of which has not  
been agreed upon, and state which party submits the same.)

(h) Within the knowledge of .....  
(complainant..) or (respondent..) or

.....  
(complainant.. and respondent..) (Give number of bales; if none, state fact.)

bales of the cotton involved in this dispute have been involved in a dispute pre-  
viously referred to the Secretary of Agriculture, as follows:

(Here give, if known, reference to such previous dispute by names of parties, dates,  
findings, or other means, and like adequate identification, by marks or numbers, of  
each bale in dispute which was involved in such previous dispute.)

A determination of the classification of the cotton involved in this dispute is requested. ....  
(and, if an oral hearing is desired, so state.)

.....  
(Signature of complainant... or (his) or (their) authorized agent; if agent signs, give his address.)

.....  
(Signature of respondent... or (his) or (their) authorized agent; if agent signs, give his address.)

....., 191...  
(Date)

(Parties who submit disputes by stipulation will furnish statement in the form as shown on page 4 following complaint.)

Special attention is also invited to Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 10, item 1, the second paragraph, and item 2, the last paragraph.

The modified forms are for use in disputes arising under contracts made on or subsequent to September 1, 1916. In disputes arising under contracts made prior to September 1, 1916, the old forms should be used, or, if not available, the new forms may be used if the necessary changes to comply with the requirements of the old rules and regulations are made.

## 2.

### NECESSITY FOR STATEMENT IN STIPULATIONS AND COMPLAINTS WHETHER CONTRACTS WERE ENTERED INTO PRIOR TO OR ON OR AFTER SEPTEMBER 1, 1916.

In order to avoid unnecessary delay in the hearing of disputes, which might be due to the omission of the date of the contract from the stipulations or complaints, the following information was issued on September 21, 1916, with the request that it be posted on bulletin boards, or conveyed to the members of exchanges, in some definite form:

In disputes referred to the Secretary of Agriculture after September 1, 1916, it will be necessary for the parties to state in their stipulations or complaints whether the contracts were entered into prior to or subsequent to September 1, 1916, the date the new cotton futures act became effective. Disputes arising under contracts entered into prior to September 1, 1916, necessarily must be referred and determined in accordance with the old regulations, while such disputes as arise under contracts entered into on or subsequent to September 1, 1916, will be subject to the new rules and regulations issued under the Act of August 11, 1916.

## 3.

### INSPECTION OF PRACTICAL FORMS OF THE OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Beginning on March 13, 1916, an inspection was made of the practical forms of the Official cotton standards of the United States for white cotton which had been prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture and furnished to the trade. Not all of the sets have been inspected, but the following report shows the results of the inspection to date. See Table I.



TABLE I.—Results of inspection.

Location of sets.	Number of sets inspected.	Entire set correct.	Number of boxes signature canceled.	Number of boxes.			Total number of boxes showing some samples incorrect.	Boxes returned for correction.
				Three samples incorrect.	Two samples incorrect.	One sample incorrect.		
Alabama:								
Anniston.....	2		4	3	2	3	12	
Mobile.....	3		6	1	1	2	4	
Montgomery.....	5		6	1	5	2	14	5
Selma.....	3		12			3	15	2
Arkansas:								
Helena.....	4		5	2	8	8	23	2
Little Rock.....	3	1				3	3	
Pine Bluff.....	4		8		5	5	18	
Texarkana.....	2		1		3	3	7	
Georgia:								
Athens.....	3		1	1	2	6	10	
Atlanta.....	11	2	8	1	8	8	25	3
Augusta.....	5		10	2	4	4	20	4
Chattahoochee.....	1					2	2	
Macon.....	4	1	2	1	3	3	9	
Savannah.....	19	2	25		11	7	43	4
Louisiana:								
New Orleans.....	22	9	25	5	6	7	43	9
Massachusetts:								
Boston.....	28	4	49	8	21	16	94	35
Fall River.....	20	5	7	1	9	16	33	2
New Bedford.....	15	5	3	2	3	14	22	3
Mississippi:								
Greenville.....	3		6	2	4	5	17	
Greenwood.....	2		9	1			10	9
Jackson.....	2		3	1	4	2	10	
Vicksburg.....	2		1			6	7	
Missouri:								
St. Louis.....	4	1	2		1	4	7	2
New York:	30	2	40	17	22	37	116	51
North Carolina:								
Burlington.....	1	1						
Charlotte.....	6	4	1		1	2	4	
Graham.....	2	2						
Greensboro.....	1					2	2	
Raleigh.....	3		2	1	1	3	7	4
Oklahoma:								
Muskogee.....	2	2						
Oklahoma City.....	2			1	3		4	
Pennsylvania:								
Philadelphia.....	2		2			5	7	5
Rhode Island:								
Pawtucket.....	4	4						
Providence.....	9	7				4	4	
South Carolina:								
Anderson.....	2	1	1		1	1	3	
Autun.....	1	1						
Belton.....	1				1	1	2	
Charleston.....	6	5				1	1	
Greenville.....	8	3	5	2	2	4	13	1
Lockhart.....	1					1	1	
Pelzer.....	1	1						
Seneca.....	2				1	4	5	
Spartanburg.....	5	1	2	1	5	3	11	2
Union.....	3		1	3	2	3	9	
Williamston.....	1	1						
Tennessee:								
Memphis.....	17	8	1	1	6	9	17	1
Texas:								
Austin.....	3	1	1	1		1	3	
Dallas.....	7	6	9				9	
Fort Worth.....	6	4			1	1	2	
Galveston.....	5	3	9				9	
Houston.....	12	5	2	1	7	7	17	
Paris.....	1		2		1		3	3
San Antonio.....	2		5		2		7	4
Waco.....	4	1	5	1	3	3	12	2
Waxahachie.....	1		3		2		5	
Virginia:								
Norfolk.....	2	1	2		3		5	5
Total.....	320	94	280	61	164	221	726	158

This table shows a total of 320 sets of the practical forms inspected, or about half of all the sets sold and in use at the date of inspection. The signature of the Secretary of Agriculture was canceled on 280 entire boxes; photographs of 3 samples in each of 61 boxes, of 2 samples in each of 164 boxes, and of 1 sample in each of 221 boxes, were canceled. This makes a total of 726 boxes in each of which at least one sample did not truly represent the standard. In other words, two boxes, on an average, in every set inspected contained samples which did not accord with the standards.

Of the 280 entire boxes mentioned above, 158, or 56.4 per cent, were returned to Washington for correction.

Of the total of 320 sets inspected, only 94 sets, or 29.4 per cent, were found entirely correct. These were sets which had been shipped recently and averaged only about 6 months in length of use previous to the inspection.

It was considered necessary to cancel the signature of the Secretary of Agriculture on a box whenever 4 or more samples were no longer correct, as the influence of these samples upon the appearance of the whole box was considered sufficient to make the whole box incorrect. As a matter of fact, the number of samples which were incorrect in these boxes averaged 6 to the box.

A grand total of 2,412 samples were found incorrect, or an average of 7.54 out of 108 samples contained in each set inspected.

The average length of use previous to the date of inspection of boxes on which the signature was canceled was one year and two months.

The total number of boxes according to their respective grades, on which the signature was canceled is as follows: Middling Fair, 2; Strict Good Middling, 4; Good Middling, 7; Strict Middling, 20; Middling, 34; Strict Low Middling, 37; Low Middling, 33; Strict Good Ordinary, 97; and Good Ordinary, 46, making 280 in all.

Table II shows the total number of individual samples found incorrect in boxes other than those on which the signature was canceled and the location of these samples in the respective boxes.

TABLE II.—*Record of individual samples found incorrect.*

Sample No.	Middling Fair.	Strict Good Middling.	Good Middling.	Strict Middling.	Middling.	Strict Low Middling.	Low Middling.	Strict Good Ordinary.	Good Ordinary.
1.....		2	5	2	8	7	11	11	24
2.....	2		4	8	9	5	9	6	7
3.....			4	3	4	51	13	11	32
4.....	1		3	7	10	6	6	14	4
5.....		1	1	6	10	7	10	14	8
6.....	2	2	3	3	7	3	1	12	27
7.....		2	2	2	1	8		9	5
8.....		8	1	8			3	10	2
9.....		1	6	8		6	5	7	3
10.....		1	7	3		8	5	1	6
11.....		3	7	3		43	6	1	3
12.....		1	5	3	7	8	4	10	3
Total..	6	16	57	52	85	152	79	114	171

Of the 280 boxes on which the signature was canceled, 213, or 76.1 per cent, were from Strict Low Middling to Good Ordinary, inclusive. Of the individual samples which were found incorrect, not including the 280 boxes on which the signature was canceled, 516 out of a total of 732, or 70.5 per cent, were from Strict Low Middling to Good Ordinary, inclusive.

The reason for canceling the signature on a box or the photograph of an individual sample, was usually because the color in the cotton had faded, thus leaving the samples higher in grade than at the time of preparation.

In the Official cotton standards of the United States for white cotton there is practically no off-colored cotton in the grade of Middling and above and only a relatively small number of boxes and individual samples were found incorrect in these grades.

The low grades of the Official cotton standards of the United States, however, particularly the grades of Strict Low Middling, Strict Good Ordinary and Good Ordinary, contain some spotted cotton, namely, Samples Nos. 3 and 11 in Strict Low Middling, Nos. 5, 6, 8, and 9 in Strict Good Ordinary, and Nos. 3 and 7 in Good Ordinary. Low Middling carries the least spot of any of the four low grades of the standard, and it also showed, in this inspection, the fewest departures from the standard. The fading out of the color in these spotted samples was the most frequent cause of the cancellation of the signature or of photographs, as the case might be, on their respective boxes. Strict Good Ordinary had far more boxes found incorrect than any of the other grades, because it contains more spotted cotton as shown above than any of the other grades.

4.  
**LIST OF DESIGNATED SPOT MARKETS WHICH HAVE ADOPTED THE  
OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES.**

**MARKETS, THE QUOTATIONS OF WHICH ARE USED IN DETERMINING DIFFERENCES.**

State.	City.	Exchange or association.
Virginia.....	Norfolk.....	Norfolk and Portsmouth Cotton Exchange.
Georgia.....	Augusta.....	Augusta Cotton Exchange.
Georgia.....	Savannah.....	Savannah Cotton Exchange.
Alabama.....	Montgomery.....	Montgomery Cotton Exchange.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.....	New Orleans Cotton Exchange.
Tennessee.....	Memphis.....	Memphis Cotton Exchange.
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	Little Rock Board of Trade.
Texas.....	Dallas.....	Dallas Cotton Exchange.
Texas.....	Houston.....	Houston Cotton Exchange.
Texas.....	Galveston.....	Galveston Cotton Exchange.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	New England Cotton Buyers' Association.

**MARKETS, THE QUOTATIONS OF WHICH ARE NOT USED IN DETERMINING DIFFERENCES.**

Georgia.....	Atlanta.....	Atlanta Commercial Exchange.
South Carolina.....	Charleston.....	Charleston Cotton Exchange.
Alabama.....	Mobile.....	Mobile Cotton Exchange.
Texas.....	Ft. Worth.....	Ft. Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange.



## 5.

## LIST OF ADDITIONAL SPOT MARKETS WHICH HAVE ADOPTED THE OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

State.	City.	Exchange or association.
Alabama.....	Selma.....	Selma Cotton Exchange.
Massachusetts.....	Fall River.....	Fall River Cotton Buyers' Association.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.....	St. Louis Cotton Exchange.
Mississippi.....	Vicksburg.....	Vicksburg Cotton Exchange.
Mississippi.....	Clarksdale.....	Clarksdale Cotton Exchange.
Mississippi.....	Greenville.....	Greenville Cotton Exchange.
Mississippi.....	Greenwood.....	Greenwood Cotton Exchange.
Mississippi.....	Yazoo.....	Yazoo Cotton Exchange.
New York.....	New York City.....	New York Cotton Exchange.
North Carolina.....	Charlotte.....	Cotton Manufacturers Association.
Oklahoma.....	Oklahoma City.....	Oklahoma State Cotton Exchange.
South Carolina.....	Greenville.....	Cotton Manufacturers Association.
Texas.....	Waco.....	Texas Cotton Buyers' Association.
Texas.....	Waco.....	Waco Cotton Exchange.
Texas.....	Paris.....	Paris Cotton Exchange.
Texas.....	San Antonio.....	San Antonio Cotton Exchange.

## 6.

## LIST OF SPOT MARKETS DESIGNATED UNDER THE UNITED STATES COTTON FUTURES ACT SHOWING BY COTTON SEASONS THE NUMBER OF BALES OF COTTON RECEIVED IN EACH.

MARKETS, THE QUOTATIONS OF WHICH ARE USED IN DETERMINING DIFFERENCES.

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Norfolk, Va.....	821,321	602,933	600,836	645,766	665,976
Augusta, Ga.....	548,732	340,994	276,628	457,457	387,686
Savannah, Ga.....	2,386,302	1,306,864	1,843,267	1,762,418	1,041,895
Montgomery, Ala.....	196,513	160,906	157,788	202,626	178,762
New Orleans, La.....	1,667,698	1,436,959	1,891,434	1,810,184	1,409,358
Memphis, Tenn.....	970,250	821,041	1,129,339	1,070,607	967,364
Little Rock, Ark.....	211,717	181,807	190,054	206,121	170,863
Dallas, Tex.....	98,778	134,569	100,520	126,329	100,166
Houston, Tex.....	3,235,551	3,483,540	2,800,053	3,438,160	2,102,672
Galveston, Tex.....	3,727,958	4,035,114	3,567,981	4,001,710	2,420,241
Boston, Mass.....	63,112	46,222	21,552	88,043	88,841

MARKETS, THE QUOTATIONS OF WHICH ARE NOT USED IN DETERMINING DIFFERENCES.

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Atlanta, Ga.....	279,152	165,493	232,571	191,259	235,770
Charleston, S. C.....	416,013	310,293	426,787	405,504	264,337
Mobile, Ala.....	384,239	230,699	436,548	166,097	161,077
Fort Worth, Tex.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> No figures available.



## 7.

**LIST OF ADDITIONAL SPOT MARKETS WHICH HAVE ADOPTED THE OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES, SHOWING BY COTTON SEASONS THE NUMBER OF BALES OF COTTON RECEIVED IN EACH.**

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Selma, Ala.....	145,340	121,999	127,002	138,667	60,101
Fall River, Mass.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
St. Louis, Mo.....	659,805	575,275	573,334	749,982	744,387
Vicksburg, Miss.....	38,499	29,391	34,365	38,579	26,953
Clarksdale, Miss.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Greenwood, Miss.....	44,611	49,362	85,998	61,600	62,855
Greenwood, Miss.....	95,091	110,137	142,295	110,100	130,042
Yazoo, Miss.....	30,368	22,515	40,794	39,397	30,224
New York, N. Y.....	6,961	15,326	6,708	30,022	27,450
Charlotte, N. C.....	20,269	15,089	15,018	16,444	17,158
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	29,030
Greenville, S. C.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	142,098
Waco, Tex.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Paris, Tex.....	167,016	151,138	114,944	136,700	90,809
San Antonio, Tex.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	51,083

<sup>1</sup> No figures available.

## 8.

**OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES ADOPTED BY THE ROTTERDAM COTTON EXCHANGE.**

The Commercial Attaché of the American Legation at The Hague has advised the United States Department of Agriculture that the Rotterdam cotton exchange of Rotterdam, Holland, has adopted the Official cotton standards of the United States. This is the first official recognition by a foreign market of the cotton standards promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture on August 12, 1916, and now in use in all of the more important spot cotton markets in the United States.

The use of the standards in all transactions on the Rotterdam exchange involving American cotton should serve to bring about more satisfactory business relations between American shippers and the Dutch buyers and spinners, and to eliminate much confusion and misunderstanding which have arisen in the past from the use of different standards.

Prior to the adoption of the standards by the exchange the Office of Markets and Rural Organization furnished it a set of practical forms of the standards and sent representatives to confer with the officials of the exchange, in line with the aim of the Department to bring about the adoption of universal cotton standards, as outlined in Service and Regulatory Announcements, No. 7.

## 9.

**A COMPARISON OF THE OFFICIAL COTTON STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR GRADE WITH THE LIVERPOOL STANDARDS.<sup>1</sup>**

The so-called International Standards for Upland cotton, which were agreed upon at a conference of the representatives of the Ameri-

<sup>1</sup> For a brief history of the movement to secure universal standards, see U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Service and Regulatory Announcements, No. 7, 1916.

can and European exchanges in June, 1913, were used by the Liverpool Cotton Association after September 1, 1914, but the association continued the use of its existing standards for Gulf and Texas cotton. These International Standards have now been replaced, new standards having been adopted by the Liverpool Cotton Association on March 3, 1915, to become effective September 1, 1916. A complete set of the Liverpool Standards, covering American (Upland, Texas, and Gulf) cotton, has been received by the Department of Agriculture, and a comparison of these standards with the Official cotton standards of the United States is given below.

In making this comparison, each grade of the Official cotton standards of the United States is considered as a full grade, and, for the purpose of the comparison, the difference between adjacent grades (as from Middling to Strict Middling) is divided into quarters. The name of the new Liverpool standard (effective September 1, 1916) is placed opposite the name of the United States standard to which it most nearly conforms in appearance, with the variation from the United States standards, as shown in the second column, expressed by quarter grades on or off the grade with which it is compared. The spinning value or character of the staple was not considered for the purpose of this comparison; only the surface appearance of the types as to leaf, color, and preparation were taken into consideration.

The cotton largely used in the preparation of the new Liverpool Standards is somewhat rougher than that used in the Official cotton standards of the United States. The pressure of the box lids on the Liverpool types also gives the respective grades of these standards the appearance of containing more leaf than would otherwise be the case. Only a trace of the reddish or yellowish color formerly contained in the lower grades (Fully Low Middling and Fully Good Ordinary) of the Liverpool or International Standards for American cotton is found in the new standards.

*A comparison of the Liverpool Cotton Standards for American (Upland) Cotton with the Official Cotton Standards of the United States for grade.*

United States standard.	Upland Liverpool standard.	Remarks.
Middling Fair.....		No equivalent.
Strict Good Middling.....	Middling Fair, $\frac{1}{2}$ grade above.....	Color whiter. Leaf equal.
Good Middling.....	Fully Good Middling, grade equal.....	Color equal. Leaf equal.
Strict Middling.....	Good Middling, grade equal.....	Color brighter. Leaf equal. Preparation poorer.
Middling.....	Fully Middling, grade equal.....	Color slightly brighter. Leaf about equal.
Strict Low Middling.....	Middling, $\frac{1}{2}$ grade above.....	Color brighter. Leaf slightly less.
Strict Low Middling.....	Fully Low Middling, grade equal.....	Color equal. Leaf equal.
Low Middling.....	Low Middling, $\frac{1}{2}$ grade above.....	Color brighter. Leaf equal.
Strict Good Ordinary.....	Fully Good Ordinary, grade equal.....	Color brighter. More leaf.
Good Ordinary.....	Good Ordinary, $\frac{1}{2}$ grade above.....	Color grayer. Less leaf.
Good Ordinary.....	Ordinary, $\frac{1}{2}$ grade lower.....	Color bluer. Leaf equal.

*A comparison of the Liverpool Cotton Standards for American (Gulf) Cotton with the Official Cotton Standards of the United States for grade.*

United States standard.	Gulf Liverpool standard.	Remarks.
Middling Fair.....	Middling Fair, $\frac{1}{2}$ grade above.....	No equivalent.
Strict Good Middling.....	Fully Good Middling, grade equal..	Color brighter. Leaf equal.
Good Middling.....	Good Middling, $\frac{1}{2}$ grade below.....	Color equal. Leaf equal.
Strict Middling.....	Fully Middling, grade equal.....	Color equal. Slightly more leaf.
Middling.....	Middling, $\frac{1}{2}$ grade above.....	Color brighter. More leaf.
Strict Low Middling.....	Fully Low Middling, grade equal...	Color brighter. More leaf.
Low Middling.....	Low Middling, grade equal.....	Color slightly brighter. More leaf.
Strict Good Ordinary.....	Fully Good Ordinary, grade equal..	Types variable, 4 above and 4 below.
Good Ordinary.....	Good Ordinary, grade equal.....	Color slightly brighter. More leaf.
Good Ordinary.....	Ordinary, $\frac{1}{2}$ grade lower.....	Types variable, 4 above and 4 below.
		Color grayer and less red. Slightly more leaf.
		Color slightly grayer and whiter. Less red. Slightly more leaf and shale.
		Color grayer. More leaf and shale.

*A comparison of the Liverpool Cotton Standards for American (Texas) Cotton with the Official Cotton Standards of the United States for grade.*

United States standard.	Texas Liverpool standard.	Remarks.
Middling Fair.....	Middling Fair, $\frac{1}{2}$ grade above.....	No equivalent.
Strict Good Middling.....	Fully Good Middling, $\frac{1}{2}$ grade below.....	Color whiter. Leaf equal.
Good Middling.....	Good Middling, $\frac{1}{2}$ grade below.....	Color equal. Slightly more leaf.
Strict Middling.....	Fully Middling, $\frac{1}{2}$ grade below.....	Color equal. More leaf.
Middling.....	Middling, $\frac{1}{2}$ grade above.....	Color brighter. More peppery leaf.
Strict Low Middling.....	Fully Low Middling, grade equal...	Color brighter. Slightly less leaf.
Low Middling.....	Low Middling, grade equal.....	Color brighter. More peppery leaf and more variable.
Strict Good Ordinary.....	Fully Good Ordinary, grade equal...	Color brighter. More peppery leaf.
Good Ordinary.....	Good Ordinary, $\frac{1}{2}$ grade above.....	Color brighter. Slightly more leaf.
Good Ordinary.....	Ordinary, $\frac{1}{2}$ grade below.....	Color brighter. More leaf.
		Color brighter. Larger and more leaf.

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# U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

OFFICE OF MARKETS AND RURAL ORGANIZATION

CHARLES J. BRAND, CHIEF



## SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

No. 17.<sup>1</sup>

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## UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT.

### 1. LIST OF INSPECTORS TO WHOM LICENSES WERE ISSUED BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE UP TO AND INCLUDING DEC. 14, 1916, TO INSPECT AND GRADE SHELLED CORN AND TO CERTIFICATE THE GRADE THEREOF.

Name.	Address.	District No.	License No.
Aabel, Hans ?.....			246
Addison, Alex.....	415 Seneca St., Leavenworth, Kans.....	24	190
Anderson, Alfred.....	209 Casolini St., Buffalo, N. Y.....	4	262
Anderson, Harold.....	38 Helen Place, Buffalo, N. Y.....	4	274

<sup>1</sup> Previous numbers in this series which relate to the United States grain standards Act are: Nos. 11-15, inclusive.

<sup>2</sup> License issued has been returned by licensee to the United States Department of Agriculture.

1. List of inspectors to whom licenses were issued by the Secretary of Agriculture up to and including Dec. 14, 1916, to inspect and grade shelled corn and to certificate the grade thereof—Continued.

Name.	Address.	District No.	License No.
Arrance, Augustus.....	643 Sixtieth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	2	10
Auerbach, Charles F.....	88 Amelia St., Buffalo, N. Y.	4	207
Bailey, Edward W.....	1833 St. Louis Ave., Chicago, Ill.	20	86
Ball, J. Edgar.....	Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore, Md.	6	275
Baxter, Samuel Edward.....	Board of Trade, Peoria, Ill.	21	16
Beckenhaupt, John C.....	420 Ellis St., Peoria, Ill.	21	13
Benedict, Orville W.....	Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore, Md.	6	140
Bensing, August William.....	Board of Trade, Louisville, Ky.	10	36
Berry, Benjamin S.....	Rooms D and E, Chamber of Commerce, Boston, Mass.	1	107
Betton, Ernest L.....	Glover Building, Kansas City, Mo.	24	42
Birk, Charles Gilbert.....	2916 West Magazine St., Louisville, Ky.	10	99
Bittrick, George L.....	2903 Jefferson St., Baltimore, Md.	6	142
Bjorge, Hans P.....	Board of Grain Appeals, Duluth, Minn.	17	223
Bogard, Benjamin F.....	Union Pacific Hotel, North Topeka, Kans.	24	185
Bonds, Jacob R.....	Port of Norfolk, Norfolk, Va.	6	272
Boyce, Arthur.....	New York Produce Exchange, White Plains, N. Y.	2	3
Bradbury, Frank W.....	State Grain Inspection Department, Kansas City, Mo.	24	157
Breed, Allen A.....	204 Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.	16	103
Brittain, Perley J.....			120
Brown, Baldwin.....	State Grain Inspection Department, Duluth, Minn.	17	155
Brundage, Homer J.....	Produce Exchange, Toledo, Ohio.	13	204
Bunker, Henry Chase.....	Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, Cal.	32	53
Burke, John.....	532 West Forty-fourth St., Chicago, Ill.	20	253
Butler, Richard W.....	State Grain Inspection Department, Kansas City, Mo.	24	162
Carlson, Magnus T.....	State Grain Inspection Department, Duluth, Minn.	17	214
Carr, Frank C.....	State Grain Inspection Department, St. Louis, Mo.	22	237
Cassidy, George James.....	603 Belden Ave., Chicago, Ill.	20	95
Caswell, William R.....	Care of Listman Mill Co., La Crosse, Wis.	18	261
Catlin, Seth.....	Chamber of Commerce, Boston, Mass.	1	108
Cavanagh, John Michael.....	374 Degraw St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	2	29
Cavanagh, John T.....	1716 Banks Ave., Superior, Wis.	17	43
Chess, J. P.....	721 New Hampshire St., Lawrence, Kans.	24	111
Clark, J. Martin.....	State Grain Inspection Department, Kansas City, Mo.	24	167
Clawson, Charles.....	Merchants Exchange, Sheldon, Ill.	20	244
Cleary, Richard J.....	1508 North Fifty-sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.	3	197
Clifford, Thomas E.....	State Grain Inspection Department, St. Louis, Mo.	22	239
Cofer, Wesley Randolph.....	Box 547, Newport News, Va.	6	193
Colby, George Samuel.....	Board of Trade, New Orleans, La.	26	231
Conkey, Edward H.....	720 Board of Trade, Duluth, Minn.	17	151
Connelly, Charlie M.....	142 South Tenth St., Salina, Kans.	24	242
Connors, Patrick D.....	68 Trowbridge St., Buffalo, N. Y.	4	206
Cooke, Robert Otto.....	Glover Building, Kansas City, Mo.	24	171
Coombes, John Boone.....	2119 Ogden Ave., Superior, Wis.	17	44
Cooper, Charles T.....	742 Mount Vernon St., Camden, N. J.	3	196
Cooper, Charles W.....	518 Fort-seventh St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	2	5
Costello, Edward J.....	2612 North Sawyer Ave., Chicago, Ill.	20	90
Croke, Frank.....	1012 Mineral St., Milwaukee, Wis.	16	100
Crowe, L. D.....	State Grain Inspection Department, Spokane, Wash.	32	269
Culp, Charles.....	717 Wabash Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.	5	271
Culp, Mather C.....	State Grain Inspection Department, Kansas City, Mo.	24	159
Culver, Edward Brigham.....	Produce Exchange, Toledo, Ohio.	13	7
Culver, Edward Hall.....	do.	13	4
Cunningham, James.....	505 Alaska Building, Seattle, Wash.	32	61
Cunningham, John Joseph.....	6 Bayside Terrace, Jersey City, N. J.	2	25
Dallrymple, Oliver C.....	State Grain Inspection Department, Minneapolis, Minn.	18	128
Daniel, Daniel.....	Little Rock, Ark.	25	146
DeFraites, Arthur E.....	6025 Constance St., New Orleans, La.	26	232
Dennis, Edward F.....	3543 Edwards Road, Cincinnati, Ohio.	11	226
DiMarco, Fred B.....	720 Board of Trade, Duluth, Minn.	17	150
Dorsey, Lloyd.....	Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore, Md.	6	138
Downing, Alexander.....	Grain Inspection Department, Philadelphia, Pa.	3	200
Downing, Joseph Alexander.....	723 East Thayer St., Philadelphia, Pa.	3	195
Drysdale, David L.....	807 Kansas Ave., Peoria, Ill.	21	17
Duddey, Andrew J.....	1019 Isabella St., Newport, Ky.	11	220
Dunmire, Albert A.....	156 North Athenian St., Wichita, Kans.	30	191
Duval, Neville Winchester, jr.....	Board of Trade, Louisville, Ky.	10	35
Earl, Clifford P.....	720 Board of Trade, Duluth, Minn.	17	267
Edwards, Hugh J.....	State Grain Inspection Department, Duluth, Minn.	17	153
Edwards, John H.....	do.	17	152
Einhart, Harry D.....	364 West Central Ave., Toledo, Ohio.	13	8
Elder, Charles A.....	340 Eighty-fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	2	20
Elliott, John O.....	State Grain Inspection Department, St. Louis, Mo.	22	233
Emerson, H. E.....	State Grain Inspection Department, St. Paul, Minn.	18	131
Evenson, Arthur F.....	304 Flour Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.	18	82
Fears, Magruder C.....	State Grain Inspection Department, Kansas City, Mo.	24	168

<sup>1</sup> Appointed grain supervisor of the United States Department of Agriculture since issuance of license.



1. List of inspectors to whom licenses were issued by the Secretary of Agriculture up to and including Dec. 14, 1916, to inspect and grade shelled corn and to certificate the grade thereof—Continued.

Name.	Address.	District No.	License No.
Foering, John Oppell.....	Wynnewood, Pa.....	3	198
Forrestal, James.....	215 Fifteenth St., Milwaukee, Wis.....	16	110
Forrestal, Robert M.....	204 Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.....	16	51
Foster, Herbert D.....	465 Lycaete St., Detroit, Mich.....	15	280
Fowler, Walter.....	1413 Twentieth St., Superior, Wis.....	17	45
Fox, Herbert.....	306 Hillier Pl., Peoria, Ill.....	21	15
Frauks, Clifford G.....	2839 Burling St., Chicago, Ill.....	20	92
Freeman, William T.....	1426 Maple Ave., Terre Haute, Ind.....	12	170
Gallaher, Lee.....	State Grain Inspection Department, Kansas City, Mo.....	24	163
Gardner, Alexander Blair.....	Calhoun and South Front St., Memphis, Tenn.....	25	81
Gardner, Edwin R.....	do.....	25	32
Garnett, Arthur L.....	656 Baymiller St., Cincinnati, Ohio.....	11	243
Garnett, Howard C.....	Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	11	219
Gates, James Nelson.....	Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore, Md.....	6	136
Gear, Herbert H. <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	101
Gebhard, Frank.....	Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.....	16	102
Geehan, Jerry Joseph.....	Tacoma, Wash.....	32	77
Getzein, Charles.....	2115 Potomac St., Chicago, Ill.....	20	93
Gibbs, Richard.....	State Grain Inspection Department, Minneapolis, Minn.....	18	127
Gilmartin, James J.....	State Grain Inspection Department, St. Louis, Mo.....	22	233
Gimpel, John C.....	Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore, Md.....	6	139
Gliss, William F.....	2112 Snallwood St., Baltimore, Md.....	6	141
Gordon, Arnolphus R.....	State Grain Inspection Department, Minneapolis, Minn.....	18	124
Gray, Russell W.....	720 Board of Trade, Duluth, Minn.....	17	266
Green, Joseph G., Jr.....	Rooms D and E, Chamber of Commerce, Boston, Mass.....	1	105
Greer, Benjamin Oty.....	Grain Exchange, Nashville, Tenn.....	9	247
Grimes, John George.....	1347 East One hundred and twelfth St., Cleveland, Ohio.....	14	112
Grischy, John.....	State Grain Inspection Department, Belleville, Ill.....	22	177
Grubb, Orin A.....	Room 17, Cotton Exchange Building, Galveston, Tex.....	27	253
Guinane, Edward J.....	3216 Emmett St., Omaha, Nebr.....	19	273
Hagler, Lewis.....	State Grain Inspection Department, Duluth, Minn.....	17	218
Hall, Warren B.....	113 Broadway, Toledo, Ohio.....	13	22
Hallam, James A.....	901 Fifth St., Henderson, Ky.....	10	278
Hammer, Frederick C.....	Rooms D and E, Chamber of Commerce, Boston, Mass.....	1	104
Hamp, Charles Henry.....	State Grain Inspection Department, Minneapolis, Minn.....	18	123
Hanson, Francis Louis.....	do.....	18	125
Heathfield, Thomas.....	Rooms D and E, Chamber of Commerce, Boston, Mass.....	1	106
Hegvein, Charles F. <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	87
Heilman, Harold S.....	226 Hoyt St., Buffalo, N. Y.....	4	187
Helwick, Joseph Leonard.....	Board of Trade, New Orleans, La.....	26	229
Henken, John E.....	Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio.....	14	172
Hickey, Edward J.....	3626 South Hamilton St., Chicago, Ill.....	20	96
Hill, Ephraim A.....	State Grain Inspection Department, Minneapolis, Minn.....	18	115
Hillis, John.....	1347 North Thirty-second St., Kansas City, Kans.....	24	251
Hine, Lewis Charles.....	Grain Inspection Department, Denver, Colo.....	31	175
Holder, Samuel A.....	Board of Trade, Indianapolis, Ind.....	12	211
Hopwood, Howard H.....	717 Wabash Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	5	173
Houseal, Miles B.....	Calhoun and South Front St., Memphis, Tenn.....	25	26
Hull, Irving T.....	Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore, Md.....	6	276
Hutchinson, Harris W.....	Glover Building, Kansas City, Mo.....	24	41
Ingersoll, John F.....	State Grain Inspection Department, Duluth, Minn.....	17	225
Irving, Lee Daily.....	Board of Trade, Louisville, Ky.....	10	38
Jamieson, William Cyril.....	1814 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.....	6	143
Jarboe, Robert D.....	State Grain Inspection Department, Tacoma, Wash.....	32	79
Joergel, Emil J.....	800 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.....	31	265
Johnson, Edward.....	Care of Gould Grain Co., Kasota, Minn.....	18	126
Johnson, John.....	3269 Palmer St., Chicago, Ill.....	20	85
Johnson, Jalmer O.....	State Grain Inspection Department, Minneapolis, Minn.....	18	117
Johnson, Ole C.....	State Grain Inspection Department, Duluth, Minn.....	17	154
Jones, George D.....	Chamber of Commerce, Fostoria, Ohio.....	13	260
Kammerer, Phil. C.....	Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.....	16	50
Keefe, John.....	6538 Newgard Ave., Chicago, Ill.....	20	203
Keiser, Peter.....	Board of Trade, New Orleans, La.....	26	230
Kennedy, Edwin F.....	1341 North Wanamaker St., Philadelphia, Pa.....	3	202
Kernan, Eugene E.....	1303 North Eleventh St., Superior, Wis.....	17	46
Kernan, James E.....	Superior, Wis.....	17	250
Knight, William.....	Board of Trade, Louisville, Ky.....	10	34
Kolb, Charles Wilmer.....	586 Bourse Building, Philadelphia, Pa.....	3	201
Kraus, John Emil.....	97 Burch Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.....	4	210
Krause, August F.....	Grain Exchange, Omaha, Nebr.....	19	255
Larkin, David H.....	Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore, Md.....	6	135
Laux, Philip.....	State Grain Inspection Department, East St. Louis, Ill.....	22	178
Le Moignan, Joseph.....	State Grain Inspection Department, Duluth, Minn.....	17	148
Lenock, Joseph Jerome.....	4826 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.....	20	88
Le Suer, Ralph V.....	State Grain Inspection Department, Duluth, Minn.....	17	212
Loos, Fred L.....	State Grain Inspection Department, Kansas City, Mo.....	24	166
Lynn, John.....	2363 East Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa.....	3	281

<sup>1</sup> Appointed grain supervisor of the United States Department of Agriculture since issuance of license.

1. List of inspectors to whom licenses were issued by the Secretary of Agriculture up to and including Dec. 14, 1916, to inspect and grade shelled corn and to certificate the grade thereof—Continued.

Name.	Address.	District No.	License No.
Lynn, William F.	2816 Aramingo Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.	3	279
Lyons, William Merton.	State Grain Inspection Department, Godfrey (East St. Louis), Ill.	22	151
Mallaney, James F.	State Grain Inspection Department, Kankakee, Ill.	20	270
Matland, John N.	State Grain Inspection Department, Minneapolis, Minn.	18	116
Maxfield, Charles E.	720 Board of Trade, Duluth, Minn.	17	147
McDermott, John T.	6247 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.	20	91
McDonald, William	State Grain Inspection Department, Duluth, Minn.	17	216
McGowan, Ross James	1401 Jaynes St., Omaha, Nebr.	19	258
McKinnon, Edward	State Grain Inspection Department, Superior, Wis.	17	249
McKnight, Joseph Ray	1939 North Twelfth St., Kansas City, Kans.	24	169
McMillan, Archibald	311 Board of Trade, Superior, Wis.	17	47
McNamara, John E.	State Grain Inspection Department, Minneapolis, Minn.	18	119
McVeigh, Patherick H.	State Grain Inspection Department, Kansas City, Mo.	24	156
Meehan, Harvey C.	Board of Trade, Peoria, Ill.	21	14
Milt, Robert C.	State Grain Inspection Department, East St. Louis, Ill.	22	150
Miller, Walter D.	Board of Trade, Peoria, Ill.	21	13
Milligan, Theodore Watson	Grain Exchange, Omaha, Nebr.	19	254
Miner, Thomas A.	Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore, Md.	6	137
Moran, Edward E.	3608 Flournoy St., Chicago, Ill.	20	286
Munro, John C.	103 South Third Street, St. Cloud, Minn.	18	192
Munson, George Francis	Grain Inspection Department, Cincinnati, Ohio	11	145
Nelson, Louis M.	State Grain Inspection Department, Duluth, Minn.	17	215
Noll, Edward C.	Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.	16	114
Nye, Ray J.	State Grain Inspection Department, Superior, Wis.	17	248
O'Connor, Otis E.	State Grain Inspection Department, Kansas City, Mo.	24	161
O'Hara, John	2074 Gladstone Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio	11	264
Oliver, Harry E.	Eagle Roller Mills Co., New Ulm, Minn.	18	130
Owens, John	State Grain Inspection Department, Duluth, Minn.	17	224
Page, Edwin H.	1420 Tower Ave., Superior, Wis.	17	48
Pahl, William A.	1426 Evans St., Omaha, Nebr.	19	257
Parish, Charles E.	State Grain Inspection Department, Minneapolis, Minn.	18	118
Pease, Charles M.	3069 North Twenty-first St., Kansas City, Kans.	24	52
Petty, John William	Board of Trade, Louisville, Ky.	10	33
Phillips, Oscar F.	720 Board of Trade, Duluth, Minn.	17	54
Pope, John Thompson	Cuban Molasses Co., Mobile, Ala.	26	23
Powell, George Bertram	Omaha Grain Exchange, Omaha, Nebr.	19	282
Powell, William Smith	Board of Trade, Cairo, Ill.	23	11
Raichart, Edward	2505 South Harding Ave., Chicago, Ill.	20	83
Reavis, Frank	State Grain Inspection Department, Kansas City, Mo.	24	160
Recker, William W.	Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.	15	174
Rehnke, E. R.	304 Flour Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.	18	80
Rice, Walter J.	Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.	16	144
Richeson, William Lyle	Board of Trade, New Orleans, La.	26	227
Riley, Eugene L.	44 Hillside Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.	4	209
Risser, Harry E.	3805 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.	20	89
Roberts, Clarence	Glover Building, Kansas City, Mo.	24	268
Roberts, John Thomas	Grain Exchange, Nashville, Tenn.	9	221
Robinson, James Edwin	Grain Exchange, Fort Worth, Tex.	28	176
Rowe, Van Rensselaer	Grain Exchange, Davenport, Iowa.	21	12
Ruger, Edward I.	198 Tenth St., Milwaukee, Wis.	16	113
Russell, Ralph	709 Rorabaugh Wiley Building, Hutchinson, Kans.	30	97
Ryan, David Joseph	429 Henry St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	2	21
Saunders, Robert R.	State Grain Inspection Department, St. Louis, Mo.	22	234
Scanlan, J. Paul	Grain Exchange, Omaha, Nebr.	19	256
Schall, William	51 East Sixteenth St., Chicago, Ill.	20	94
Scharf, Matthew Henry	219 Sixth St., West New York, N. J.	2	9
Scheer, Henry Michael	Chamber of Commerce, Newport News, Va.	6	194
Schreiber, Herman J.	1011 Santa Fe St., Atchison, Kans.	24	184
Seinsoth, Henry Jacob	425 Park Ave., West New York, N. J.	2	27
Server, Clarence E.	536 North Green St., Henderson, Ky.	10	277
Shanahan, Michael	297 Seventeenth St., Cairo, Ill.	23	39
Shanahan, Paul S.	202 Summitt Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.	4	188
Shannon, Alexander Reid	1081 East Main St., Columbus, Ohio	11	241
Sheedy, John			165
Shepard, Celsus	State Grain Inspection Department, Kansas City, Mo.	24	164
Sherman, Darwin D.	State Grain Inspection Department, Duluth, Minn.	17	217
Silbernagel, William Henry	200 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.	10	259
Slaughter, Irving Ray	Board of Trade, Louisville, Ky.	10	37
Slingerland, Alfred G.	921 Eighty-fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	2	2
Smith, Alton C.	State Grain Inspection Department, Minneapolis, Minn.	18	132
Smith, James Edward	617 Lott Ave., Woodhaven, Long Island, N. Y.	2	24
Spera, William A.	Produce Exchange, Toledo, Ohio	13	6
Spotz, Frank J.	4119 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill.	20	284
Standing, Charles Franklin	Cleveland Grain Co., Champaign, Ill.	21	109
Staples, William J.	State Grain Inspection Department, St. Louis, Mo.	22	236
Straight, Gregory L.	1245 Grandview St., Kansas City, Kans.	24	182

<sup>1</sup> Appointed grain supervisor of the United States Department of Agriculture since issuance of license.



1. List of inspectors to whom licenses were issued by the Secretary of Agriculture up to and including Dec. 14, 1916, to inspect and grade shelled corn and to certificate the grade thereof—Continued.

Name.	Address.	District No.	License No.
Stratton, Albert Franklin.....	Corn Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.....	4	208
Strothman, Herbert Laurence.....	Everett, Wash.....	32	287
Sullivan, John F.....	State Grain Inspection Department, East St. Louis, Ill.....	22	49
Swainstrom, Charles W.....	State Grain Inspection Department, Duluth, Minn.....	17	149
Sweeney, Frank Joseph.....	181 Fifth St., Jersey City, N. J.....	2	30
Sweeney, Patrick J.....	State Grain Inspection Department, Tacoma, Wash.....	32	78
Thomas, Samuel D.....	Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore, Md.....	6	134
Tilton, James A.....	Grain Exchange, Omaha, Nebr.....	19	263
Tompkins, Frank B. I.....	.....do.....	18	19
Ton, Philip J.....	State Grain Inspection Department, Seattle, Wash.....	32	67
Tracy, John J.....	State Grain Inspection Department, St. Louis, Mo.....	22	235
Tracy, Walter J.....	5009 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.....	20	222
Tunell, George H.....	State Grain Inspection Department, Minneapolis, Minn.....	18	133
Tuthill, Horace A.....	.....do.....	18	122
Vert, Philip.....	1005 Grays Ferry Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.....	3	199
Voegele, Charles.....	933 Wells St., Cincinnati, Ohio.....	11	205
Wasser, Joseph C.....	323 Sedgwick Building, Wichita, Kans.....	30	189
Wetzel, Frederick T.....	3641 North Kedvale Ave., Chicago, Ill.....	20	285
Wheeler, Walter.....	1635 Sixty-first St., Brooklyn, N. Y.....	2	40
White, George H. K.....	Produce Exchange, New York, N. Y.....	2	1
Wickstrom, Hilding A.....	Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade, Galveston, Tex.....	27	252
Widicus, Arnold J.....	State Grain Inspection Department, East St. Louis, Ill.....	22	179
Wilkie, John Matthew.....	Board of Trade, New Orleans, La.....	26	228
Williams, Charles M.....	State Grain Inspection Department, Kansas City, Mo.....	24	158
Williams, John K.....	Chamber of Commerce, Jacksonville, Fla.....	7	186
Williams, Ray.....	New Prague, Minn.....	18	213
Windiam, George.....	439 Fifteenth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.....	2	28
Winn, John Oliver.....	Grain Inspection Department, St. Joseph, Mo.....	24	183
Wishmire, Christopher.....	712 Board of Trade, Indianapolis, Ind.....	12	245
Wishmire, Thomas.....	2183 Bright St., Indianapolis, Ind.....	12	240
Woolsey, Ralph B.....	3416 Elaine Pl., Chicago, Ill.....	20	84
Wright, Andrew J.....	Bay State Milling Co., Winona, Minn.....	18	129
Wright, Ralph C.....	State Grain Inspection Department, Minneapolis, Minn.....	18	121
Zarwell, Edward E.....	676 Thirty-fifth St., Milwaukee, Wis.....	16	98
Ziesemer, Rufus.....	304 Flour Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.....	18	81

<sup>1</sup> Appointed grain supervisor of the United States Department of Agriculture since issuance of license.

2. ADDRESS OF OFFICE OF FEDERAL GRAIN SUPERVISION, NAME AND LICENSE NUMBER OF EACH LICENSED INSPECTOR, AND POINT OR POINTS (COUNTY OR TOWN) WHERE HE IS LOCATED, IN EACH DISTRICT, ON DECEMBER 14, 1916.<sup>1</sup>

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 1140 Oliver Building, Boston, Mass.

LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Name.	Point or points where located.	License No.
MASSACHUSETTS.		
Berry, Benjamin S.....	Boston, Mass.....	107
Catlin, Seth.....	.....do.....	108
Green, Joseph G., Jr.....	.....do.....	105
Hammer, Frederick C.....	.....do.....	104
Heathfield, Thomas.....	.....do.....	106

<sup>1</sup> The address of each licensed inspector whose name appears in this list is given in item No. 1 of this issue of Service and Regulatory Announcements.

2. Address of office of Federal grain supervision, name and license number of each licensed inspector, and point or points (county or town) where he is located, in each district, on December 14, 1916—Continued.

## DISTRICT NO. 2.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 1607 Lord's Court, New York, N. Y.

## LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Name.	Point or points where located.	License No.
NEW YORK.		
Arrance, Augustus.....	Harbor of New York; Queens, Kings, New York, and Richmond Counties, N. Y.; Croxton, Jersey City, Weehawken, Granton, Hoboken, and Black Tom, Hudson County, N. J.	10
Cavanagh, John Michael.....	do.....	29
Cooper, Charles W.....	do.....	5
Elder, Charles A.....	do.....	20
Ryan, David Joseph.....	do.....	21
Slingerland, A. G.....	do.....	2
Wheeler, Walter.....	do.....	40
Windiam, George.....	do.....	28
Smith, James E.....	do.....	24
White, G. H. K.....	Harbor of New York; Queens, Kings, New York, and Richmond Counties, N. Y., and Hudson County, N. J.	1
Boyce, Arthur.....	Harbor of New York; Queens, Kings, New York, and Richmond Counties, N. Y.; Croxton, Jersey City, Weehawken, Granton, Hoboken, and Black Tom, Hudson County, N. J.	3
NEW JERSEY.		
Cunningham, John J.....	do.....	25
Sweeney, Frank J.....	do.....	30
Scharf, Matthew H.....	do.....	9
Seinsoth, Henry J.....	do.....	27

## DISTRICT NO. 3.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 576 Bourse Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

## LICENSED INSPECTORS.

NEW JERSEY.		
Cooper, Charles T.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	196
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Cleary, Richard J.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	197
Downing, Alexander.....	do.....	200
Downing, Joseph A.....	do.....	195
Kennedy, Edwin F.....	do.....	202
Kolb, Charles W.....	do.....	201
Lynn, John.....	do.....	281
Lynn, William F.....	do.....	279
Vert, Philip.....	do.....	199
Foering, John Oppell.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	198

## DISTRICT NO. 4.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 331 Chamber of Commerce, Buffalo, N. Y.

## LICENSED INSPECTORS.

NEW YORK.		
Anderson, Alfred.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	262
Anderson, Harold.....	do.....	274
Auerbach, Charles F.....	do.....	207
Connors, Patrick D.....	do.....	205
Heilman, H. S.....	do.....	187
Kraus, John E.....	do.....	210
Riley, Eugene L.....	do.....	209
Shanahan, Paul S.....	do.....	188
Stratton, Albert Franklin.....	do.....	208

2. Address of office of Federal grain supervision, name and license number of each licensed inspector, and point or points (county or town) where he is located, in each district, on December 14, 1916—Continued.

## DISTRICT NO. 5.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 319 Wabash Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Name.	Point or points where located.	License No.
PENNSYLVANIA.		
Culp, Charles.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	271
Hopwood, Howard H.....	do.....	173

## DISTRICT NO. 6.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 409 Garrett Office Building, Baltimore, Md.

## LICENSED INSPECTORS.

MARYLAND.		
Ball, J. Edgar.....	Baltimore, Md.....	275
Benedict, Orville W.....	do.....	140
Bittrick, George L.....	do.....	142
Dorsey, Lloyd.....	do.....	138
Gates, J. Nelson.....	do.....	136
Gimpel, John C.....	do.....	139
Gliss, William F.....	do.....	141
Hull, Irving T.....	do.....	276
Jamieson, William C.....	do.....	143
Larkin, David H.....	do.....	135
Miner, Thomas M.....	do.....	137
Thomas, Samuel D.....	do.....	134
VIRGINIA.		
Cofer, Wesley R.....	Newport News, Va.....	193
Scheer, H. M.....	do.....	194
Bonds, Jacob R.....	Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.....	272

## DISTRICT NO. 7.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 511 Clark Building, Jacksonville, Fla.

## LICENSED INSPECTORS.

FLORIDA.		
Williams, J. K.....	Jacksonville, Fla.....	186

## DISTRICT NO. 8.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 1710 Third National Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.

## LICENSED INSPECTORS.

None.

2. Address of office of Federal grain supervision, name and license number of each licensed inspector, and point or points (county or town) where he is located, in each district, on December 14, 1916—Continued.

## DISTRICT NO. 9.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 806 Independent Life Building, Nashville, Tenn.

## LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Name.	Point or points where located.	License No.
TENNESSEE.		
Greer, Benjamin O.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	247
Roberts, J. Thomas.....	.....do.....	221

## DISTRICT NO. 10.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 27 Board of Trade, Louisville, Ky.

## LICENSED INSPECTORS.

KENTUCKY.		
Bensing, August Wm.....	Louisville, Ky.....	36
Birk, C. G.....	.....do.....	99
Duvall, Neville W.....	.....do.....	35
Irving, Lee D.....	.....do.....	38
Knight, William.....	.....do.....	34
Petty, John W.....	.....do.....	33
Silbernagel, William Henry.....	.....do.....	259
Slaughter, Irving Ray.....	.....do.....	37
Hallam, James A.....	Henderson, Ky.....	278
Server, Clarence E.....	.....do.....	277

## DISTRICT NO. 11.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 210 Johnson Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

## LICENSED INSPECTORS.

OHIO.		
Dennis, Edward F.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	226
Garnett, Arthur L.....	.....do.....	213
Garnett, Howard C.....	.....do.....	219
Munson, Geo. F.....	.....do.....	145
O'Hara, John.....	.....do.....	264
Voegele, Charles.....	.....do.....	205
Shannon, Alexander R.....	Columbus, Ohio.....	211
KENTUCKY.		
Duddey, Andrew J.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	220

## DISTRICT NO. 12.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 824 Board of Trade, Indianapolis, Ind.

## LICENSED INSPECTORS.

INDIANA.		
Holder, Samuel A.....	Marion County and Indianapolis, Ind.....	211
Wishmire, Chris.....	Indianapolis, Ind.....	245
Wishmire, Thomas.....	.....do.....	240
Freeman, W. T.....	Terre Haute, Ind.....	170



2. Address of office of Federal grain supervision, name and license number of each licensed inspector, and point or points (county or town) where he is located, in each district, on December 14, 1916—Continued.

## DISTRICT NO. 13.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 2009 Second National Bank Building, Toledo, Ohio.

## LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Name.	Point or points where located.	License No.
OHIO.		
Brundage, Homer J.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	204
Culver, Edward B.....	do.....	7
Culver, Edward H.....	do.....	4
Einhart, Harry E.....	do.....	8
Hall, Warren.....	do.....	22
Spera, W. A.....	do.....	6
Jones, George D.....	Fostoria, Ohio.....	260

## DISTRICT NO. 14.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 701 Illuminating Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

## LICENSED INSPECTORS.

OHIO.		
Grimes, J. G.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	112
Heniken, John E.....	do.....	172

## DISTRICT NO. 15.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 314 Holden Building, Detroit, Mich.

## LICENSED INSPECTORS.

MICHIGAN.		
Foster, Herbert D.....	Detroit, Mich.....	280
Recker, William W.....	do.....	174

## DISTRICT NO. 16.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 513 Wells Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

## LICENSED INSPECTORS.

WISCONSIN.		
Breed, A. A.....	Milwaukee, Wis.....	103
Croke, Frank.....	do.....	100
Forrestal, James.....	do.....	110
Forrestal, Robert M.....	do.....	51
Gebhard, Frank.....	do.....	102
Kammerer, Phil. C.....	do.....	50
Noll, Edward C.....	do.....	114
Rice, Walter J.....	do.....	144
Ruger, Edward I.....	do.....	113
Zarwell, Edward E.....	do.....	98

2. Address of office of Federal grain supervision, name and license number of each licensed inspector, and point or points (county or town) where he is located, in each district, on December 14, 1916—Continued.

## DISTRICT NO. 17.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 309 Glencoe Building, Duluth, Minn.

## LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Name.	Point or points where located.	License No.
MINNESOTA.		
Brown, Baldwin	Duluth, Minn.	155
Bjorge, Hans P.	Minneapolis and Duluth, Minn.	223
Carlson, M. T.	Duluth, Minn.	214
Conkey, E. H.	do.	151
DiMarco, Fred	do.	150
Earl, C. P.	do.	267
Edwards, J. H.	do.	152
Edwards, H. J.	do.	153
Gray, R. W.	do.	266
Hagler, L.	do.	218
Ingersoll, J. F.	Minneapolis and Duluth, Minn.	225
Johnson, O. C.	Duluth, Minn.	154
Le Moignan, Jos.	do.	148
Le Suer, Ralph	do.	212
Maxfield, C. F.	do.	147
McDonald, Wm.	do.	216
Nelson, L. M.	do.	215
Owens, John	Minneapolis and Duluth, Minn.	224
Phillips, O. F.	Duluth, Minn.	54
Sherman, D. D.	do.	217
Swanstrom, C. W.	do.	149
WISCONSIN.		
Cavanagh, John T.	Superior, Wis.	43
Coombes, John B.	do.	44
Fowler, Walter	do.	45
Kernan, Eugene E.	do.	46
Kernan, James E.	do.	250
McKinnon, Edward	do.	249
McMillan, Archibald	do.	47
Nye, Ray J.	do.	248
Page, E. H.	do.	48

## DISTRICT NO. 18.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 319 Flour Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

## LICENSED INSPECTORS.

MINNESOTA.		
Johnson, Edward	Kasota, Minn.	126
Brittain, P. J.	do.	120
Dulrymple, O. C.	Minneapolis, Minn.	128
Evenson, A. F.	Minneapolis and Duluth, Minn.	82
Gibbs, R.	Minneapolis, Minn.	127
Gordon, A. R.	do.	124
Hamp, C. H.	do.	123
Hanson, F. L.	do.	125
Hill, E. A.	do.	115
Johnson, J. O.	do.	117
Matland, J. N.	do.	116
McNamara, J. E.	do.	119
Parish, C. E.	do.	118
Rehuke, E. R.	Minneapolis and Duluth, Minn.	80
Smith, A. C.	Minneapolis, Minn.	132
Tunell, G. H.	do.	133
Tuthill, H. A.	do.	122
Wright, R. C.	do.	121
Ziesemer, Rufus	Minneapolis and Duluth, Minn.	81
Williams, Ray	New Prague, Minn.	213
Oliver, H. E.	New Ulm, Minn.	130
Munro, J. C.	St. Cloud, Minn.	192
Emerson, H. E.	St. Paul, Minn.	131
Wright, A. J.	Winona, Minn.	129
WISCONSIN.		
Caswell, W. R.	La Crosse, Wis.	261

<sup>1</sup> Appointed grain supervisor of the United States Department of Agriculture since issuance of license.

2. Address of office of Federal grain supervision, name and license number of each licensed inspector, and point or points (county or town) where he is located, in each district, on December 14, 1916—Continued.

## DISTRICT NO. 19.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, Store No. 3, Grain Exchange, Omaha, Nebr.

## LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Name.	Point or points where located.	License No.
IOWA.		
Aabel, Hans <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	246
Gear, H. H. <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	101
NEBRASKA.		
Guinane, Edward J.....	Omaha, Nebr.....	273
Kruse, August F.....	do.....	255
McGowan, Ross James.....	do.....	258
Milligan, Theodore W.....	do.....	254
Pahl, William A.....	do.....	257
Powell, G. B.....	do.....	282
Seaulan, J. Paul.....	do.....	256
Tilton, James A.....	do.....	263

## DISTRICT NO. 20.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 970 Continental and Commercial Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.

## LICENSED INSPECTORS.

ILLINOIS.		
Bailey, Edward.....	Chicago, Ill.....	86
Burke, John.....	do.....	283
Cassidy, George.....	do.....	95
Costello, Edward.....	do.....	90
Franks, C. G.....	do.....	92
Getzien, Charles.....	do.....	93
Hegwein, Charles <sup>2</sup> .....	do.....	87
Hickey, E. J.....	do.....	96
Johnson, John.....	do.....	85
Keeffe, John.....	do.....	203
Lenock, J. J.....	do.....	88
McDermott, J. T.....	do.....	91
Moran, Edward E.....	do.....	286
Reichart, Edw.....	do.....	83
Risser, H. E.....	do.....	80
Schall, Wm.....	do.....	94
Spotz, Frank J.....	do.....	284
Tracy, Walter J.....	do.....	222
Wetzel, Frederick T.....	do.....	285
Woolsey, R. B.....	do.....	84
Mallaney, J. F.....	Kankakee, Ill.....	270
Clawson, C.....	Sheldon, Ill.....	214

## DISTRICT NO. 21.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 23 Simineau Building, Peoria, Ill.

## LICENSED INSPECTORS.

ILLINOIS.		
Standing, Charles F.....	Champaign, Ill.....	106
Baxter, Samuel E.....	Peoria and Pekin, Ill.....	16
Beckenhaupt, John C.....	do.....	18
Drysdale, David L.....	do.....	17
Fox, Herbert.....	do.....	15
Meehan, Harvey C.....	do.....	14
Miller, Walter D.....	do.....	13
Tompkins, F. B. <sup>2</sup> .....	do.....	19
IOWA.		
Rowe, Van R.....	Davenport, Iowa.....	12

<sup>1</sup> License issued has been returned by licensee to the United States Department of Agriculture.

<sup>2</sup> Appointed grain supervisor of the United States Department of Agriculture since issuance of license.

2. Address of office of Federal grain supervision, name and license number of each licensed inspector, and point or points (county or town) where he is located, in each district, on December 14, 1916—Continued.

## DISTRICT NO. 22.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 402 Old Customhouse, St. Louis, Mo.

## LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Name.	Point or points where located.	License No.
ILLINOIS.		
Grischy, John.....	East St. Louis, Ill.....	177
Laux, Phillip.....	do.....	178
Mill, Robert C.....	do.....	180
Sullivan, John F.....	do.....	49
Widicus, Arnold.....	do.....	179
Lyons, William.....	do.....	181
MISSOURI.		
Carr, Frank C.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	237
Clifford, T. E.....	do.....	239
Elliott, John.....	do.....	238
Gilmartin, J. J.....	do.....	233
Saunders, R. R.....	do.....	234
Staples, W. J.....	do.....	236
Tracy, J. J.....	do.....	235

## DISTRICT NO. 23.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 6 Post Office Building, Cairo, Ill.

## LICENSED INSPECTORS.

ILLINOIS.		
Powell, W. S.....	Cairo, Ill.....	11
Shanahan, Michael.....	do.....	39

## DISTRICT NO. 24.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 303 Postal Telegraph Building, Kansas City, Mo.

## LICENSED INSPECTORS.

KANSAS.		
Betton, E. L.....	Kansas City, Kans.....	42
Cooke, R. O.....	do.....	171
Hutchinson, H. W.....	do.....	41
Hillis, John.....	do.....	251
Pease, C. M.....	do.....	52
Roberts, Clarence.....	do.....	268
Straight, C. L.....	do.....	182
McKnight, J. R.....	do.....	169
Chess, J. P.....	Lawrence, Kans.....	111
Schreiber, H. J.....	Atchison, Kans.....	184
Bogard, B. F.....	Topeka, Kans.....	185
Addison, Alex.....	Leavenworth, Kans.....	190
Connelly, C. M.....	Salina, Kans.....	242
MISSOURI.		
Butler, R. W.....	Kansas City, Mo.....	162
Bradbury, Frank.....	do.....	157
Clark, J. M.....	do.....	167
Culp, M. C.....	do.....	159
Fears, M. C.....	do.....	168
Gallaher, Lee.....	do.....	163
Loos, Fred.....	do.....	166
McVeigh, P. H.....	do.....	156
O'Conner, O. E.....	do.....	161
Reavis, Frank.....	do.....	160
Sheedy, John <sup>1</sup> .....	do.....	165
Shepard, Celsus.....	Kansas City, Mo.....	164
Williams, C. M.....	do.....	158
Winn, John C.....	St. Joseph, Mo.....	183

<sup>1</sup> Appointed grain supervisor of the United States Department of Agriculture since issuance of license.



2. Address of office of Federal grain supervision, name and license number of each licensed inspector, and point or points (county or town) where he is located, in each district, on December 14, 1916—Continued.

## DISTRICT NO. 25.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 402 Exchange Building, Memphis, Tenn.

## LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Name.	Point or points where located.	License No.
TENNESSEE.		
Gardner, E. R. ....	Memphis, Tenn. ....	32
Gardner, A. B. ....	do. ....	31
Houseal, M. B. ....	do. ....	26
ARKANSAS.		
Daniel, Daniel. ....	Little Rock, Ark. ....	146

## DISTRICT NO. 26.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 500 Metropolitan Bank Building, New Orleans, La.

## LICENSED INSPECTORS.

ALABAMA.		
Pope, J. T. ....	Mobile, Ala. ....	23
LOUISIANA.		
Colby, George S. ....	New Orleans, La. ....	231
De Fraites, Arthur E. ....	do. ....	232
Helwick, J. L. ....	do. ....	229
Keiser, Peter. ....	do. ....	230
Richeson, William Lyle. ....	do. ....	227
Wilkie, John Matthew. ....	do. ....	228

## DISTRICT NO. 27.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 222 Security Building, Galveston, Tex.

## LICENSED INSPECTORS.

TEXAS.		
Grubb, Orin A. ....	Galveston, Tex. ....	253
Wickstrom, H. A. ....	do. ....	252

## DISTRICT NO. 28.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 511 First National Bank Building, Fort Worth, Tex.

## LICENSED INSPECTORS.

TEXAS.		
Robinson, James Edwin. ....	Fort Worth, Tex. ....	176

2. Address of office of Federal grain supervision, name and license number of each licensed inspector, and point or points (county or town) where he is located, in each district, on December 14, 1916—Continued.

## DISTRICT NO. 29.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 527 Grain Exchange, Oklahoma City, Okla.

## LICENSED INSPECTORS.

None.

## DISTRICT NO. 30.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 313 Sedgwick Building, Wichita, Kans.

## LICENSED INSPECTORS.

Name.	Point or points where located.	License No.
KANSAS.		
Russell, Ralph.....	Hutchinson, Kans.....	97
Dunmire, A. A.....	Wichita, Kans.....	191
Wasser, J. C.....	do.....	189

## DISTRICT NO. 31.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 505 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.

## LICENSED INSPECTORS.

COLORADO.		
Hine, Lewis C.....	Denver, Colo.....	175
Joerger, Emil J.....	do.....	265

## DISTRICT NO. 32.

Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 310 Worcester Building, Portland, Oreg.

## LICENSED INSPECTORS.

WASHINGTON.		
Cunningham, James.....	Seattle, Wash.....	61
Ton, P. J.....	do.....	67
Geehan, J. J.....	Tacoma, Wash.....	77
Jarboe, R. D.....	do.....	79
Strothman, Herbert L.....	Everett, Wash.....	287
Sweeney, P. J.....	Tacoma, Wash.....	78
Crowe, L. D.....	Spokane, Wash.....	269
CALIFORNIA.		
Bunker, Henry C.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	53

## OPINIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST REGARDING QUESTIONS ARISING UNDER THE UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT.

3.

### POSTING OF LICENSES.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of November 7 is received.

It appears that you have applied for a license to inspect and grade shelled corn and to certificate the grade thereof under the United States grain standards Act of August 11, 1916 (39 Stat., 482). You state that most of your inspections will be at the places of business of the ——— Elevator Co. and ——— & Co., in ———, both of which you consider to be conspicuous places, and that you have an office of your own with ——— & Co. You ask whether upon the event of the issuance of a license to you it would be a compliance with the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act to post your license at the place of business of ——— & Co., where you have your office, or whether it would be necessary for you to post a duplicate license in the office of the ——— Elevator Co.

Regulation 2, section 4, of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act, provides:

Each licensed inspector shall designate a place, which shall be accessible to all persons interested and be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, or by any officer of the Department of Agriculture designated by him for the purpose, where such licensed inspector shall keep conspicuously posted the license issued to him by the Secretary of Agriculture.

If, as appears from your statement, your office with ——— & Co. is a conspicuous place accessible to all persons that may be interested in having inspections made at the points where you hold yourself out to the public as performing such services, it is believed that it will be sufficient for you to post your license in your office at that place without securing and posting a duplicate thereof at the office of the ——— Elevator Co.

You also state that you have an assistant who has applied for a license, and ask whether it would satisfy the requirements of the rules and regulations to affix your signature as chief inspector when your assistant inspects, or whether he, too, will have to sign the certificate. Regulation 2, section 14, paragraph 1, subdivision (m), of the rules and regulations, requires that the signature of the licensed inspector who inspected and graded the grain must be attached to each certificate of grade issued therefor under the Act, but permits such signature to be affixed by either such licensed inspector or by his authorized agent.

In answer to your third question it appears that no objection would be made under the rules and regulations if your signature be affixed to certificates of grade by rubber stamp, provided it be done by you or under your authority.

Very truly yours,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

NOVEMBER 13, 1916.

### 4. ADOPTION OF OFFICIAL GRAIN STANDARDS BY STATES; QUESTION OF STATE OR FEDERAL JURISDICTION; JURISDICTION OF STATE BOARD OF APPEALS.

SIR: Reference is made to your letter of October 24, asking for an interpretation of certain provisions of the United States grain standards act. Reply has been delayed for the reason that all the energies of the officials of this department entrusted with the administration and enforcement of the act have been concentrated upon the preparation and publication in final form of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, which are to become effective December 1, 1916.

You state that, under the laws of the State of ———, one of the duties of the Board of Grain Appeals is the establishment of what are known as the ——— grain grades, in accordance with which all grading in that State must be done; that you

wish to cooperate with this department by adopting the official grain standards of the United States for shelled corn which have been established to take effect December 1, 1916; but that before doing so you wish to be assured by this department that such action would meet with its approval.

It is the hope of this department that the official grain standards will be adopted and used in all transactions in grain affected thereby, whether interstate or intrastate. It is believed that the greatest benefit to the trade would result from that course. Therefore, such action as will bring about in your State the accomplishment of this end will be welcomed by this department.

You ask whether grain shipped into —— [State] uninspected and sold there and to remain there would be considered as an interstate transaction, subject to inspection under the United States grain standards Act, or whether it would come under the jurisdiction of the inspection department of —— [State].

Section 1 of the act defines the words "in interstate or foreign commerce" as meaning "from any State, Territory, or District to or through any other State, Territory, or District, or to or through any foreign country, or within any Territory or District." The transaction you describe is clearly interstate commerce within the meaning, and hence is subject to the provisions, of the Federal Statute.

Section 4 of the act provides, in part:

That whenever standards shall have been fixed and established under this act for any grain no person thereafter shall ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce any such grain which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade unless the grain shall have been inspected and graded by an inspector licensed under this Act and the grade by which it is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale be one of the grades fixed therefor in the official grain standards of the United States.

There are two conditions attached by this section to the shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of grain for which standards have been fixed and established under the Act, and which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade: First, subject to the exceptions in the provisos to section 4, the grain must be inspected and graded by an inspector licensed under the Act; second, the grade by which it is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale must be one of the grades fixed therefor in the official grain standards of the United States. The first condition may be complied with at any time prior to shipment or, when permitted by the provisos, during the course of transit or upon arrival of the grain at destination. The second condition applies to the transaction pursuant to which the shipment is made and can be complied with only at the time the transaction is entered into. If the shipment and the transaction both take place after the official grain standards are established, the duty of complying with both conditions is clear.

Your last question, assuming that the members of the State Board of Grain Appeals are licensed under the Act, is, whether the board has jurisdiction to pass upon cases that may come to it when the grain in such cases is intended for interstate shipments and, if such is the case, whether its decision is final or maybe appealed from to the grain supervisors of the Department of Agriculture when the appellant is dissatisfied with the decision of your board.

Section 6 of the act provides, in part, as follows:

That whenever standards shall have been fixed and established under this Act for any grain and any quantity of such grain sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale, or which has been shipped, or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce shall have been inspected and a dispute arises as to whether the grade as determined by such inspection of any such grain in fact conforms to the standard of the specified grade, any interested party may, either with or without reinspection, appeal the question to the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cause such investigation to be made and such tests to be applied as he may deem necessary and to determine the true grade: *Provided*, That any appeal from such inspection and grading to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be taken



before the grain leaves the place where the inspection appealed from was made and before the identity of the grain has been lost, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe.

The rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture were signed on November 6, 1916, and no doubt by the time you receive this letter you will have been furnished with copies. In these regulations the duties of licensed inspectors and the procedure involved in the hearing of appeals are set out.

If licensed under the Act by the Secretary of Agriculture, the members of your board will have the same privileges and be subject to the same restrictions and liabilities as other licensed inspectors, and may inspect and grade grain for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce and certificate and grade thereof; but such inspection and grading may not be final, for the reason that the Act expressly provides that any interested party may, if a dispute arise as to the grade, appeal the question to the Secretary of Agriculture, who may determine the true grade.

While not clearly stated in your question, it is understood, however, that your board would expect to pass only upon cases involving appeals from inspections by other licensed inspectors.

It is the opinion of this department that the fact that a party may have taken an appeal from an inspection and grading under the Act by a licensed inspector to some other body, which had acted thereon, would not be ground for refusing to hear and determine an appeal taken from such inspection and grading to the Secretary of Agriculture in compliance with the Act and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder; and, therefore, that the decision of such other body would not be final, so far as this department is concerned.

This department would like to have detailed information regarding the procedure which your board contemplates would be followed in such cases, and the exact nature of its action, in order that further consideration may be given to certain phases of the question presented by you.

Very truly yours,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

NOVEMBER 15, 1916.

##### 5. APPLICATION OF ACT TO SMALL SHIPMENTS; FEES OF LICENSED INSPECTORS.

DEAR SIR: Reference is made to your letter of October 27, reply to which has been delayed pending the preparation and publication in final form of the rules and regulations under the United States grain standards Act.

You call attention to small shipments in interstate commerce of retail lots of grain of 300 bushels or less, suggesting that such shipments ought to be exempted from the operation of the Act. Otherwise you are of opinion that the only thing a shipper of small lots could do would be to refuse to sell by grade, which would not be desirable. You state that when an order of the kind referred to is received, if the merchant shipped without inspection he would necessarily have to invoice the grain without grade, and that the buyer would be suspicious, while, on the other hand, the expense of inspecting each small lot would be a burden that would be unjustifiable and more inspectors would be required than are available.

The language of the Act makes no distinction between shipments of large and small quantities, and, wherever inspection is required with respect to large shipments, it appears equally to be required as to small shipments. It would seem that the Secretary has no discretionary authority in this respect. The Act does, however, in section 4, provide:

That any such grain sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by any of the grades fixed therefor in the official grain standards may, upon compliance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, be shipped in interstate or foreign commerce without inspection from a place at which there is no inspector

licensed under this Act to a place at which there is no such inspector, subject to the right of either party to the transaction to refer any dispute as to the grade of the grain to the Secretary of Agriculture, who may determine the true grade thereof.

In such cases, inspection not being required, it would seem that the buyer would have no reason to be suspicious because of the fact that no certificate of grade accompanied the invoice.

You, then, suggest that, if the Act must be complied with as to small shipments, the question will arise, in such markets as ——— and ———, where there are inspection and weighing departments supported by the exchanges, how the machinery is going to be provided in a financial way. You state that in those markets there are dealers who are not members of the exchanges whom the inspectors will have to serve; and that, in justice to the members who help to support the inspection departments by their contributions, a fee should be charged to nonmembers which would force them to share a legitimate part of the expense of maintaining the departments. You suggest that these exchanges might arrange to pay their inspectors stipulated salaries, and then publish a rule that a certain fixed charge is to be made by the inspectors for grain inspected for members, and other fees for nonmembers.

It is recognized, as suggested by you, that there may be a justifiable difference between the fee which may be charged to members and that to nonmembers for inspection service. Consequently the fact that there is a *prima facie* difference in the respective charges does not necessarily imply discrimination or that the service rendered to nonmembers is not upon reasonable terms. The question is one to which the department expects to devote careful consideration, and, if in any case there is such apparent discrimination or unreasonableness as to warrant action looking to the suspension or revocation of the license of the licensed inspector, ample notice and full opportunity to be heard will be afforded before action is taken.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

NOVEMBER 15, 1916.

**6. LICENSED INSPECTORS NOT EMPLOYEES OF DEPARTMENT; DESIGNATION OF GRADES; DISTINCTION BETWEEN INTERSTATE AND INTRASTATE SHIPMENTS.**

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of November 2 is received.

You state that you are interior shippers, buying a large percentage of your grain from country stations in Iowa, handling it at ——— [Iowa] on a transit basis, and making shipments at different times to practically all States east and south of Iowa.

You also state that there is no grain exchange in ——— and ask whether this department contemplates establishing an inspector and a supervisor or assistant supervisor at that point and how, in such case, the inspector would receive his salary.

Section 7 of the United States grain standards Act of August 11, 1916 (39 Stat., 482) authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture, under certain conditions, to issue licenses to persons to inspect and grade grain, and to certificate the grade thereof, for shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, under the Act and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder. Licenses will be issued, upon application, to qualified persons for the inspection and grading of shelled corn, effective on and after December 1, 1916, and later for other grains for which hereafter standards may be established under the Act. Such persons when licensed, however, are not employees of the United States and are not established at any point by this department. Their compensation will ordinarily be derived from fees received from various persons for performing inspection services or from a salary paid to them by a board of trade, chamber of commerce, exchange, inspection department, or similar organization which employs them. If there be no such organization in ——— a licensed inspector might, if the business is sufficient to warrant, locate there on an independent

basis, receiving fees from the different persons for whom he performs inspection and grading services.

The grain supervisors, on the other hand, who will supervise the inspection and grading of grain by licensed inspectors, and their certification of the grade thereof, under the Act, will be employees of this department. It is not now contemplated that a grain supervisor will be located at ———.

You also ask how, in case a licensed inspector is not located in ———, you may describe different grades of corn, without conflicting with the Federal grades, which you may wish to ship to interior points in other States, and whether you will be permitted to sell corn as [name of city] No. 2 Yellow.

Under the third proviso to section 4 of the Act, shelled corn sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by any of the grades of the official grain standards may, upon compliance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, be shipped in interstate or foreign commerce without inspection, from a place at which there is no inspector licensed under the Act to a place at which there is no such inspector, subject to the right of either party to the transaction to refer any dispute as to the grade of the grain to the Secretary of Agriculture for determination. If such sale, offer for sale, or consignment for sale be by grade the grade referred to must be one of the grades of the official grain standards of the United States. Assuming that there is no licensed inspector located at ———, Iowa, the provision of the Act mentioned would enable you to ship corn sold by you from that place to interior points in other States where there are no licensed inspectors, without inspection by a licensed inspector, and to describe it according to the official grain standards.

If by "No. 2 Yellow" you mean No. 2 Yellow of the official grain standards of the United States, and use the term [name of city] merely as explanatory matter independent of the grade, such as to indicate the place from which the grain is shipped or where it is represented to be No. 2 Yellow, and use no terms to designate the grade other than those used in the designations of the official grain standards of the United States, it is believed that you might sell your corn under the designation you suggest, in the class of transactions referred to, without offending the provisions of the United States grain standards Act. If, on the other hand, by "[name of city] No. 2 Yellow" you mean something different in any particular from No. 2 Yellow of the official grain standards of the United States, or use any terms to designate the grade other than those used in the designations of the official grain standards of the United States, it is believed that the sale and shipment of the grain under such designation, in the transactions mentioned, would be in violation of the Act.

In this connection your attention is called to the following provision of section 7 of the Act:

No person authorized or employed by any State, county, city, town, board of trade, chamber of commerce, corporation, society, partnership or association to inspect or grade grain shall certify, or otherwise state or indicate in writing, that any grain for shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, which has been inspected or graded by him, or by any person acting under his authority, is of one of the grades of the official grain standards of the United States, unless he holds an unsuspended and unrevoked license issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

You ask further whether or not grain originating in Iowa, and handled at ———, [Iowa] through transit account for shipment to other States, would be considered as an interstate shipment when arriving at ———, [Iowa].

It appears that, in such case, when the grain is received at ———, [Iowa], the local freight rate is collected and when the grain is rebilled from there the balance of the through rate is collected. It is understood that there are two transactions involved in the case cited by you. The first is between the seller at the interior point in Iowa and yourselves. The grain moves from such an interior point to ———, [Iowa] pursuant



to this transaction. The second is between yourselves and the purchaser in another State. The grain moves from ———, [Iowa] to its destination in the other State pursuant to the second transaction. If this understanding of the facts be correct, it appears that the movement of the grain from the interior point in Iowa to ———, [Iowa] is intrastate and does not come under the provisions of the United States grain standards Act, but that the grain enters interstate commerce and is subject to the act when reshipped from ———, [Iowa] to a point in the other State. It is believed that the additional fact that you secure the benefit of a through rate from the interior Iowa point to the final destination beyond ———, [Iowa] would not affect this conclusion. This opinion, however, is based solely on the hypotheses stated. There might be other facts in the case which would change the conclusion.

While this department is glad to answer the questions you have propounded, and will cheerfully render you any assistance it can in future along that line, its views as to what the Act means are advisory only; the final interpretation of the statute rests with the courts.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

NOVEMBER 16, 1916.

**EXPENSE OF MAINTAINING LICENSED INSPECTOR; PERFORMANCE OF OTHER DUTIES BY LICENSED INSPECTOR.**

DEAR SIR: Your letter of November 7 is received.

You state that the ——— Grain Exchange has recently been organized in ———, Nebr., and that it is the opinion of the grain dealers there that they should have official inspection. You ask to be advised in regard to the licensing of an inspector to be located at that point, and as to his compensation or the expense of maintaining him.

Section 7 of the United States grain standards Act of August 11, 1916 (39 Stat., 482), authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to issue a license to any person, upon the presentation to him of satisfactory evidence that such person is competent, to inspect and grade grain and to certificate the grade thereof for shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, under the Act and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder. Licenses will be issued, upon application, to qualified persons for the inspection and grading of shelled corn effective on and after December 1, 1916, and later, for other grains for which standards may hereafter be established under the Act. Such persons, when licensed, are not employees of the United States. Their compensation will ordinarily be derived from fees received from various persons for performing inspection and grading services; or from a salary paid to them by a board of trade, chamber of commerce, exchange, inspection department, or similar organization which employs them. It is suggested that the grain exchange in ——— might employ a licensed employee to inspect and grade grain for that market, paying him a fixed salary and collecting fees for his services and turning them into the treasury of the exchange.

This department is unable to advise you as to the expense of maintaining a licensed inspector in your market; that will be governed largely by local conditions. The question of fees to be charged for inspection services is one primarily to be determined by the inspector or the exchange or other organization which employs him and the parties for whom the services are performed. This department does not fix the fees of licensed inspectors. However, your attention is directed in this connection to sections 9, 11, and 16 of regulation 2 of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act.

All inspectors licensed under the Act will be under Government supervision in accordance with the Act and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder, with respect to their inspection and grading and certification of the grade, of shelled corn for interstate and foreign commerce on and after December 1, 1916.



You also ask whether an inspector if licensed under the Act could act as chief weighmaster and whether the various elevator foremen could be appointed as deputy weighmasters.

It does not appear to be objectionable under the United States grain standards Act for a licensed inspector to act as chief weighmaster, provided his service in the latter capacity does not interfere with the performance of his duties as licensed inspector which are imposed on him by the Act and rules and regulations prescribed thereunder. In this connection reference is made to the last proviso in section 7 of the Act, which prohibits a licensed inspector, during the term of his license, from being interested, financially or otherwise, directly or indirectly, in any grain elevator or warehouse or in the merchandising of grain or being in the employment of any person or corporation owning or operating any grain elevator or warehouse.

There is nothing in the Act which would prevent elevator foremen from being appointed as deputy weighmasters.

I am unable to say whether it could be arranged that you have a licensed inspector located in —, Nebr., by December 1. If the person whom your exchange proposes to employ has already filed his application for a license, it is contemplated that final action thereon will be taken by the department before December 1. If the application of such person has not been filed, it is doubtful whether final action could be taken before December 1, although it would be expedited as much as practicable. Blank forms are inclosed for the possible use of prospective applicants for inspector's license in your market.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

NOVEMBER 16, 1916.

#### 8. REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSES; INSPECTION OF BAG LOTS; EQUIPMENT OF LICENSED INSPECTORS.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of November 9 is received.

You ask for information in regard to the appointment and compensation of a grain inspector for your market.

Section 7 of the United States grain standards Act of August 11, 1916 (39 Stat., 482), authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to issue a license to any person, upon presentation to him of satisfactory evidence that such person is competent, to inspect and grade grain and to certificate the grade thereof for shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, under the Act and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder. Licenses will be issued, upon application, to qualified persons for the inspection and grading of shelled corn effective on and after December 1, 1916, and later for other grains for which standards may hereafter be established under the Act. Such employees, when licensed, are not employees of the United States. Their compensation will ordinarily be derived from fees received from various persons for performing inspection and grading services, or from a salary paid to them by a board of trade, chamber of commerce, exchange, inspection department, or similar organization which employs them. If the situation warrants, it is suggested that the — Grain Exchange might have one or more licensed inspectors in its employ to inspect and grade grain for that market, paying each such inspector a salary and collecting the fees for his services for the account of the exchange. The question of the fees to be charged for inspection of car lots or bag lots is one primarily to be determined by the inspector, or the exchange, board of trade, inspection department, or similar organization that employs him, and the parties for whom the services are performed. In this connection your attention is invited to sections 9, 11, and 16 of regulation 2 of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States grain standards Act, a copy of which is inclosed.

Blank forms are transmitted herewith for the use of persons in your market who may wish to apply for licenses as inspectors under the Act. Please refer to regulation 2 of the rules and regulations covering the subject of licensed inspectors.

You also ask whether it is necessary to have bag lots inspected before shipment.

Subject to the third proviso in section 4 of the Act, all grain for which standards are established thereunder and which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade must, as a condition to its shipment or delivery for shipment, in interstate or foreign commerce, be inspected and graded by a licensed inspector either at the point of shipment, at some point en route, or at destination. This requirement applies to bag lots, as well as to grain in carload or other lots, and must be complied with as to all transactions entered into on and after December 1, 1916, involving shipments of shelled corn from ——— in interstate or foreign commerce, unless there be no licensed inspector located either at ——— or at the point to which the shipment is made. If there be no licensed inspector at either the shipping point or the destination, the grain may be shipped without any inspection under the Act in accordance with the third proviso to section 4.

With reference to the moisture tester equipment referred to by you, the department does not prescribe the exact appliances and equipment which a licensed inspector must possess. It is only necessary that he have such appliances and equipment as will enable him accurately to determine the grade of a given lot or parcel of grain in accordance with the official grain standards of the United States, the responsibility in each case of determining the true grade resting upon him.

If there is any other information respecting the Act, or the rules and regulations thereunder, which you desire, this department will be glad to advise you upon your request.

Very truly yours,

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

NOVEMBER 17, 1916.

#### 9. INSPECTION OF GRAIN AT TIME OF LOADING VESSEL; INSPECTION NECESSARY FOR EACH TRANSACTION.

DEAR SIR: Reference is made to your letters of October 26 in regard to inspections and appeals under the United States grain standards Act.

You state that you can not see where an appeal would be fair to the seller unless it be made at the start of loading a vessel so that the inspection must be made at the spout of the elevator running into the ship; and that your elevators are constructed to load ocean-going vessels and barges, but not to unload them for intaking purposes to the elevator, so that it would be impossible for you to unload a cargo of grain from the ship into the elevator if it were required that you should do so.

Section 4 of the Act provides, in the cases where inspection under the Act by a licensed inspector is required, that such inspection shall be made at the point of shipment, or at the place to which shipped, or at some convenient point through which shipped. Section 6 of the Act provides, in part, as follows:

That whenever standards shall have been fixed and established under this Act for any grain and any quantity of such grain sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale, or which has been shipped, or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce shall have been inspected and a dispute arises as to whether the grade as determined by such inspection of any such grain in fact conforms to the standard of the specified grade, any interested party may, either with or without reinspection, appeal the question to the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cause such investigation to be made and such tests to be applied as he may deem necessary and to determine the true grade: *Provided*, That any appeal from such inspection and grading to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be taken before the grain leaves the place where the inspection appealed from was made and before the identity of the grain has been lost, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe.

In respect to the first of the conditions named in the proviso in section 6, it is believed that the word "place" has the same broad application as the words "point" and "place" in section 4. Consequently it would seem that it can not be said that the grain has left the place where the inspection appealed from was made merely because at the time of taking such appeal the grain is in the hold of the vessel, although at the time the inspection was made the grain was in the elevator or running from the elevator to the ship. On the other hand, if the grain be mixed with other grain in the vessel, or in any other way its identity be lost in loading it into the vessel, then, of course, the appeal could not be taken. Furthermore, even though an appeal be properly taken, if representative samples are not furnished or can not be obtained from the grain in the vessel, for the purposes of the appeal, it would be necessary to dismiss the appeal for lack of sufficient evidence upon which to act.

In view of the practical difficulty you mention with respect to unloading grain which has already been placed in the hold of a vessel or barge, it is suggested that arrangements should be made by which the inspection can be had and the appeal, if any, taken before the grain actually enters the hold of the vessel or barge.

You ask what will be the attitude of the Government when part or all of a cargo of grain shipped on western inspection certificates arrives at the seaboard and grades a lower grade than the western certificates call for; in such case whether the department will permit the cargo to go on board vessel as graded in the west and be sold, offered for sale, or consigned on the western inspection. In your first example you state:

A merchant, either a seaboard or western exporter, both shipping from a western Federal market where the Federal grades are effective, sells to a merchant in Liverpool a cargo of No. 2 Red wheat on the Federal grades, seaboard inspection. The grain is duly shipped from a western Federal inspection market to the port of ——— (say it was a cargo of 200,000 bushels), and we will suppose for instance part of that grain arrived either hot, out of condition, or for any reason would not grade No. 2 red wheat in ———, notwithstanding the inspector at ——— may have first tried to improve its condition by cooling, cleaning, and unloading into the elevator.

It would appear from your statement that the contract calls for seaboard inspection, and therefore that, in order to fulfill the contract, it would be necessary that the grain grade No. 2 on seaboard inspection whether there had been prior inspection in the interior or not.

You close the statement of your example with the following sentence:

In such a case if the Government permitted this offgrade grain to be shipped abroad on the original western certificate of inspection, what would prevent the fraudulent use of these certificates by the merchant to resell this offgrade grain to any foreign buyer as No. 2 red, western inspection, while at the same time he is fully aware of the fact that it is an inferior grade at the seaboard?

There appears to be an inconsistency in the last sentence, for the reason that, if the grain had been shipped abroad upon the contract mentioned in the first part of the example, it would seem that the shipper had parted with all right to resell the grain and could not therefore sell it on western or any other inspection. On the other hand, if the grain had been rejected at ——— as not being No. 2, and therefore was not shipped in fulfillment of the contract, and the shipper attempted to resell and ship the grain abroad, the Act seems clearly to contemplate that there shall be an inspection and grading for the purposes of the particular shipment before it leaves this country.

As another example you state:

All grain is not sold for export as soon as it is shipped from a western terminal market. It may be shipped to the seaboard on western inspection as No. 2 Red or No. 2 Hard wheat and while in transit to the seaboard the shipper may negotiate for its sale abroad, or, he may not attempt to sell it until after its arrival and inspection at the seaboard, when he knows the grade of the grain. In this connection I might state that a large amount of export business is done in this way at the present time because the exporter can not always get the foreign orders as fast as he is obliged to move the grain from the western terminal markets.



Now, the merchant knows the grain has been refused seaboard inspection as No. 2, but he has in his possession a western Federal inspection certificate and can thereby sell it abroad as No. 2 wheat, western certificate of inspection, knowing at the same time that it is inferior to No. 2 grain.

It is the opinion of this office that the Act contemplates that, except as permitted in the third proviso of section 4 with respect to grain which need not be inspected at all, there must be an inspection by a licensed inspector either at point of shipment, at a convenient point en route, or at destination, for the purposes of each shipment of grain for which standards have been established, which has been sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade. Therefore, even though such grain may have been inspected for the purpose of the first shipment, if a second transaction is entered into under which the grain is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade, it is believed that the act requires another inspection by a licensed inspector for the purpose of such second transaction and the resulting shipment. The prior inspection would not suffice.

This office takes pleasure in answering any questions you may ask, and will render you any assistance it can in the future. It is not to be understood that its views are in any way final. They are advisory only, and the final interpretation of the statute must rest with the courts.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief*.

NOVEMBER 17, 1916.

**10. REGULATIONS GOVERNING LICENSED INSPECTORS; INSPECTION SERVICES TO MEMBERS AND NONMEMBERS OF AN ORGANIZATION; FEES OF LICENSED INSPECTORS.**

DEAR SIR: The department has given careful consideration to the questions presented in the memorandum which you handed to me regarding inspections under the United States grain standards Act.

The following questions tending to the same point will be answered first:

Under section 6, paragraph 19 of circular No. 12, are employees of the inspection department of the corn exchange holding Government licenses, under obligations to inspect grain for any grain merchants residing within the inspection limits of the exchange when such persons are not members of the exchange?

There may be certain grain merchants in our town who, for unprofessional or uncommercial conduct in connection with the merchandizing of grain, have been expelled from our organization and do not secure the benefits of such organization.

Are inspectors employed by our organization, or the inspection department of our organization, under obligations to comply with any requests from such grain merchants for the inspection of grain in our inspection district?

So long as a grain inspector holding a Government license to inspect grain, remains within the employment of the corn exchange, has the corn exchange the right to limit the scope of inspection of that inspector?

Does the Act, or the rules and regulations, endanger that man's position as an employee of the corn exchange by requiring him to grade grain for other than members of the exchange?

Does not the lawful relationship of employer and employee within the exchange in connection with the inspection of grain limit the acts of the inspector, even though he is holding a Government license to inspect?

Does an inspector, holding a Government license and being in the employ of the corn exchange, have a right to sign an inspection certificate other than that issued by his employer, if the employer places such limitations on the employee?

Section 4 of the Act provides, in part, as follows:

That whenever standards shall have been fixed and established under this Act for any grain no person thereafter shall ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce any such grain which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade unless the grain shall have been inspected and graded by an inspector licensed under this Act, and the grade by which it is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale be one of the grades fixed therefor in the official grain standards of the United States:



*Provided*, That any person may sell, offer for sale, or consign for sale, ship, or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce any such grain by sample or by type, or under any name, description, or designation which is not false or misleading, and which name, description, or designation does not include in whole or in part the terms of any official grain standard of the United States: *Provided further*, That any such grain sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade may be shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce without inspection at point of shipment by an inspector licensed under this Act, to or through any place at which an inspector licensed under this Act is located, subject to be inspected by a licensed inspector at the place to which shipped or at some convenient point through which shipped for inspection, which inspection shall be under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe, and subject further to the right of appeal from such inspection, as provided in section six of this Act; *and provided further*, That any such grain sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by any of the grades fixed therefor in the official grain standards may, upon compliance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, be shipped in interstate or foreign commerce without inspection from a place at which there is no inspector licensed under this Act to a place at which there is no such inspector, subject to the right of either party to the transaction to refer any dispute as to the grade of the grain to the Secretary of Agriculture, who may determine the true grade thereof.

Section 5 of the act provides, in part, as follows:

That no person, except as permitted in section four, shall represent that any grain shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce is of a grade fixed in the official grain standards other than as shown by a certificate therefor issued in compliance with this Act.

It seems clear from the language of the Act that, when grain for which standards have been established under the Act is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade, and shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce from or to a point at which a licensed inspector is located, the grain must be inspected under the Act. It is therefore the view of this department that such licensed inspector may not refuse to inspect, grade, and certificate the grade of grain for persons whose grain must be inspected under the Act, merely because they are not members of the organization by which such inspector is employed. Your attention is invited to regulation 2, section 11, and regulation 8, section 6, of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act, which, respectively, provide as follows:

Regulation 2, section 11, paragraph 1. Each licensed inspector whose license remains unsuspended and unrevoked shall without discrimination as soon as practicable upon reasonable terms, inspect, grade, and certificate the grade of any grain of the kind mentioned in his license, the inspection and grading of which is required under the Act, if such grain be offered during customary business hours for such inspection and grading under conditions which permit the taking of a representative sample or samples and the determination of the true grade of the grain.

Paragraph 2. Each licensed inspector may, at any time upon request, inspect, grade, and certificate the grade of such grain, if the conditions permit the taking of a representative sample or samples and the determination of the true grade of the grain.

Paragraph 3. Whenever, at a point where a licensed inspector is located, there shall be any other licensed inspector, holding a license for the same kind of grain, who performs inspection and grading services, either independently or under the authority or employment of a board of trade, chamber of commerce, exchange, inspection department, or other organization, the performance by any such other licensed inspector of the duties imposed by this section shall be deemed to be a compliance with this section.

Regulation 8, section 6. Whenever, under the act and the rules and regulations prescribed pursuant thereto, inspection and grading of any grain by a licensed inspector is required, no person, otherwise entitled under the Act and said rules and regulations to have such inspection and grading performed, shall be deprived of his right thereto by any rule, regulation, by-law, or custom of any market, board of trade, chamber of commerce, exchange, inspection department, or similar organization, or by any contract, agreement, or understanding whatsoever.

You ask:

Is the ——— Exchange required to accept the grading of grain for such merchants by outside and independent inspectors of grain within said district licensed under this Act?

The situation you have in mind is not clearly understood, and it is requested that you give an illustration of the kind of case that would be covered by your question, so that further consideration may be given to it.

Finally you ask:

If the licensed inspection of grain in a locality is inspected exclusively under the direction and control of organizations or exchanges, are nonmembers of such organizations or exchanges prevented from securing inspection at such point if the rules and regulations of the organizations or exchanges limit the activities of the inspectors to the inspection of grain for their own members, except at such rates for inspection as the exchanges or organizations may determine and file with the Secretary of Agriculture, subject to his approval, even though such schedule of rates shows a differentiation between the members and nonmembers of the exchange?

The necessity for an increased inspection fee assessed against a nonmember is due to the overhead expenses in the maintenance of the exchange, which is paid by the members in the form of annual dues and assessments which cover fees for privileges granted especially to members of the exchange. Whereas, if an increased fee was not charged a nonmember he would be participating in the privileges of the exchange without participating in the cost.

Even though the fee charged to a nonmember be larger than that charged to a member, it would not necessarily follow that such charge is discriminatory or unreasonable. The department recognizes that there may be a justifiable difference between the fee charged to a member of an organization and that charged to a nonmember for inspection services rendered by its employees. The question is one which must be decided upon the facts in each case as it arises, and the department expects to give close attention to the matter. If at any time it appears that there is discrimination or that the terms upon which the service may be performed are unreasonable, ample notice and full opportunity to be heard will be afforded before action is taken.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

NOVEMBER 18, 1916.

**11. INSPECTION OF GRAIN SHIPPED BETWEEN POINTS WHERE THERE ARE NO LICENSED INSPECTORS. ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES BY INSPECTORS NOT LICENSED.**

DEAR SIR: Your letter of November 13 has been received.

It appears that you operate the ——— Transfer Elevators in ———, Ind.; that the business is not sufficient to justify the location of a licensed inspector at that point under the conditions imposed by the United States grain standards Act of August 11, 1916 (39 Stat., 482); and that the grain which you handle moves to or from points where there will likely be no inspectors licensed under the Act. You inclose a form of document which is issued by the official weighmaster and inspector of the elevators, presumably in the employ of your company, certifying as to the weight and grade of a given car lot of grain for the account of a designated customer. You desire to know whether it will be permissible under the Act to issue such certificates for any grain for which standards shall have been established thereunder.

Section 4 of the Act in general requires all grain, for which standards shall have been established thereunder, and which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade, to be inspected and graded under the Act by an inspector licensed thereunder as a condition to its shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce as defined in the Act. However, the third proviso to that section permits such grain to be shipped in interstate or foreign commerce, without inspection under



the Act, from a place where there is no inspector licensed thereunder to a place where there is no such licensed inspector, upon compliance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and subject to the right of either party to the transaction to refer any dispute as to the grade of the grain to the Secretary of Agriculture for determination.

It appears that the transactions to which you refer, involving shipments between points in different States where there are no inspectors licensed under the Act, may be carried on, in accordance with the third proviso to section 4, without inspection under the Act. However, if an inspection or examination of the grain be made in such cases, other than by such licensed inspector, for the purposes of the contract, it would be subject to the limitations of the following provision of section 7 of the Act:

No person authorized or employed by any State, county, city, town, board of trade, chamber of commerce, corporation, society, partnership, or association to inspect or grade grain shall certify, or otherwise state or indicate in writing, that any grain for shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, which has been inspected or graded by him, or by any person acting under his authority, is of one of the grades of the official grain standards of the United States, unless he holds an unsuspended and unrevoked license issued by the Secretary of Agriculture \* \* \*.

It appears that the weighmaster and inspector who issued the certificate submitted by you is employed by your company to inspect and grade the grain for your purposes, and does actually certify in writing to its grade. It is believed, therefore, unless he holds a license under the Act, that his issuance of such certificate for any grain for which standards shall have been established under the Act, for shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, would be in conflict with the provision in section 7 of the Act quoted above.

The department is always glad to give its views on any question involving the interpretation of the Act. However, its opinions on such questions should be regarded as advisory only; they may or may not be accepted by the courts.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

NOVEMBER 20, 1916.

## 12. EXAMINATION OF GRAIN BY OTHER THAN LICENSED INSPECTORS; ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES BY PERSONS NOT LICENSED AS INSPECTORS.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of November 2 has been received.

It appears that you act as buyers' agent or referee in respect to the delivery of grain bought under certain contracts, a typical form of which is submitted by you. One of its terms is "——— & ———'s approval while loading." The grade is stated as "No. 3 mixed corn—75 per cent yellow—old crop—State inspection." Other terms, as cited by you in similar contracts, might be "kiln dried, fresh shelled, 16 per cent moisture," or "No. 3 mixed corn equal sample." Your approval means that the grain is a happy medium between the top and bottom of the grade specified in the contract. You do not, as a condition to your approval, demand the top but will not accept the bottom of any grade, such as the maximum limit of dirt, broken and damaged corn, and moisture. The purpose of this, as understood by the parties to the contract, is to insure to the buyer a lot of grain that is satisfactory when it arrives in his market.

Frequently the seller has lots that are the top of the grade and desires a better price than a sale of just "grade" corn would bring. He offers this as the grade describing his corn, and asks his price, your approval. It appears that your function in such case is to determine if the corn is the top of the grade and warrants the higher price asked.

In order to simplify and facilitate the shipping of grain bought "approval," you issue a form or certificate to describe the grain as a result of its examination by you, which is furnished to the seller and forwarded, with drafts attached, to the buyer.

You also propose, in the case of grain sold subject to inspection under the United States grain standards Act, to examine the grain after its inspection by a licensed inspector to determine whether an appeal should be taken from such inspection and grading to the Secretary of Agriculture, and to certify to that effect.

You wish to be advised as to the legality of your business under the United States grain standards Act of August 11, 1916 (39 Stat., 482).

Section 7 of the Act provides, in part:

No person authorized or employed by any State, county, city, town, board of trade, chamber of commerce, corporation, society, partnership, or association to inspect or grade grain shall certify, or otherwise state or indicate in writing, that any grain for shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, which has been inspected or graded by him, or by any person acting under his authority, is of one of the grades of the official grain standards of the United States, unless he holds an unsuspended and unrevoked license issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

This provision clearly prohibits any person authorized or employed as stated to inspect and grade grain, from issuing a certificate or any form of document stating the grade, according to the official grain standards of the United States, of any grain for shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce which has been inspected and graded by him or any one under his authority, unless he holds an inspector's license issued by the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act.

It is understood, however, that you do not perform inspection and grading services as such, but rather those of examination of the grain. It appears from your letter, as summarized above, that you perform several functions, respecting the delivery of grain under contract, which are related to, but are distinct from, the inspection and grading of the grain. You examine the grain and determine for the benefit of a party or parties to the contract, first, whether the grain meets certain specific requirements, such as a given per cent of moisture, within the limits of the grade specified in the contract; or, second, whether the grain is midway between the maximum and minimum limits of the grade specified and therefore calculated to arrive at the buyer's market in a satisfactory condition as to grade; or, third, whether the grain is the top of the grade specified in the contract and therefore warrants the payment of a special price asked by the seller. You also propose to examine grain that has been inspected and graded by a licensed inspector under the Act, and advise an interested party whether it warrants an appeal from the determination of such licensed inspector in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Act.

If my understanding of the facts be correct, and you refrain from violation of the provisions of section 7 of the Act quoted above, the services described appear to be legitimate functions which may be carried on by you without conflict with the provisions of the United States grain standards Act. It is believed, also, that you may communicate the results of such services in writing.

However, the copy of certificate submitted by you, while not strictly a certificate of grade, is so framed that it may readily be confused with a certificate of grade issued by an inspector. It is suggested that you modify its form so as clearly to differentiate it from a certificate of grade.

This department is glad to give its views on any question involving the interpretation of the United States grain standards Act. However, its opinions are advisory only and may or may not be accepted by the courts. It is suggested, for your consideration, that you procure the advice of competent private counsel upon the several questions above discussed before continuing after December 1, 1916, when the new official standards for shelled corn go into effect, the activities heretofore practiced by you in reference to corn.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

NOVEMBER 23, 1916.



**13. ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES BY PERSONS NOT LICENSED AS INSPECTORS.**

DEAR SIR: Your letters of November 20 and November 21, 1916, are received.

You inclose a form of certificate issued by an inspector at ———, presumably in your employ, as to the grade of grain shipped by you to your customers. You ask whether the issuance of such certificates is prohibited by the United States grain standards Act of August 11, 1916 (39 Stat., 482).

In all sales, offers for sale, and consignments for sale, by grade, of shelled corn on and after December 1, 1916, involving its shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, as defined in the Act, it will be necessary to use the grades of the official grain standards of the United States which become effective for shelled corn on the date stated. However, section 7 of the Act provides in part:

No person authorized or employed by any State, county, city, town, board of trade, chamber of commerce, corporation, society, partnership, or association to inspect or grade grain shall certify, or otherwise state or indicate in writing, that any grain for shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, which has been inspected or graded by him, or by any person acting under his authority, is of one of the grades of the official grain standards of the United States, unless he holds an unsuspended and unrevoked license issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

It appears that the inspector who issues the certificates in the form submitted is employed by your company to inspect and grade grain. It is believed, therefore, that he will be prohibited, on and after December 1, 1916, by the provision quoted, from issuing such certificates as to the grade according to the official grain standards of the United States of shelled corn for shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce unless he holds a license from the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect and grade shelled corn under the Act. However, it is the opinion of this office that, in the cases you have in mind of shipments between points where no inspectors licensed under the Act are located, you, as the shipper of the grain, may, without violating the Act, issue in your own name a written statement or guarantee to your customers setting forth the grade of your grain in accordance with the official grain standards of the United States, and for this purpose may use the information which is furnished to you by your private inspector.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief*.

NOVEMBER 27, 1916.

**14. POINTS AT WHICH INSPECTION MUST BE MADE OF SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN IN INTERSTATE OR FOREIGN COMMERCE.**

DEAR SIR: Reference is made to your letter of November 17 and previous correspondence in regard to the requirements of the United States grain standards Act with respect to the inspection of grain for export. You state:

Would it be permissible under the law to ship a cargo of approximately 200,000 bushels of No. 3 mixed corn, Chicago inspection, by steamer from Baltimore to European port without inspection again at Baltimore? In this instance the grain would be bought as No. 3 mixed corn in Chicago, but we would get on a shipment from Chicago to Baltimore only the railroad bills of lading, and would have to take out an ocean bill of lading from here to the European port. In other words, there would be no possibility of getting a through bill of lading for the shipment. If the transaction is feasible, the European buyer would require an endorsement on the inspection certificates showing that there had been loaded on this steamer the actual corn received from Chicago, covered by the Chicago inspection certificates, and that the identity had been preserved. This is the exact manner in which Canadian grain is shipped through here and also grain on inspection from such markets as Duluth.

The exact part which you in Baltimore take in the transaction does not yet clearly appear; that is to say, you do not state the nature of the contract which would be entered into by you with the European buyer.

However, it is assumed from the facts stated that two transactions are contemplated: One, by which you buy from the interior certain corn on interior inspection for shipment to Baltimore; the other, by which you sell the identical corn to a European buyer, pursuant to which you ship it from Baltimore to the European buyer. If this assumption be correct, it is the opinion of this Office that you would be required under the United States grain standards Act to have the corn inspected at Baltimore by a licensed inspector.

In this connection, your attention is invited to the language of section 4 of the Act, the first part of which lays down the general requirement for inspection as follows:

That whenever standards shall have been fixed and established under this Act for any grain, no person thereafter shall ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce any such grain which is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade, unless the grain shall have been inspected and graded by an inspector licensed under this Act, and the grade by which it is sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale be one of the grades fixed therefor in the official grain standards of the United States.

This general requirement is qualified by provisos, one of which reads as follows:

That any such grain sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade may be shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce *without inspection at point of shipment* by an inspector licensed under this Act, to or through any place at which an inspector licensed under this Act is located, subject to be inspected by a licensed inspector at the place to which shipped or at some convenient point through which shipped for inspection, which inspection shall be under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe.

Another proviso reads as follows:

That any such grain sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by any of the grades fixed therefor in the official grain standards may, upon compliance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, be shipped in interstate or foreign commerce *without inspection from a place at which there is no inspector licensed under this Act* to place at which there is no such inspector, subject to the right of either party to the transaction to refer any dispute as to the grade of the grain to the Secretary of Agriculture.

The use of the words underscored [in italics] indicates that the requirement which need not be complied with in each case covered by the provisos is that which necessitates inspection at the point of shipment. The gist of the principal requirements of the Act as qualified by the two provisos seems clearly to be that, in every shipment of grain, in interstate or foreign commerce as defined in the Act, for which standards have been established, which has been sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by grade, there must be inspection either at the point of shipment, at a point en route, or at destination, unless there be no licensed inspector located either at the point of shipment or at the destination. In case grain is shipped from Baltimore to Europe without thereafter passing through any other point in the United States, the only place in this country at which inspection could be had would be Baltimore, and if there be a licensed inspector located at Baltimore it follows that the inspection required by the Act must take place at that point for the purpose of the particular shipment.

As stated in the letter from this Office of November 16, 1916, the views expressed by this office may or may not be accepted by the courts, and for that reason should not be considered final.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, Chief.

NOVEMBER 28, 1916.

#### 15. HANDLING AND INSPECTION OF SACKED CORN; DISCUSSION OF SUGGESTIONS.

SIR: Reference is made to the correspondence with you concerning the handling and inspection of sacked grain in your market. The investigation made pursuant to this correspondence disclosed substantially the following conditions.



It appears that there are about 30 concerns which receive and ship grain. These are scattered over a territory having a radius of 6 or 7 miles; in some cases a few being close together, in other cases a considerable distance intervening. Only a few have automatic sacking devices, the majority being compelled to have sacking done by hand. Because of unfavorable freight rates, but little grain is now handled in less than car lots in or out of your market. The inspection department which is maintained by your local organization of grain dealers consists of a chief inspector and one deputy inspector, each of whom has a helper. All grain shipped in and out of ——— in car lots is inspected. The present charge for inspection is 35 cents per car.

The chief inspector is also the chief weighmaster. All weighing for members of the organization is done by weighers who are employees of such members, but can only be appointed as weighers with the approval of the chief inspector. In many houses the weigher is designated as such because he is the only white employee. In all cases he is a higher employee or the superintendent. Neither the chief inspector nor his deputy actually does any weighing, nor is either expected to be present at the time the weighing is done. The certificates of weight issued by the chief inspector and weighmaster are prepared from the records of the weighers, which are kept in accordance with the requirements of the chief inspector. No special fees are received by the inspection department or paid to the weighers for this service.

It is customary to inspect inbound grain, in the car, before it reaches the warehouse or elevator to which it is destined. The inspection of inbound sacked grain is based on samples drawn at random from sacks on top, at the ends, and at the doorway. Upon the basis of this inspection a certificate is issued. If, in the course of unloading at the warehouse or elevator, it appears that the grain or any portion of it is not up to the grade shown by the certificate, the chief inspector is notified. Thereupon, he makes a reinspection, being then able to examine and sample any and every portion of the grain, and issues a certificate which supersedes the certificate previously issued. In handling sacked grain outbound, it seems to be customary on the part of your merchants to sack and immediately load the grain into waiting cars, which, under ordinary conditions, are available for the purpose. The inspection and sampling take place after the grain is loaded into the car, in the same manner as in the case of inbound grain, except that there is only one inspection and there is no reinspection.

It is understood that the gross receipts of the inspection department amounted to about \$8,000 per annum.

The accurate determination of grade according to uniform standards is the principal purpose of the United States grain standards Act. Among other things, section 7 of the Act provides, in part, as follows:

The Secretary of Agriculture may suspend or revoke any license issued by him under this Act whenever, after opportunity for a hearing has been given to the licensee, the Secretary shall determine that such licensee is incompetent or has knowingly or carelessly graded grain improperly or by any other standard than is authorized under this Act \* \* \* or has violated any of the provisions of this Act or of the rules and regulations made hereunder.

Section 9 of the Act provides, in part, as follows:

That \* \* \* any inspector licensed under this Act who shall knowingly inspect or grade improperly any grain which has been shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, or shall knowingly give any false certificate of grade, \* \* \* shall be guilty of a misdemeanor \* \* \*.

Unless samples truly represent all of the grain in a particular lot or parcel, the determination of the grade of the grain involved can not with safety be based thereon. Regulation 2, section 12, of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture provides, in part, as follows:

No licensed inspector shall issue a certificate of grade for any grain unless the inspection and grading thereof be based upon a correct and representative sample of the grain and be made under conditions which permit the determination of its true grade.

The present methods of inspection in your market are such that it would seem advisable that some change be made in order fully to effectuate the purposes of the Act. Any method of procedure adopted must give full consideration to the important factor of procuring correct and representative samples as a basis for the determination by the licensed inspector of the grade of the grain involved.

It was suggested by representatives of your market for consideration that the weighers who are now under the supervision of the chief inspector might also in like manner be placed under his supervision and control for the purpose of drawing samples from outbound sacked grain before loading, and that the inspection department could safely base the issuance of certificates of grade thereon. It was conceded, however, that this might not be safe as a general rule. These weighers are employed by and are directly under the control of the owners or operators of the houses from which the grain is shipped, notwithstanding the supervision which is exercised over them as weighers by the chief inspector. Necessarily, in the performance of their duties, they must give first consideration to the interests of their employers. While all of these men are supposed to be competent weighers and experienced grain handlers, it appears that it could not be expected that all of them actually possess the requisite experience and knowledge to enable them to draw proper samples, nor could all of them be expected to exercise requisite care. In some cases, for other reasons satisfactory to the chief inspector, it appeared that he would not be satisfied with samples drawn by certain weighers. In view of these facts, the performance by weighers of the sampling and other incidental services connected therewith could only be treated as a question to be determined in each individual case by the chief inspector upon consideration of all the surrounding circumstances. As a system the suggestion does not seem to be one which could be adopted with safety. Even though the weighers in particular houses be accepted for the performance of these services, the inspection and sampling services at other houses would still have to be provided for in some other manner. It seems hardly to be expected that all of the houses would care to transfer to the chief inspector complete authority and control over such of their employees as might be used by the inspection department for obtaining samples.

The only other system which it appears might be adopted involves the performance by competent persons, in the employ or under the control of the licensed inspectors, of all necessary services connected with the inspection and sampling of the grain. It was estimated by your chief inspector that this would require about 12 men, at an average salary of from \$40 to \$45 per month, in addition to the force now maintained by the inspection department. It would be necessary only in few, if any, cases to station an inspector or sampler at any individual house for his entire time. In cases where several houses are close together one man ordinarily could perform the services for all. By cooperation between the houses and the inspection department it is thought that the number of men required would not be as great as that indicated, especially if an automobile were used as a means of conveyance to and from the respective houses. Substantially the following method was found to have been adopted, and to be in use, in an elevator in another market where it has given entire satisfaction. Similar methods are understood to be in use in other markets. When present during the sacking, the inspector inspects and samples the grain at that time. If at times the inspector assigned to the house can not be present during the sacking and loading of the grain, the sacks are piled up on the floor of the house in separate lots for each car in such manner that any sack in each lot is readily accessible for sampling purposes, and the loading is postponed until after the samples have been drawn. If the loading takes place before the certificate is issued, it is subject, of course, to the possibility that the grain may have to be unloaded in case the grade determined by the inspector or, as would be the case under the Act, by the Secretary of Agriculture on appeal to him, prove to be lower than that assigned



by the house. It is believed that the houses at your market could arrange to have the service performed in the same manner.

In connection with the two methods which have been discussed the matter of the installation of some kind of an automatic sampling device between the bottom of the bin and the top of the sacking machine in elevators has been considered. It appears that in your market this could only be installed, if at all, in three or four houses. It would seem that whether the one method or the other be adopted the installation of such a device would be desirable if feasible, because of the fact that thereby an unquestionably accurate sample could be obtained from any or every sack of grain and the proper identification of the sacks and the samples drawn therefrom is relatively easily cared for. A device serving a similar purpose is already in successful use, but the department has not worked out the form or specifications of one suitable for the particular purposes under consideration and merely presents the idea.

In cases where grain is not loaded while an inspector or employee of the inspection department is present some means should, of course, be provided by which the sacks actually loaded into the car could be safely identified as those covered by the certificate of grade. This could be done in the stenciling or tagging of the outgoing sacks.

The present method of inspection of inbound grain seems to involve in many cases a duplication of effort, inasmuch as reinspection may be had, and is frequently called for, at the time of unloading the grain. In cases where cars are loaded too full for inspection, or in cases of sacked grain in car lots when the inspector is unable at the time of inspection to get samples at random from the entire lot, your inspection department can hardly safely continue the present practice in view of regulation 2, section 12, of the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture. In such cases the portion of this section quoted below would apply:

\* \* \* In case the conditions are such as not to assure the determination of the true grade, a licensed inspector may, in advance of such determination and of the issuance of the certificate of grade, furnish to the person for whom the service is performed information in writing, or otherwise, showing the grade then assigned by him and expressly reciting the conditions which make uncertain the determination of the true grade.

In such cases the inspector would be compelled to withhold the issuance of his certificate of grade until the sacks were removed or unloaded, either at the house, to which delivery is made or elsewhere, so as to enable him to get a correct and representative sample.

The adoption of the second method may result in some increase in the present scale of inspection fees in your market, but the rate which would have to be charged would be considerably less than that in many other markets and probably less than the average. The benefits to be derived by your merchants from such an inspection would be worth the expense by reason of the reputation which your market would gain for accurate grading.

The views expressed and the suggestions made in this letter are advisory only and are not to be considered in any way as relieving any shipper or licensed inspector of any responsibility imposed upon him by the Act. It is the desire of the department that the provisions of the United States grain standards Act shall have the widest possible application and to that end it has made the investigations necessary to consider the questions presented by you in your letter, with the desire to aid you in coming to a solution which will accomplish the purposes of the Act, enable you to obtain its benefits, and at the same time produce as little disturbance as possible in your market.

Very truly yours,

CHARLES J. BRAND, *Chief.*

NOVEMBER 29, 1916.

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